

THEATERS—
For Theatrical Announcements See Outside Cover Magazine.
ORPHEUM—AN UP-TO-DATE VAUDEVILLE SHOW. SEVEN NEW STARS.
See latest ad. last page of Magazine.

MUSEMENTS AND ENTERTAINMENTS—
With Dates of Events.

OSTRICH FARM, SOUTH PASADENA—

Immense stock of
**FEATHER BOAS,
TIPS AND PLUMES**
For sale at Producers' prices.

Special rates to the Farm. TODAY ONLY, 25 cents round trip, including admission.

AGRICULTURAL PARK— F. D. BLACK, Lessee and Manager.

COURSEING SUNDAY June 25th, under the auspices of the Agricultural Park Courseing Club, members of the American Courseing Board.

32-Dog Open Stake.

TOM BRENNAN, Jr., Judge. HENRY PETERSON, Slipper.

Admission 25c, ladies free (including grand stand). Music by Seventh Regiment Band. Lunch and refreshments on the ground. Take Main Street cars.

FIESTA PARK—Baseball— LOS ANGELES vs. SAN BERNARDINO, 2:30 p.m. Sunday. 25c, Ladies Free.

SUPERB ROUTES OF TRAVEL—

CHARMING RESORT—

REDONDO BEACH

SANTA FE TRAINS Leave Downey Avenue 8:23 a.m., 11:19 a.m., 1:34 p.m., 4:00 p.m., 6:30 p.m., 8:30 p.m., 10:30 p.m. Arrive Los Angeles 9:30 a.m., 12:30 p.m., 2:45 p.m., 5:15 p.m., 7:45 p.m., 9:45 p.m., 11:45 p.m.

EVERY SUNDAY THE CELEBRATED SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND Will Give Open Air Concerts.

Hot salt plunge and surf bathing. Finest fishing on the Coast from the two large wharves. Golf links in connection with hotel.

EXCURSIONS MOUNT LOWE RAILWAY—

\$2.00 Saturday and Sunday, June 24 and 25, from Los Angeles, including all points on Mount Lowe Railway, and return. "50 CENTS" to Rubio Canyon and return. Pasadena Electric Cars connecting, leave at 8, 9 and 10 a.m., 1 and 4 p.m., all the a.m. and 1 p.m. make entire trip and return same day, arriving at 3:25 and 5:25 p.m. Evening special will leave Echo Mountain after operation of World's Fair Search Light and large Telescope, arriving at 10:30. Go early and enjoy a full summer day in the mountains. To make your trip complete remain at "YE ALPINE TAVERN" among the giant pines, rates reasonable, accommodations strictly first class. For tickets and full information, office 214 South Spring Street. Tel. Main 960.

TERMINAL RAILWAY ATTRACTIONS— SUNDAY JUNE 25.

Grand Band Concert by the Famous Mexican Band, morning and afternoon. Excursion on the steamer J. C. Elliott, surf and still bathing, boating, yachting and fishing. Train leaves 8:40 a.m., 10:30 a.m., 1:35 p.m. and 5:25 p.m. Last train leaves the beach at 6:45 p.m.

GRAND EXCURSION TO CATALINA— Train leaves 8:40 a.m. allowing 3 1/2 hours on island and return home same day. Tel. Main 960.

TWO POPULAR EXCURSIONS—July 1 and 2.

San Diego and Coronado Beach

FROM LOS ANGELES \$3.00 FOR ROUND TRIP GOOD RETURNING 30 DAYS.

Proportionately Low Rates from All Points on Santa Fe Route.

Plan to spend the summer at these delightful resorts, it costs no more.

IMMENSE SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS—

ROYAL ANN CHERRIES—

Large shipments received daily direct from the growers. Also: Fancy Currants, Tragedy Prunes, Peach Plums, Clyman Plums, Prune Simonis, Yellow Freestone Peaches, etc.

ALTHOUSE FRUIT CO., 213-215 W. SECOND STREET.

We ship to all points.

CARBONS— "Every picture a work of art." 16-MED. ALB-16. Visitors should not miss the opportunity to have photographs taken under the most favorable condition of atmosphere in the world. Studio 220 1/2 S. Spring; op. Hollenbeck.

RIVERS BROS.— For the Finest of Everything in the Fruit and Vegetable Line. Yellow Crawford Peaches, Tragedy Prunes, extra fine. Fresh from the orchards every morning.

RIVERS BROS., Telephone Main 1426, Temple and Broadway.

PLANTS AND TREES— For present season planting. Rose Bushes, extra select, 50c; good strong, 25c. Orange and Lemon Trees. Special prices upon large orders. Calla Bulbs Wanted. ELMO R. MESERVE, 635 S. Broadway.

FITZGERALD MUSIC AND PIANO CO— A good place to trade, 118 South Spring Street. Fischer & Knabe Pianos.

HOTELS, RESORTS AND CAFES.

SANTA CATALINA ISLAND—

STEAMER HERMOSA,

SATURDAY AND SUNDAY, JUNE 24 AND 25.

Three and one-half hours from Los Angeles. The Greatest Resort. The loveliest season of the year. Climate near perfection. Phenomenal Fishing. The Great Stage Ride. The Farmed Marine Gardens as viewed from glass bottomed boats. Unique exclusive attractions. HOTEL MBI «OPOLE, modern appointments. THE ISLAND VILLA, our family hotel, now open moderate rates. The best and most picturesque Golf Links. Round trip every day from Los Angeles. Sunday excursions three hours on the island. See R. & E. time tables. For full information, illustrated pamphlets and rates apply to BANNING CO., 222 South Spring Street, Los Angeles. Telephone Main 36.

BEAUTIFUL SANTA BARBARA—BY THE SEA.

N. E. A. Delegates

Cannot appreciate California without arranging to spend most of their time in Santa Barbara, where it takes longer to view all the sights than any other spot in California. Finest surf bathing on the coast. Arlington Hotel accommodations 500. Very low rates during the summer.

IN SAN FRANCISCO—

There is no family hotel with the family comfort and the unapproachable meals that are found at the HOTEL GRANADA, 1000 Sutter Street. Sunny rooms, steam heated, elevators and all conveniences. Write for terms.

BBOTSFORD INN— Corner Eighth and Howe Streets. A. BARBLE.

The best appointed family hotel in the city. \$1.50 per day up, special rates to permanent guests. Spacious, airy court under glass. Electric cars to and from all parts of the city and depots. Headquarters for N. E. A. Teachers.

ARMY GOSSIP.

War Department Would Enlist More Men.

Nine Regiments of Volunteers is the Favorite Plan.

President Said to Be Opposed to Mustering Them In.

Only First-class Material Wanted for Recruiting Purpose—Transport Sheridan Sails With Reinforcements—Recruits at the Presidio.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, June 24.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The Sun's Washington special says: "Of several propositions that have been considered by the military authorities looking to the muster in of volunteer troops, that which has been viewed most favorably provides for the organization of three brigades of three regiments each. Before the President started on his New England trip this proposition was laid before him and details explained, but no decision to enlist any more volunteers than those necessary for organizing three regiments from among the State troops now in the Philippines was reached."

"The President said very emphatically to his advisors that he was opposed to mustering in a single man under the authority conveyed by the Army Reorganization Bill for the formation of a provisional army of 35,000. Nothing has been received at the department from the President to indicate a change of mind on his part, and it was said today by a high official that in his opinion three regiments to be organized in the Philippines would be all that would be enlisted."

"It is not urged by those who favor the adoption of the first-named plan that these volunteers shall be sent to the Philippines, but that they shall be organized and drilled in the United States and held for any emergency."

"Gen. Corbin said today, if enlistments of volunteers were authorized only the very best material would be taken. The government wanted men who would not be affected by town meetings demanding their discharge or recall from necessary duty. The authorities, he said, did not want married men or boys. They wanted single men old enough to understand that enlisting in the army was a serious business."

TROOPS START FOR MANILA. [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] SAN FRANCISCO, June 24.—The transport Sheridan sailed today with troops for Manila. She carried 1842 enlisted men and sixty-four officers. The transport Valencia is expected to sail tomorrow with some additional companies of the Twenty-fourth Infantry. The Pennsylvania will carry the Twenty-fifth Infantry, but her sailing date has not yet been announced.

RECRUITS AT THE PRESIDIO. [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] SAN FRANCISCO, June 24.—Recruits are arriving at the Presidio at the rate of a hundred a day. Some of them have drawn outfits, but the majority of them come poorly equipped with clothing. The officers say they had no difficulty in securing all the men needed, but not of a very good class.

TRANSPORT CLEVELAND. [ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] SAN FRANCISCO, June 24.—The United States transport Cleveland arrived today from Manila, via Yokohama. She brought two passengers, both from Yokohama. The voyage from Manila occupied forty-one days.

CHICAGO CAVALRY. [A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.] CHICAGO, June 24.—The members of the First Illinois Cavalry who live in Chicago are organizing a cavalry squadron of four troops, the services of which have been offered to the government for work in the Philippine Islands. Many of the officers have been elected, and it is understood that Capt. Paul Line of Troop B, will be offered the position of major.

BETTER ARTILLERY NEEDED. [ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] WASHINGTON, June 24.—The War Department has become impressed with the necessity of increasing the efficiency of the artillery force on duty in the Philippines. There are already a large number of batteries in the archipelago doing duty as infantry, but there is a movement on foot to furnish them with guns adapted to use in that country, and the department is now engaged in a series of experiments to determine the most effective form of light gun for use against the insurgents.

MAJ. BRENNAN DEAD. [ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] WASHINGTON, June 24.—The War Department has received the following: "MANILA, June 23.—Adjutant-General, Washington: Maj. Brennan, First Montana, died at 1 o'clock this morning, Manila; Bright's disease. Ill three months." (Signed), "OTIS."

ALGER IS "OUT" FOR THE MICHIGAN SENATORSHIP.



YALE'S NEW EXECUTIVE.

PRESIDENT HADLEY MAKES HIS MAIDEN ADDRESS.

He Tackles the Grave Questions Which Confront the Nation at Present—Praises the Navy and Criticizes the Army—Political Ideals.

[A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.] NEW HAVEN (CT.), June 24.—President-elect Arthur T. Hadley delivered his first speech, since he was made the official head of Yale, before the graduating class of the Hill House High School of this city, and made a profound impression. Prof. Hadley attacked trusts, praised the navy and criticized the army. He said in part: "The currency, interstate commerce, foreign relations, the aftermath of the late war and the era of colonial expansion which is a strong possibility, are only a few of the grave questions which our nation and executive must solve and solve speedily. What is the new education which we must have in order to meet these greater and wider needs?"

"If we are to handle millions we need more arithmetic than when we handled only hundreds. We need more languages if we are to deal with foreign nations. We shall need to read more, if we are to understand the conditions, the attitude and the manner of thinking of alien races. This is essential to a fair and correct judgment of foreign affairs. Their habits of thought must be known to us, if we are to handle them. We shall need to have more other hand, too much study of the machinery of government is positively detrimental to correct training, for unless we have an exceptional teacher the pupil is likely to be overwhelmed by too much machinery, and get but little of the spirit that drives it. Excellence is not a matter of quantity, it is not because of our judiciary system and our free press that this country is self-governed, and, on the whole, we are governed. We are governed by public sentiment."

"We are abused by trusts, and where men prefer party to country, and the interest of their district to that of the country; where men look upon imperialism as a means to enhance their own interests, as against the benefit of the races involved, it is a grave wrong. England has a policy which we may well imitate. Her public men find their forte in the advancement of the whole, not as they did 100 years ago, when they went to India to grasp and gather up a fortune. They now go to India and help build up the great Indian empire."

"If you want an object lesson, from last year's events, of this spirit of disunity in public service, consider the work of our navy as compared with that of the different record of the army. In the navy each officer is as eager for distinction and promotion as in the army, but each considers himself a part of a whole, whose glory is greater than any which he can win for himself. In the army the scramble for commissions wrought much havoc, and the record of that branch is not equal to our magnificent fighting navy."

"We are very far from the ideal in practical politics, but it is toward this that we must make our way. The alternative is destruction. By what means, then, shall we purify our politics? Civil service reform may be disputed, as to its practical workings, but the idea which it contains of public

lie office as a public trust, must prevail, and it must prevail within a generation, now that we have embarked on an imperial career."

FRUIT COMBINE DENIED.

Armour and His Associates Say Reports are False.

[A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.] CHICAGO, June 24.—Reports from New York to the effect that Armour & Co. and one or two big fruit-handling concerns are in a combine to control all the fruit and early vegetable trade of the country, were today vigorously denied by the firm concerned. A member of the firm of Armour & Co. said: "We are not dealing in fruit and shall not deal in fruit. There is absolutely no basis for the story."

Earl Brothers & Co. said they had not heard of the combination, and Watson of the Porter Bros. Co. said his concern had never gone into the Southern states and had no intention of so doing.

CHASE IS GIVEN UP.

OMAHA, June 24.—A special to the Bee from Casper, Wyo., says the posse of officers under Marshal Hadsell which has been following the trail of the Union Pacific train robbers for three weeks, has given up the chase and returned here.

VANDERBILT COMES HOME.

Arrives at New York With His Wife and Daughter.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] NEW YORK, June 24.—The steamer Lucania, from Liverpool, which reached its pier in North River today, had among its passengers Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Vanderbilt, Miss Vanderbilt, H. W. Forster, member of Parliament for Seven Oaks, Kent, Eng.; Hamlin Garland and Peter B. Wykoff.

Mr. Vanderbilt was taken on board a chartered steamer at quarantine and brought to the city, while Mrs. and Miss Vanderbilt remained on board the Lucania until it reached its pier.

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SAID TO HAVE ARRIVED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] LONDON, June 24.—The Evening News publishes the following dispatch from its correspondent at Rennes, France:

"With all reserve, I send a report that Dreyfus arrived here on Friday morning. A special train with four passengers arrived here and the passengers forthwith entered a closed carriage surrounded by six gendarmes and drove to the military prison, where the coachman was detained, presumably for fear of leakage. The authorities declined all information, and the railway officials are sworn to secrecy."

A later dispatch to the Evening News from Rennes says: Mme. Dreyfus and her father arrived here this afternoon."

AN APPEAL FOR ORDER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] PARIS, June 24.—The Cabinet has sent a circular to the prefects saying the new ministry has been formed to defend the public, and that it puts aside all partisan feeling, which example, it is pointed out, should be followed by the prefects. The latter are urged to promptly inform the government of all acts affecting respect of established institutions, and public order and to be ready in case of need to act promptly on their own responsibility.

The prefects are also warned to let bygones be bygones, and to perform their duties with the utmost precision. The Minister of War, Gen. Marquis de Gallifet, has also sent a circular to the generals, as follows:

"My dear general: I have been forced, much to my regret, to leave my retreat and assume official duties under the eyes of the country and the government of the republic, the responsibility for the army. I am greatly honored and in no wise frightened, and I beg you not to forget that I am responsible also for the chiefs of the army, the same as they are responsible to me for all which occurs within their commands. I count therefore, on you, as you may count on me."

[Signed], "DEGALLIFET."

GEN. ROGET'S REMOVAL.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] PARIS, June 24.—It has finally been decided to remove Gen. Roget from Paris and appoint him to command a brigade of infantry at Belfort.

Gen. Roget was in command of the troops. MM. de Roule and Marcel Habert, members of the Chamber of Deputies, tried to lead from their barracks to the Elysée Palace during the troubles which followed the election of President Loubet.

It was announced June 5 that the ministry had decided to transfer the general from Paris to Orleans.

BRIGADE INSPECTION COMPLETED.

SACRAMENTO, June 24.—Maj. W. W. Douglas tonight completed his inspection of the Third Brigade companies, located north of Stockton. He reports the companies and accoutrements in fairly good condition.

NEARING PORT.

Dreyfus Will Soon Step on Native Soil.

Returning Exile Due at Brest Sunday Evening.

His Wife and Father Said to Have Gone to Rennes.

Socialists Make a Demonstration, but General Good Order Prevails—An Appeal to Police Prefects—Gen. Roget's Removal.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

BREST (France), June 24.—[By Atlantic Cable.] Capt. Dreyfus will not arrive here until Sunday evening at the earliest. This was the latest news that was circulated in Brest on the receipt of the announcement that the cruiser Sfax had passed Madeira yesterday.

The population of the city continues to maintain the calmest mood imaginable. Red posters displayed at various points heralded a meeting of Dreyfusites tonight in the Hall de Venise, the biggest dancing hall in Brest, situated in the vicinity of the arsenal. The demonstration was organized by Socialists, and was attended by 1200 persons, the audience consisting mainly of Socialists and anarchists, together with a few detectives.

The speakers among whom were most of the Socialist leaders, addressed the audience from a balcony. They attacked militarism and reaction. The audience enthusiastically cheered all reference to Dreyfus, Zola and Picquart. A couple of individuals who cried "A bas julfus" were promptly hustled out, but otherwise the meeting was perfectly calm, and the squads of police who were stationed in the adjacent streets had absolutely nothing to do. The speakers called upon their hearers to assemble upon the arrival of Dreyfus, in order to defend liberty and justice. The audience dispersed with cries of "Vive social revolution," "Vive Zola" and "Vive Picquart." Some shouts of "Vive l'Anarchie" were heard.

The military authorities here are still reticent as to the arrangements made, and their desire to conceal the arrival of the prisoner of Sedan until he shall have been safely removed to Rennes, where there is more reason to fear discord than there is here.

LEFT MADEIRA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] PARIS, June 24.—A dispatch to La Patrie from Brest says the French cruiser Sfax, with Dreyfus on board, left the vicinity of the island of Madeira this morning, where her commander found orders from Paris awaiting him.

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MINERS IN SUSPENSE.

ALASKAN BOUNDARY AFFAIRS EXERCISE GOLD-SEEKERS.

Americans Fear Their Claims Will Be Located in Canadian Territory and Reduced in Size.

Normal School Revolution is Threatened if State Requirements are Raised and Terms are Shortened.

Mint Coinage Increases—Showers in Various Parts of the State—Soldier Assaulted—Garrison for Alaska.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] SEATTLE (Wash.), June 24.—News that the negotiations between the United States and Great Britain contemplated the establishment of a temporary boundary line at the Indian village of Klukwan, on the Dalton trail, has reached Alaska, and the miners of the Porcupine district are considerably exercised over it, as the establishment of the boundary line at Klukwan would place the Porcupine district in Canada.

Between one and two thousand Americans have located claims in this district. The claims are 60x150 feet in size, and the miners fear that, if the district is awarded to Canada, the locations will, in accordance with the precedent established in the Klukwan district, be reduced to 100 feet square, and other than British subjects be barred from locating claims.

There is a divergence of opinion as to the distance of Klukwan from tide water. Some claim it is thirty miles, while others say it is not over fifteen.

CALIFORNIA SHOWERS.

Many Towns are Visited by Light Rain.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] DECATO, June 24.—A light rain commenced falling at noon today, and showers have prevailed at intervals ever since. The weather is calm to-night and indications point to a further downpour.

Just what damage will be done to barley which is at this time down can not be ascertained at present, but it will certainly be injured to some extent. The hay is mostly all in stacks and is safe. No fruit will be damaged.

LIGHT AT SACRAMENTO.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] SACRAMENTO, June 24.—A light rain fell here for a couple of hours this afternoon and had the effect of laying the dust and giving the street sprinklers a day's rest. There was not enough of it to do damage to anything.

STOCKTON IS SPRINKLED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] STOCKTON, June 24.—The threat of rain, which had been asserting itself all forenoon, developed about 3 o'clock into a veritable sprinkle, which, however, amounted to less than enough to lay the dust for the time. The drops were falling. Some reports from the country, particularly toward the west of the city, were of a slightly heavier fall, but nowhere was there enough to do either damage or good.

SHOWERS AT SAN JOSE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] SAN JOSE, June 24.—Several light showers fell during the day and evening, just enough to lay the dust. No damage has been reported, and until there should be a further and heavier downpour the valley will be benefited rather than injured. About all the hay is cut, and no injury will result from a slight wetting. There is some fruit exposed in the driers, but this can be easily taken care of. The vegetables will be benefited by the cleansing shower, which is not likely to come. It will give the farmers, orchardists and vineyardists any concern.

HARVEST IS HINDERED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] CHICO, June 24.—Rain has interfered greatly with hay harvest here. Indications point to a continuance of the showers.

DAMAGE IS THREATENED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] SALINAS, June 24.—Rain commenced falling here about 5 o'clock and still continues. The prospects are good for a downpour during the night, which, if it continues, will cause a great amount of damage to the hay and grain already harvested, and also to the standing grain and beans.

LIGHT RAIN AT SANTA CRUZ.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] SANTA CRUZ, June 24.—Light rain commenced falling here about 1 o'clock this afternoon.

CONTINUES FOUR HOURS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] PACIFIC GROVE, June 24.—A sudden shower of rain commenced falling in this locality about 5 o'clock this evening, and continued for about four hours.

RAINS ALL DAY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] REDDING, June 24.—Light rain began falling at an early hour this morning, and has continued nearly all day. A small quantity of hay will be damaged.

STEADY RAIN AT SANTA ROSA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] SANTA ROSA, June 24.—Rain began falling here this morning, and has continued without interruption. While not heavy, the precipitation has been steady.

ARIZONA IS JOYOUS.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.] TUCSON (Ariz.), June 24.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Heavy rains are reported all through Southern Arizona, and stockmen are rejoicing, as it has been very dry.

REQUISITION FOR A MURDERER.

Slayer of William Gillespie to Be Brought from Hawaii to Be Tried.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] SAN FRANCISCO, June 24.—Murderer George Wade will not be tried in Hawaii for the killing of Steward William Gillespie, on the steamship Australia, May 16, while the ship was a few miles from Honolulu. The United States grand jury today returned an indictment of willful murder against Wade, and papers for the extradition of the prisoner leave tonight for Washington. The Federal Department of Justice admits that Hawaii has concurrent jurisdiction in the matter, but owing to the present doubt as to the status of Hawaii as a part of the

United States, will take no chances that Wade might escape trial and punishment.

Murder was committed on an American ship on the high seas, and officers of the Australia testified today before the grand jury as to the crime. President McKinley will, through the usual channels, request the authorities of Hawaii to surrender Wade to the United States Deputy Marshal, and the officers will leave for Hawaii as soon as the requisite legal papers are prepared.

NORMAL SCHOOL REVOLUTION.

Standards May Be Raised and the Term Shortened.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] SAN FRANCISCO, June 24.—A possible revolution in the State Normal schools is impending, as one result of the recent appointments by the Governor of new boards of trustees for these institutions, located at Chico, San Jose, Los Angeles and San Diego, and now also at San Francisco. A big shaking up of the pedagogical system, and much controversy is about to result.

It is proposed to raise the standard of the schools and make them purely normal schools, by raising the standard of admission and reducing the term of instruction from four to two years. A large reduction of the cost of these institutions to the State would be one of the results.

GARRISON FOR ALASKA.

Officers and Men Sail for the New District Today.

[A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.] SAN FRANCISCO, June 24.—Officers and men to garrison the District of Alaska, recently established by the War Department, will sail on the steamer St. Paul tomorrow, to be taken up the Yukon from St. Michael on the regular river boats to the several contemplated posts.

The headquarters of the district will be established at Port Ekbert, near Eagle City, seven miles from the border, while another post, called Fort Gibson, is to be located at the mouth of the Tanana River. Small garrisons will also be placed at St. Michael and Circle City. The district will be under command of Maj. P. H. Ray of the Eighth Infantry, with Capt. W. K. Wright of the Seventeenth Infantry as assistant adjutant-general and quartermaster.

The men are from the Seventh Infantry, and it is understood Capt. Wright will garrison Port Ekbert, while Co. F, Capt. Both, and Co. E, Capt. Farnsworth, will be divided between Fort Gibson and other posts.

GEORGE WASHINGTON ASSAULTED.

Colored Soldier Narrowly Escapes Death at San Francisco.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] SAN FRANCISCO, June 24.—George Washington, a colored soldier, narrowly escaped death at the hands of Eugene Sharp, a white soldier. A group of colored soldiers who passed some white troops saluted the whites, all of whom were armed. Sharp, returned the salutation. Sharp objected to being addressed by a negro and called Washington a vile name.

He was told that a repetition of the offense would result in his being punished. Sharp repeated the epithet, at the same time flinging his arm around Washington's neck and drawing the keen edge of a razor across his windpipe. The assailant then ran away, but was captured and charged with assault to commit murder.

Washington was removed to the hospital, where his life was in the balance for some time. It is now thought that he will recover.

MINT COINAGE INCREASES.

Klondike and Australian Gold Makes Difference at San Francisco.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] SAN FRANCISCO, June 24.—The record of the coinage of the mint, for the fiscal year just closed shows that the increase over the amount coined last year reaches \$10,042,275. Much of this is in gold, which has been more extensively minted during the past year than for some time. This is due to the large supplies received from the Klondike and to shipments here of Australian gold.

The record made is considered a good one, and the mint officials, as a consequence, are highly elated. The total amount of coinage for the fiscal year amounts to \$63,862,275, as against \$53,820,000 for the twelve months preceding.

HERBERT C. NASH MARRIED.

Librarian Wedded to Anna E. Brown at Palo Alto.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.] PALO ALTO, June 24.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Librarian Herbert C. Nash and Miss Anna E. Brown, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. W. E. Brown, were married at the home of the bride's parents here this morning.

Miss Brown is a graduate of Syracuse College, and for the past year had been teacher of drawing in the Pomona High School. She is a very talented young woman. Mr. Nash has long been connected with the Stanford family. He was instructor of Leland Stanford, Jr., and is now secretary of the board of trustees of the university. Mr. and Mrs. Nash will reside here.

FIGHT FOR RELIGION.

Indians at Port Essington Engaged in a Bloody Riot.

[A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.] VANCOUVER (B. C.), June 24.—Three rival factions of the Indian community at Port Essington had a bloody fight last Saturday. The steamer Princess Louise brought the news here, and many of the Indians who took part in the fight came with her.

It appears that a few weeks ago the Indians, encamped at Essington, went on a strike in the salmon-fishing business. A corps of the Salvation Army arrived shortly afterward and commenced to hold revival services. These were very popular for some time, and the Methodist and Church of England missionaries then decided to emulate the work of the Salvationists, so that soon they had the camp about equally divided among them.

This condition of affairs resulted in many Indians being injured, but none a serious riot on Saturday in which killed.

NELSON WAS UNSOUND.

Will Execute While He Was in This Condition.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] COLUSA, June 24.—After being out three hours, the jury in the Nelson case brought in a verdict today that Nelson was not of sound mind when he executed his will October 17. By this will all his property was left to the six nephews and nieces, who surrounded his bedside, nothing being left to a number of nephews and nieces who resided in the East. Dr. Galvin

of San Francisco, a total stranger, was named as executor, without bonds.

The jury declared that the codicil, signed October 24, was executed when Nelson was of unsound mind. By the codicil all the estate is left to California relatives, but J. W. Good of Colusa and two members of the family are named as additional executors. The estate is valuable.

RIVER LEVEE BREAKS.

San Joaquin River Bank Gives Way on Andrus Island.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] STOCKTON, June 24.—A telephone message, received at the Mail this forenoon, stated that at 4 o'clock this morning about twenty feet of the levee on Andrus Island fell into the river. The break, which occurred a little below Denicke's Landing, was caused by the highness of the water in the San Joaquin River, caused by the high water coming down from the mountains.

Andrus Island is under cultivation, and it is presumed that some of the grain fields of the island were overrun with water. It was feared that the break was temporarily repaired. E. A. Denicke owned the land where the break occurred.

A BOLD DESETER.

Private Hawthorne's Successful Break for Liberty.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] SAN FRANCISCO, June 24.—Private William E. Hawthorne, Third Artillery, U.S.A., deserted from the Presidio today in a fashion which proved his coolness and boldness. He had been under arrest upon a charge of larceny, and was awaiting trial by court-martial. While detailed on fatigue duty with several other prisoners in charge of a mounted trooper, Hawthorne slipped past the guard and dashed down the embankment into the maze. The guard fired, but Hawthorne was unhurt and managed to escape from the reservation. The officers of the post hope to capture him before he can leave the city.

ROYALTIES ON GOLD.

Commissioner Ogilvie Denies He Advised the Imposition.

[A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.] VICTORIA (B. C.), June 24.—In an interview, printed in a late issue of the Klondike Miner, Commissioner Ogilvie says that he never advised the imposition of royalties on the gold output. He believes that sensational reports sent out regarding the wealth being shipped out of the country, were the direct cause of Canada's imposing the royalty tax.

The commissioner has not lost faith in the richness of the country, and predicts that the whole region in the vicinity of Dawson will probably yet yield \$100,000,000 in gold.

MONSTER APRICOTS.

Four to a Pound is the Average Crop at Visalia.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] VISALIA, June 24.—The largest apricots ever grown in California are this year being harvested near Visalia. They have been weighed and measured, and average four to a pound. The biggest samples of the fruit are being canned, and will be put on display at San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Oakland Rector Resigns.

OAKLAND, June 24.—Rev. F. J. Myrland, one of the best-known and most able clergymen of his denomination on the Coast, has resigned the rectorship of the prosperous and fashionable St. John's Church, to become rector of the Episcopal Church in Hanford. Considerations of health primarily induced the change.

Sacramento Pioneer Dead.

SACRAMENTO, June 24.—John S. Miller, a prominent pioneer, died here today. Mr. Miller was appointed a revenue gauger by President Lincoln, and had been continuously in the service. Some forty years ago he was in the Commissary Department at Benicia.

Wine-growers Contract Not Renewed.

SAN JOSE, June 24.—At a meeting of the wine-growers of the county an attempt to have them renew their contract with the wine-makers corporation proved a failure. A meeting will be called soon, to form a county corporation. In the event that the State body fails of reorganization.

Methodist Preacher Resigns.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 24.—Responding to a call to a field of wider influence, Rev. Charles C. Lock has resigned the pastorate of the Central Methodist Church of this city, his resignation taking effect September 6, at the conclusion of the conference year.

Fruit Goes to London.

SACRAMENTO, June 24.—A train of ten cars, loaded with mixed fruit, left here tonight for New York, where close connection will be made by steamer for London. This is the first shipload of California fruit to London this season.

Watson C. Green Dead. STOCKTON, June 24.—Watson C. Green, of Lodi, a member of the Republican State Central Committee from this county, died at Lodi's Hospital in San Francisco, where he had been taken to undergo an operation.

Different Husbands.

[Chicago News:] There are numbers of degrees of usefulness or uselessness to be noted among the heads of households. There is the man who becomes purely ornamental after leaving business; he has nothing to do after leaving the office till bedtime but smoke, read and enjoy himself. After working all day he very rightly says he does not want to be bothered, and while his wife may make a bright little tale out of the delinquencies of the servant, he will take them tragically after 6 o'clock p.m.

There is the husband who helps. Perhaps his wife is saving off a shelf for a closet and he sees her. "Let me do that for you," he says. "It is not fit work for you." He is generally a busy man, and he is calling up the stairs, "Molly! just come and show us how the wretched thing works." He can't make it go. Or, perhaps, he thinks he can paper a room. He gets it half done, the paper crooked and in wrinkles and then he gets tired and the room remains as it is unless his wife hires a paperhanger. It is wiser not to let him do the gasfiting in your new house unless you intend to go to bed at dark. On wise you are likely to be asphyxiated.

There is also the reckless and untidy man. In many ways he is to be preferred to the neat and busy man, though his children drawers are always in a jumble of handkerchiefs, ties, fishing tackle, stockings and brushes. He is generally a lovable man and has plenty of willing slaves tearing around hunting up things for him.

PURE WINES AT WOOLACOTT'S.

124 N. Spring. Excursion to Detroit, Mich., June 29. Round-trip, \$81. Particulars at Santa Fe ticket office.

THE MAJOR OF THE THIRD.

Treacherous Filipinos and Kobbie's Head-The Slippery "Amigo."

[Frederick Palmer in Collier's Weekly:] The Filipino "amigo" is allowed to enter our lines, but not to pass out of them (if we can help it). Too often he is a "slippery" when he can hide his gun before it is observed. Perhaps one in ten of the population which deserted the territory that we have occupied has returned. They come, men, women and children, each bearing a white shirt held aloft on a bamboo pole in token of their peaceful intentions. How many are spies and how many are not only Aguinaldo knows. It is not for American goodnature to differentiate, though gradually we are grasping certain peculiarities of the Filipino mind. The morning that we advanced on Malolos an "amigo" came trotting down the track, and soon found himself before Gen. MacArthur with an interpreter at his side.

"I told my friends that I was not afraid," he said. "And I have come to you for them. Is it true that you will kill us if we remain at our homes, as Aguinaldo says that you will? We love you like Aguinaldo, and if you won't kill us I want to go back and tell my friends to stay."

Upon being reassured, he courted and trotted back down the track. Just after he had entered the clump of bamboo beyond a stretch of paddies a volley came from it fairly into our position.

Maj. Kobbie of the Third Artillery (fighting as infantry) is Provost Marshal of the city, and as good as saying that the surface filth of the town has been swept up and dumped into the river. A Kansas man asked a private of the Third when the major was going to wash and iron the streets, and the Third Artilleryman said, "I can't do that until I have seen the major. An officer happened along at this moment and prevented an interminable combat. The major will be remembered as having lined his men up and put them through the manual of arms after they had fought all day and lost 10 per cent. of their number. The major was in the field since the beginning of the war with the insurgents is 20 per cent. A Third Artilleryman is a proud being, as proud as a Kansas man."

Gen. Lawton thinks that it is wrong to loot a chicken, even though it happens to cross a soldier's path and that it is wrong for a soldier to look at a chicken, let alone loot a piece of household furniture, lest it shall excite his imagination and lead him into temptation. Recently an old woman which Col. Funston received in Cuba while fighting with Gomez began to trouble him, and his aides, who loved him when he praised them, and loved him even better when he confounded them, took it upon themselves to send her to a deserted house to the colonel's tent.

In due time a plodding water buffalo, a bed on a cart, and a private of the Third Artillery arrived at Col. Funston's headquarters. The aides recalled that they had not mentioned the matter to the colonel yet and held their breath.

"Maj. Kobbie," said the Third Artilleryman, standing as stiff as a rod, "presents his compliments, sir, and sends this bed, which you ordered." "A bed!" exclaimed the colonel. "What in the devil do I want with a bed? Ordered, was it? Adjutant, you've had something to do with this." "Well, sir, the rainy season's coming on, and, considering that old woman, I didn't know as you would mind being lifted up off the ground a little."

Inasmuch as he had brought it, the Third Artilleryman was allowed to leave. The adjutant had almost persuaded the colonel to have it in his tent, when suddenly he balked completely. Before rolling up in his blanket on the ground he was reconciled to it as offering a good seat during the day.

While MacArthur's division dozed in its shelter tents and fought mosquitoes; while the outposts in advance were occasionally fired on and less often repelled, as they watched the insurgents in front of Calumpit fortifying themselves in stronger trenches day by day; and while both of the two daily trains, with soldiers for conductors, brakemen, firemen and engineers, carried back to the hospital in town a few men who had fallen victims to the climate, the monotony of life in the trenches on the south line, with the bother of officers making them eternally keep their heads down on account of stray bullets.

MENNEN'S TOILET POWDER 15 CTS.

Gerhard Mennen paid \$3800 net for the last page of the July number of Ladies' Home Journal to tell the goodness of his Borated Talcum Powder and inform the public that it is sold everywhere for 25 cents a tin. "MENNEN'S" is mistaken—we always sell his powder for 15 cents a profit, too.

Lesley's Talcum Powder Borated Talcum Powder for the nursery. Soothing, healing and refreshing. Perfection of sanitary powders for prickly heat, nettle-rash, chafed skin. 3 pkgs, 25c.

Raymond's Toilet Powder Especially for nursery use. A chemically pure toilet powder. Contains no minerals or injurious substances—15c guaranteed absolutely harmless; delightful after shaving.



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Front and Park, to hold your tie in position Do You Catch On? Hundreds of thousands have. A winner on merit. Up-to-date dealers, or postpaid, 25c each. HUBBARD BUTTON CO., Boston, Mass.

DEATH IN HEADACHE POWDERS.

Physicians Say Their Use is Attended by Great Danger.

[Chicago Chronicle:] Few people are free all the time from headache and as it is a malady which physicians are not often called upon specially to treat the makers of secret remedies have it pretty much all their own way with the afflicted. At the drug stores in about every block in every street are to be had a variety of headache powders, of which the users do not know the ingredients, nor the drug men the effects. There is a prettiness in selling them, and the buyers find temporary relief, and that many think to be enough. Some ask the question, "Are they harmless?" and, of course, are answered that they are so. Then the dose is taken. That this is a dangerous procedure is known to physicians, who know the nature of the drugs of which most headache powders are composed, and to some laymen who still in desperation continue taking them.

A leading Chicago physician is a authority for the statement that the reckless use of headache powders would account for many deaths in this city were the facts revealed. And last week in Allegheny Pa. there were three deaths from this cause—there had been two previously—where the facts were known and admitted. And the other day in Des Moines a prominent society woman in a few hours after taking one of these powders. The coroner's jury on this case recommended that a State law be enacted to enforce safe regulations upon the makers and sellers of such things, and to provide for the punishment of any who offer them to the public without first informing the public as to the ingredients they contain.

WHITTIER.

Baptist Council Recognizes the Recently-organized Church.

WHITTIER, June 24.—[Regular Correspondence.] The closing session of the Baptist meeting was held last evening in the college auditorium, and a large audience greeted Rev. Robert J. Burdette of Pasadena, who preached. A good collection was taken to help the congregation in the erection of a new building soon.

Thursday was an eventful day in the Baptist work of Whittier. In the morning an ecclesiastical council, made up of pastors and delegates from the churches of the Los Angeles Baptist Association convened in the Friends Church for the purpose of hearing the doctrinal statement, covenant and constitution of the recently organized Baptist church. The local organization was effected in December, 1898, through the special efforts of Rev. G. E. Baker, at that time pastor of the Rivera Baptist Church, but had never been recognized by the sisterhood of churches, nor received into denominational fellowship. It was with this in view that the council was called.

C. H. Jordan, clerk of the church, read a historical essay before the council, in which he had incorporated the essential constitution, both secular and spiritual, of the Whittier organization. Following the essay D. Edwards, Esq., of Los Angeles, invited a delegation to participate in a free discussion. Rev. C. T. Douglas, pastor of the Los Angeles Baptist Church, and Rev. A. J. Frost of Los Angeles took part in the proceedings, and all questions were properly answered and the council decided to recognize the Whittier members as a regularly-organized Baptist church. The recognition service was held at 1:30 p.m. D. K. Edwards, Esq., presiding. Rev. F. W. Woods of Pasadena, clerk of the council, read the minutes of the council meeting. Rev. L. M. Whittier of Compton read the scriptures. Rev. C. C. Pierce of Los Angeles offered prayer, and Rev. A. J. Frost preached the sermon. The recognition prayer was offered by Rev. C. H. Jordan. Rev. C. T. Douglas, general missionary for Southern California and Arizona, delivered the address to the church, and Rev. Philip J. Ward of Pomona the address to the new pastor, Rev. Joseph Ellison, who recently came from the First Carver Baptist Church, Plymouth Rock, Mass. Pastor Ellison's rendering of the Last Church by Sullivan, was much appreciated. Mrs. C. J. Vernon played the accompaniment. The welcome to the fellowship of Baptist churches came from Rev. L. F. Moody of Downey, and the welcome to the city was given by Rev. C. F. Mitchell of Whittier.

In the evening a mass meeting was held. After scripture reading by Rev. E. D. Tyson of Compton, and prayer by Rev. F. W. Woods of Pasadena, a duet was rendered by Mayor W. Reider and Rev. Ellison. The feature of the evening was a sermon by the Rev. Robert J. Burdette of Pasadena.

Ladies' Tailor-Made Suits, \$27.50

We have a large stock of goods in the latest patterns, in all shades and colors. This is all imported material, worth \$3.00 to \$5.00 per yard. In order to make room for our Fall stock, we are giving this special offer for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday only. We use the best silk lining throughout in these garments. Special sale for Monday only. \$25.00 from 8 to 10 a.m. Suits Come and make your choice. You can place your order by telephone—Green 1124.

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Syrup Figs, GENUINE.....35c
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Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.....40c, 85c
Baker's Kidney and Liver Remedy.....75c
McBurney's Kidney and Bladder Cure.....85c
Warner's Safe Cure.....90c
Kilmer's Swamp Root.....60c, 85c
Carter's Dyspepsia Tablets.....40c, 85c

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A Complete Stock Rubber Goods, Batteries, etc.

Don't Forget "The Owl" Will deliver all purchases amounting to 25c or more free in Pasadena, and will also pay all freight or express charges to any railroad point within 100 miles of Los Angeles on purchases amounting to \$5.00 or more, and to any Arizona railroad point on orders of \$10.00 or more, providing cash accompanies order.

THE ST. LOUIS DERBY

THIRTY THOUSAND PEOPLE SAW PRINCE MCCLURG WIN.

Premier Event of the Western Turf Won by the Mighty Son of Wadsworth—A Close Finish.

Mr. Gattian Came in Only a Short Head Behind the Winner and Proved Himself to Be a Great Racer.

Great Trial Stakes at Sheepshead Bay Won by David Garrick. Closing Day at Latonia—Results at Denver.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

ST. LOUIS, June 24.—Twenty thousand people saw Prince McClurg, the mighty son of Wadsworth, win the St. Louis Derby, the premier western turf event, at the Fair Grounds today. The attractive card offered by the association brought race lovers in droves. St. Louis's best society was well represented. The inner field was thrown open to the public, and there was a great concourse of people gathered. The betting ring was jammed and the betting was spirited. The track was not fast, last night's rain leaving a heavy cushion. Owing to their impressive performance on the local track, Streamer was made favorite and W. Overton second choice in the Derby. The local talent could see nothing but these two horses, and great bunches of money went in on them. Prince McClurg, however, did not lack friends. The Cincinnati contingent got down on him to a man, as did many others who had not forgotten his great performances in the past. The Prince was made third choice by the bookmakers at 4 to 1.

To a fair start, Chancery took the lead, followed by Streamer and Leo Planter, the others strung out. At the quarter W. Overton assumed command, Streamer and Be True close up, the others hunched. At the judge's stand, Overton still led by half a length, but Billy House had displaced Streamer, who led by a head. The others were stretched out for a distance of six lengths. At the three-quarters Sir Gattian and Prince McClurg made a play for the fighting leader. Frost shook up the former sharply and he responded with a great burst of speed, passing Overton as though he was anchored, and followed by the Prince, led the way into the stretch by three lengths, Streamer being half a length behind the Prince.

At the last sixteenth pole Southard brought Prince McClurg up with a rush, and getting on even terms with the flying Sir Gattian, a battle royal to the wire ensued. The Prince, who in the last jump by a short head, Chancery came with a strong rush, and got within the money, three lengths ahead of Billy House. Results: One mile and twenty yards: Sir Gattian won, Col. Cassidy second, Chimura third; time 1:48.

One mile and sixteen yards: Gun Metal won, Sadie Levy second, Helen H. Gardner third; time 2:07 1/2.

One mile: Rebel Jack won, Sir Rolla second, Kismet third; time 1:46.

One mile and sixteen yards: Parole D'O' won, Dr. Sheppard second, Elgie Bell third; time 1:52 1/2.

St. Louis Derby, value \$7000, sweepstakes for 3-year-olds, mile and half: Prince McClurg, 125 (Southard) 4 to 1, and 2 to 1; won; Sir Gattian, 162 (Frost) 30 to 1, second; Leo Planter, 167 (Thorpe) 10 to 1, and 5 to 2; third; time 2:40. Billy House, Streamer, W. Overton, Leo Planter and Be True finished as named.

One mile and seventy yards: Crockett won, La Josephine second, Duke of Baden third; time 1:49 1/2.

One mile: Dutch Bard won, Air Blast second, Belle Ward third; time 1:45.

GREAT TRIAL STAKES. David Garrick Outruns the Favorite at Sheepshead Bay.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] NEW YORK, June 24.—The \$20,000 Great Trial stakes for two-year-olds today, and the \$10,000 Futurity course, were the main attractions. Mesmerist of the Brooklyn string was a pronounced favorite, being systematically backed from the opening of the betting with his stable companion, Missionary. The John Day pair, His Royal Highness and Erwin, and Virginia Earle were next best backed; then came the Morris pair, Modrine and Walter King.

There was little delay at the post. Virginia Earle and Mesmerist were first to get out of the bunch, and they ran locked to the turn into the main track, when Mesmerist went to the front, leaving the filly as if she had been standing still. Erwin then made a bid for honors, and ran into second place for a moment, but soon fell back among the half dozen of possible place horses. Mesmerist then looked like a sure winner, when David Garrick came from behind him like a flash and before the gasping crowd had got over the shock he was three lengths in front and won by that margin.

In the Sheepshead Bay handicap Imp and Ben Doran were the favorites, heavily backed, the latter being a hot favorite. Ben Doran went to the front after a good start, and opened up a big gap. He set too hot a pace, however, and as they came into the stretch Fly-by-Night had passed him, and after a brush with Azucena, who got ahead of Ben Doran, won handsily by half a length. Results: Futurity course: Shoreham won, Manville second, Flute third; time 1:20 1/4.

Great Trial stakes, \$20,000, Futurity course: David Garrick 115 (O'Leary) 12 to 1, won by three lengths; Mesmerist, 102 (O'Connor) 7 to 5 and 2 to 1, second; Withers, 115 (Wilson) 30 to 1, third; time 1:22 1/2.

Brigadier, Erwin, Redford, Virginia Earle, Mark Cheek, Meskin, Onyx, Queen, Modrine, His Royal Highness, Missionary, Stuart, Yellow Tail, Water King and Last Chord also ran.

Sheepshead Bay, handicap, one mile: Fly-by-Night won, Azucena second, Ben Doran third; time 1:39 4/5.

Steeplechase, full course: Diversion won, King T. second, Nestor third; time 5:19 2/5.

One mile and sixteen yards: Dan Rice won, Dr. Elchberg second, Sky Scrapper third; time 1:47 1/5.

WINS IN THE NINTH. Chicago Downs Brooklyn After a Closely-Contested Game.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] CHICAGO, June 24.—For eight innings today Griffith held the leaders down to two singles, and with perfect support, allowed only one man to reach second. They fell on him for two singles and a double in the ninth, tie-

ing the score. Donohue scored the winning run on his hit, a sacrifice, and Ryan's third safe one. Attendance 10,900. Score: Chicago, 3; hits, 7; errors, 2. Brooklyn, 2; hits, 5; errors, 6. Batteries—Griffith and Donohue; McJames and Farrell. Empires—Gaffney and Manassau. PHILADELPHIA-ST. LOUIS. [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] ST. LOUIS, June 24.—Flick's home run gave the visitors a victory today. Attendance 2700. Score: St. Louis, 3; hits, 6; errors, 4. Philadelphia, 4; hits, 9; errors, 1. Batteries—Young and O'Connor; Donohue and Douglas. Empires—Emslie and McDonald. NO GAME AT LOUISVILLE. [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] LOUISVILLE, June 24.—No game; rain.

NEW YORK DEFEATS CLEVELAND [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] CLEVELAND, June 24.—The visitors hit opportunistly and ran the bases when they did not hit. Attendance 200. Score: Cleveland, 2; hits, 11; errors, 2. New York, 7; hits, 10; errors, 2. Batteries—Knipper and Schrechenroest; Carrick and Warner. Empires—Smith and Andrews. RAIN AT CINCINNATI. [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] CINCINNATI, June 24.—No game; rain.

COAST BASEBALL. Santa Cruz Team Beats the Oakland Nine.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] SAN FRANCISCO, June 24.—The Santa Cruz team today defeated the Oakland nine by the score of 10 to 6. The Oakland team could do nothing with Donlin's curves until the fifth inning, when they started to send out one after another triple and some doubles, until they registered six runs. After this outburst of speed they were unable to tally in the remaining innings. Score: Santa Cruz, 10; hits, 12; errors, 3. Oakland, 6; hits, 5; errors, 5. Batteries—Donlin and Paine; Moskman and Hammond. Empire—O'Connell.

SAN FRANCISCO SHUT OUT. [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] SAN JOSE, June 24.—The San José team today defeated the San Francisco team by the score of 4 to 0, in the first game of the season. The home team played championship ball, making only one error. The visitors could not hit Andrews, nor could they offset any of the fine play of the locals in field or bat. Score: San José, 4; hits, 6; errors, 1. San Francisco, 0; hits, 2; errors, 2. Batteries—Andrews and Kent; Iberg and Swindell.

A PITCHERS' BATTLE. [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] SACRAMENTO, June 24.—Today's ball game was a pitchers' battle and one worthy of the name. Both Doyle and Whalen were in great form, and, regardless of the first two innings, were given excellent support. Score: Gilt Edges, 3; hits, 4; errors, 2. Watsonville, 0; hits, 2; errors, 2. Batteries—Doyle and Stanley; Whalen and Morow.

COLUMBIA IN THE MUD. America's Cup Defender is Stranded on a Bar.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] BRISTOL (R. I.), June 24.—During the attempt to warp the Columbia, America's cup defender, out from her wharf to an anchorage in the bay, the yacht stuck fast in the mud. A tug was called upon for assistance, but the effort to move the Columbia was unsuccessful.

The tide was going down steadily, and it was decided to let the ship rest until high water tonight. A line was run from the topmast head to the pier to keep the boat steady, and after a gang of carpenters and painters was taken out to continue the work which has been going on in the interior of the boat, the Columbia is apparently on a soft bar, but it is difficult to determine how deeply she is in the mud.

FLOATS UNASSISTED. [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] BRISTOL (R. I.), June 24.—With the rising tide, and just after a heavy thunderstorm, at 6:35 o'clock tonight the new cup defender, Columbia, which has been aground all day 200 yards off the docks, floated unassisted, and was towed to a safe anchorage for the night further out in the stream.

When the Columbia was being warped out into the channel, from the Herreshoff docks, by means of a bow line this morning a heavy southerly wind swung the stern out of the channel, and the craft brought up what was supposed to be a mud bank. It is not certain that the Columbia's keel did not strike a ledge, but if it did damage was entirely prevented by the mud which covered the ledge.

LADY TENNIS CHAMPION. Miss Jones of Santa Monica Holds the Record.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—The finals in the lawn tennis tournament for the women's championship of the United States were played today at Wissahickon Heights.

Miss Marion Jones, Santa Monica, Cal., carried off the honors, and now holds the title, as Miss Julia Atkinson of States Island, last year's champion, was defeated yesterday, will not defend it. Today's play resulted as follows:

Women's singles, final round—Miss Marion Jones, Santa Monica, Cal., defeated Miss Maud Banks, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 6-1, 6-1, 6-1.

LONDON CHESS TOURNAMENT. Mason and Blackburn Beat Tinsley and Erld.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] LONDON, June 24.—(By Atlantic Cable.) At the 4:30 o'clock adjournment of the nineteenth round of the chess tournament today the following results had been recorded:

Mason beat Tinsley. Blackburn beat Erld. Lasker and Cohn divided, and the other games were adjourned in even positions, with the exception of the Tschigorin-Lee contest, in which Lee has the better position.

LATONIA HANDICAP. Melrose Won the Event in a Blinding Rain.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] CINCINNATI, June 24.—The SPRING meeting of the Latonia Jockey Club came to a close today in a blinding rainstorm. The track was flooded from the continuous downpour, making the going unsafe. The storm was at its height when the horses went to the post in the Latonia spring handicap.

which was the strike feature of the day. Spirituelle, the odds-on favorite in the event, was beaten before going half a mile. The winner turned

FREE TO SUFFERERS.

The New Cure for Kidney, Bladder and Uric Acid Troubles.

Almost everybody who reads the newspaper is sure to know of the wonderful cures made by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy.

It is the great medical triumph of the nineteenth century, discovered after years of scientific research by Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, and is wonderfully successful in promptly curing kidney, bladder and uric acid troubles.

Swamp-root has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work, in private practice, among the helpless, and to purchase relief, and has proved so successful in every case that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of the Los Angeles Times who have not already tried it may have a sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling more about Swamp-root and how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. When writing mention reading this generous offer in the Los Angeles Times, and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The regular 50-cent and \$1 size are sold by all first-class druggists.

up in Malaise, a 20-to-1 shot, who was never headed from start to finish. Results: Seven furlongs: Dashedaway won, Brother Fred second, Prospero third; time 1:31 1/2.

Six furlongs: Nettle Regent won, Cloy second, Russell R. third; time 1:18.

Five and a half furlongs: Allie Belle won, Finem Respite second, Rastus third; time 1:14.

Latonia handicap, spring handicap, for three-year-olds, mile and an eighth: Malaise won, The Bondsman second, Elroy third; time 2:58 1/2.

Six furlongs, handicap: The Elector won, Carl C. second, The Lady in Blue third; time 1:17.

Five furlongs: Beana won, Connie Lee second, Loyalty third; time 1:31.

NO SURPRISES AT DENVER. Both Harness Events Were in the Nature of Processions.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] DENVER, June 24.—There were no surprises in the Overland races today. Both harness events were in the nature of processions, with Keating's horse in the lead. Results:

Trotting, free-for-all: Searchlight (McHenry) won in straight heats; time 2:15, 2:17, 2:13 1/2. Raymond M. (Cassidy) second, Roberts (Roberts) third.

Pacing: Coney won first, third and fourth heats and race; time 2:16 1/2, 2:22 1/2, 2:23 1/2. George C. took second heat; time 2:22. Lady Smart and Duchess also started.

One mile: Gold Bug won, None Such second, Senator Dubois third; time 1:47 1/2.

Seven furlongs: Yule won, Charlemagne second, McPray third; time 1:29 1/2.

Five furlongs: Bourbon won, Quick Silver second, I Don't Know third; time 1:07 1/2.

Five and a half furlongs: Negligence won, Blanche second, Weir third; time 1:10.

Six furlongs: Stromo won, Race Bud second, Mickle third; time 1:16.

KID MCCOY IS THREE. Wants to Fight Any Three Men in Three Weeks.

[A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.] DENVER, June 24.—"Kid" McCoy has signed a contract with the Colorado Athletic Association of this city to fight any three men who might volunteer to meet him, one each on July 10, 17 and 24.

This places the meetings a week apart, and according to the agreement the association has the right to bring on any three fighters they may arrange with.

MEDFEE BREAKS RECORDS. Exhibition Riding at New Bedford, Mass., is Fast.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] NEW BEDFORD (Mass.), June 24.—Eddie Medfee broke two world's records here today. He rode a quarter mile in 22 sec., against the previous record of 22 1/2 sec.

McDuffee rode the half mile in 45 sec., against the record of 45 1/2 sec. His time for the mile was 1:31 1/2, against Taylor's record of 1:34 1/2. McDuffee's riding was an exhibition.

Results at Hawthorne. CHICAGO, June 24.—Weather at Hawthorne fair, and track fast. Results:

Five furlongs: Strathbrook won, Nubla second, Talma S. third; time 1:03 1/2.

Six furlongs: Maggie Davis won, Hero second, Cordial third; time 1:15.

Short course, steeple chase: Jack Hayes won, Chenier second, Del Coronado third; time 3:21 1/2.

Five and an eighth: Piccola won, King Bermuda second, Banquo II third; time 1:51.

Six furlongs: Lamont won, Idle Hour second, Miss Rose third; time 1:14 1/2.

One mile: What-er-Low won, Hugh Penny second, Del Paso third; time 1:29 1/2.

Bicycle Records Broken. NEW BEDFORD (Mass.), June 24.—Eddie McDuffee broke the quarter and half-mile records in a mile exhibition ride at Buttonwood Park this afternoon, cutting the quarter two-fifths of a second, and the half four-fifths of a second. His time for the mile was 1:31 1/2.

Five-mile Record Broken. FALL RIVER (Mass.), June 24.—Harry Elkes rode five miles behind a motor this afternoon, putting the record at 8:51 1/2, against 8:57, previously the record.

ELKS HEAD PARADE. Last Day of the Fraternal Reunion at St. Louis.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] ST. LOUIS, June 24.—This is the last day of the Elks' reunion, which is declared to have been the most successful in every way of any ever held by the order. Many Elks left this city last night, and today's trains carried away a large number. There were still enough remaining, however, to make things lively on the streets.

Today there was a parade, in which all the Elks' heads, which entered into competition for a diamond medal, appeared on floats. There were 1200 of the heads, the largest being owned by B. E. Harris of Butte City, Mont. All the members of the order marched behind the procession of floats.

NOTICE To owners of property on street improved under the bond act.

The semi-annual interest on all street improvement bonds can now be paid at my office, and becomes delinquent July 2, 1899. If not paid on or before that date the property is subject to sale. W. A. HARTWELL, City Treasurer.

Los Angeles, Cal., June 1, 1899.

THE ASSOCIATED CHARITIES. This organization is based on investigation. It is non-sectarian; it aids funds; its membership fee is \$10.00 a year. If the brother be waxen poor and fallen into decay, then thou shalt relieve him.

Los Angeles, Cal., June 1, 1899.

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Los Angeles, Cal., June 1, 1899.

VILLE de PARIS



221-223 SOUTH BROADWAY.

Summer Corsets	50c	Linen Collars	12 1/2c
Wash Velvets	25c	Cub Ties	25c
White Kid Belts	25c	Chiffon Bows	50c
Chamois Gloves	95c	Cyano Chalks	60c
White Parasols	\$1.25	Satin Hose Supporters	35c

WOMAN'S SUMMER APPAREL

Shirt Waists Made of fine zephyr, madras and other imported wash fabrics, beautiful colorings and fine effects. High standing collars, corded tucked and insertion trimmed; these have all been reduced in price.

Formerly 65c 75c 85c
Now 40c 50c 95c

Summer Dress Skirts

Made of cotton covert, crash, denim, gal tea, grass linen, pique and duck, plain and fancy trimmed, new cut skirt. Prices range from

50c to \$4.50 each.

Jackets

Artistically cut and made of properly finished wash cloth, tasty colorings, chic styles, lined throughout with silk or satin. Clearance prices

\$4.00, \$5.95, \$6.90.

Summer Petticoats

of grass linen duck, galatea, Italian wash fabric, made of white and colored laces, lace embroidered and ribbon trimmed, fancy fluty styles, prices

75c to \$3.50 each.

Matinees or Dressing Scaques

made of white and colored laces, lace embroidered and ribbon trimmed, fancy fluty styles, prices

\$1.00 to \$4.00 each.

Underwear

Ladies' extra fine quality of French ballingrain vests and drawers, soft silky quality, 1.25 grades; Clearance Price

75c each.

Hosiery

Ladies' tan colored, fine cotton hose, in light and medium shades, fine gauge, double soles, heels and toes, 40c pair; reduced to

25c pair.

The Latest NOEGEE'S Scientific Toys

at New York prices.

Horsman's Box Kites,

Anybody can fly them.

The Naval Box Kite.....25c
The Blue Hill Box Kite.....50c
The Dewey Air Ship.....\$1.50

FLAGS FOR THE 4th.

Printed maulin on sticks.....5c to \$4.50 doz
Silk Flags.....10c to \$6.00 each
Wool Bunting Flags.....\$1.25 up
Bunting, Stuffs and Holders.

CHINESE LANTERNS.

Bucket Lanterns.....30c, 40c, 50c doz
Globe Lanterns.....50c and 60c doz
Imported Lanterns.....\$60, 70c and \$1.00 doz
Paper Wreaths, Shields and Festoons.

Special Discount Sale of Tents.

WM. H. HOEGEE, 138-140-142 So. Main St.
Phone Main 658.

Folding Beds

Well made, easy working and attractive styles, \$14.00 to \$30.00.

Iron and Brass Beds

In large variety, \$4.00 to \$40.00.

New Carpets And Rugs.

Lace Curtains, Portieres, Wheel Chairs Sold or Rented.

I. T. MARTIN, 331-3-5 SOUTH SPRING ST.

Warning Warning Warning

JEAN DUO LAFFORGE.

RUPTURE SUFFERERS: I was a sufferer for many years from double rupture, and tried all kinds of trusses and treatments—worst of all, the injection—some guaranteeing to cure. I never was even helped by any of those who guaranteed to cure. Every one did nothing but lift the money out of my pockets. A last friend of mine was CURED by Prof. Joseph Fandrey, European Specialist in Rupture Curing. Then I decided to try Prof. Joseph Fandrey, 642 South Main Street, for the last time, and the LAST TIME IT WAS TOO. Today I am well and sound and no use for a truss, even at my hard work, mining. When he examined me, I asked the Professor if he would guarantee to cure me. He said, "No"—I would have to guarantee myself by following directions. This I did, and I am now willing to put up any amount of money against any sufferer's money as a GUARANTEE that if the sufferer follows Prof. Joseph Fandrey's instructions he will be cured, just as I was.

SUFFERERS, this is a WARNING from one who has had years of experience in suffering and seeking for help and my advice is—LOOK CAREFULLY FOR THE CURE! Do not go where they give you guarantee, references, etc., but interview personally sufferers who have been CURED.

I am a friend to Rupture Sufferers, and can be interviewed at the Hotel de L'Or, 421, corner Arcadia and Los Angeles streets, Los Angeles, Cal.

JEAN DUO LAFFORGE.

Los Angeles, Cal., June 1, 1899.

Los Angeles, Cal., June 1, 1899.

Los Angeles, Cal., June 1, 1899.

LOS ANGELES FURNITURE CO.

CARPETS, RUGS, DRAPERIES,
225-227-229 South Broadway.
OPPOSITE CITY HALL.

A Picture of Comfort...

The Morris Chair and A Tired Man.

The Morris Chair is the chair of comfort—the easy chair—the rest chair.

No home can have too many of them.

They make an ideal birthday gift.

They are large and roomy, and can be adjusted to four different positions, the frames are antique oak or mahogany finished, plain or richly carved.

The cushions are of splendid figured velour, alike on both sides, and come in a variety of beautiful colors.

Morris Chairs, with cushions complete, \$10.00 upwards.

The Adjustable Reading Table serves a hundred comfortable purposes—reading, writing, etc. Wish you could have one!

Jardiniers

On sale Monday and while they last at

35c to \$1.00

Each. The styles, the shapes, the colorings, the sizes are so various that there is not a color scheme which cannot be matched or a desirable shape or decoration which we cannot show you. Samples are shown in the window.

PARMELEE-DOHRMANN CO.

RUPTURE CURED.

Eleven Neighbors-- Prominent Business Men

Living within a radius of 30 yards of each other in the most central portion of Los Angeles, I had suffered a long time from a severe and troublesome RUPTURE when I chanced to hear from nine of my neighbors that had been cured by Prof. Joseph Fandrey, 642 S. Main St., the European Specialist in RUPTURE CURING, by a new and natural treatment without operation or injection.

After interviewing these NINE neighbors, whom I will introduce to any fellow sufferer, I desired to take advantage of the Professor's skill myself, and the marvelous fact is that now I am the ELEVENTH NEIGHBOR CURED. Who can show any such a RECORD as this? ELEVEN in one short block CURED!

Prof. Joseph Fandrey has been in our city now three years, and shows testimonials of the hundreds of cures he has performed. He does not guarantee to cure, as many mushroom companies do, who start today, never show any cures, and die tomorrow. By constant addition of sufferers CURED to his long list the Professor is proving that he is the only one who can actually cure RUPTURE.

I give this voluntary testimonial of my own cure, knowing that any rupture sufferer will make no mistake if he puts himself under the Professor's simple method, which will not detain any one from his business—and if he follows his instructions closely, will be cured, as I, the eleventh neighbor, have been. Any one wishing to interview me personally can do so and I will gladly introduce him to my neighbors, who will be able to verify my statements.

JOHN J. SHAY, Reception.
218 N. Main St. and 216 N. Spring St. May 24th, 1899.

PROF. FANDREY, 642 S. Main St.

When You Ride a Rambler Bicycle

You ride the best that money can buy.

Price \$40.

ONLY ONE GRADE. Open evenings. Installment plan also.

W. K. COWAN, 207 West Fifth St.

Tel. Green 1975.

Los Angeles, Cal., June 1, 1899.

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Los Angeles, Cal., June 1, 1899.

AT AN OUTPOST.

OBSERVATIONS OF AN ARTILLERYMAN IN CAVITE.

Spanish Soldiers Who Could not Comprehend the Word "Volunteer"—Americans Ready to Come Home, but not to Shirk Their Burden.

The following letter from a soldier in the Philippines to friends in Los Angeles contains interesting details of life in the islands as seen by an intelligent observer.

CAVITE OUTPOST (San Roque, P. I.) April 15, 1899.—Dear "Round Robin": As you know, I left San Francisco some time before the remainder of the battery and made the tedious trip on the transport Scandia.

Our trip between Honolulu and Manila was agreeable in many ways. We were not crowded, and the men of Battery D, who guarded the money, had the forward part of a 450-foot ship to themselves. The firemen of the vessel were our friends, and they returned for a little help in the fire-room we got ice water, good coffee and sometimes our meals with the "black squad." They are hard-worked mortals, these firemen. They go down in the fire-rooms in front of a big furnace, with the temperature above boiling point, and above the furnace the stokers get into the coal bunkers amid foul smells and black coal dust and heat, and pass the coal to the firemen. When they come on deck they are covered with great streams of perspiration and black, indigo, charcoal, negro dirt and dust. I wish I had some real black words to describe them. They are hot and tired out. No wonder they drink and carouse when ashore, but a kinder lot of men and a jollier lot of comrades I never found. We had boxing every day, and some days storms, once a waterspout and a badly-scented but not a bad day and days of staring ahead of us over the dark blue ocean, with its millions of flying fish, and nights of lying on our backs and watching the stars through the rigging as it swayed back and forth, and finally—"Land ahead."

Land seemed good to look at. Stopping mountains to our left, covered with dark green trees. Straight ahead of us was a high peak with a lighthouse on top; to the right a channel, then an island, then another channel, and then the end of a neck of land. Manila Harbor entrance! Just inside is where the Olympia steamed up to fight the Christina and threw a ball of hot iron into her, and then the battle of Manila Bay was fought, and now we were going up the bay beyond Cavite, and all around us were sunken hulls of Spanish vessels, and ahead of us, seven miles northeast of Cavite, was Manila. Just imagine how proud I felt of Dewey and America—our country, my own country!

We lay in the stream all night, and I slept on the deck with very little clothing and no blankets. Next morning we began preparations for unloading the cargo upon the island. A sort of saw about thirty-five feet long, ten feet wide and ten feet deep. Both ends are square and set out of the water like a canoe or a rocker.

A native family lives on one end of every cargo, and I had some opportunity of seeing the natives in their own element. The men were mostly bare legged and bare armed, brown as Chinese pottery, and muscled like little giants. They are small like Japs, and somewhat resemble them. Their hair is straight, and most of them seem very intelligent. There was a young married couple in the cargo nearest us, and from the actions of the bride and groom, we boys got the impression that the people must be like their native monkeys. You know how they act—very affectionately.

The little boys climbed over the side of our vessel in their natural garments, and begged hard tack, bits of bacon, and other eatables. We dressed some of them up in our old shirt collars, etc., and they wore them very proudly for several days. One old man insisted on patting my arms and sizing me up, exclaiming "mucho fuerte!" (Very strong.) He knew the native manual of arms and insisted on drilling me with a broom-stick. I gave him my gun, and we cut some shines about the deck. He was friendly with me because of my red cross badge, which he took for a cross of the church.

After landing in Cavite we were installed in comfortable quarters, and given a grand reception by the fifty boys who came on the first expedition. Here we were for three months patrolling the town and guarding the prisoners. Cavite is on a small island, or rather a peninsula, since the spit has been joined to the mainland by a filled-in causeway. The town, like many of those about here, is full of square, tile-roofed brick buildings, that show the effect of severe rainstorms and old age. There are a number of large stone monasteries, nunneries and churches that stand, to me, a type of the Spanish kingdom itself.

I made some friends among the Spanish soldiers that were brought from Guam Island, and found them much more intelligent than the Philippines, hence more reserved and courteous. Most of them were drafted into the Spanish army, and all showed the sad havoc that the climate had played with their health. One young fellow nineteen years old, pale and thin, said he had served one year in his company, and had two more to serve. He could hardly understand the meaning of the word "volunteer." When it was explained to him and his companions, he smiled incredulously, and some of his friends laughed outright. The laugh was bitter, though. Some of them had been torn from lonely mothers, others from homes of luxury and not long since one of their number had been run through the body by an officer's sword for failing to salute. Can you wonder that their hearts were turned toward the little yellow-faced, misad Spanish soldiers, or that some of them became anxious to go to America with us?

The climate here seems beautiful, and no one complains much during the daytime, but at night the mosquitoes worry you, and in the morning you wake up with a big head. Perhaps your feet are swollen, sometimes it's your face, or around your eyes. Then once in a while you have the fever, or perhaps the fellow next to you has it. Dysentery has carried a few off, and smallpox has taken two Iowa lads. They are buried in San Roque.

Last night we had our first real hard thunder shower. It thundered harder and closer to my head than I ever knew it to do at home. The lightning flashed so brightly as to blind a fellow for several seconds afterward, and the rain came down in torrents. We were well protected, however, having moved a lot of bamboo houses out to our line. I know you have read all about the fighting about Manila and Malolos. The fighting has all been in that direction, and we have had no chance to go over there. We are south of Cavite on a little neck of land between San Roque and Cavite Ielo. It is a very important position, and occasionally hall of bullets sets one to dodging, but no hard battle has ever been fought here. The natives are strongly entrenched on the shore, and though a few in number, feel that our position is well-nigh impregnable. We hope to have a chance to cross over to Cavite Viejo one of these days, and show the natives what we are made of, but the people at the head of this army know best. I guess, and so we wait, though somewhat impatiently. We are all willing to do our duty, but when the backbone of the rebellion is broken, we want to go home as quickly as possible.

We are having a lovely time camping

here. Our food is good and well cooked, and we have nice fresh bread every day. Rawson and I sat on an old boat the other day, with our feet dangling over the side. Every time a fish struck one of our legs, we would klick him upon the boat. We caught a great many in this way. There are great schools of fish all along the coast. We go bathing in the surf every day. The water is warm and the breakers are delightful. We also go out into the bay and shoot at chickens and pigs. There are many mangoes and tamarinds on the trees. Mangoes are the most beautiful and delicious fruit that I ever tasted. You ought to taste some of the mango jelly we make. As the darkies say, "it would make your eyes roll."

Some of the fellows spend their time concocting "bamboo" (sham) stories, and others get daily reports from home and other places over the bamboo wire. Some of them are to the effect that Aguinaldo has been captured, or that a shipload of oranges has been sent to us. If anyone is told anything new he immediately asks if it is "bamboo" or the real thing. The latest rumor is that all volunteers will be mustered out in thirty days, or their way home at least. I hope the "bamboo" has been "busted," and that the fellows will be mustered out as soon as they are put down. We have taken up "The White Man's Burden," and I hope will be a very strong Christian nation should bear it.

Truly yours,
CHARLES WEISE.

THE HEAVIEST CANNON.

A Gun That Will Throw More Than a Tonnage of Metal Sixteen Miles.

[Washington Times.] When 13-inch guns were made for the navy it was believed that the limit had been reached in the heavy rifles and that ordnance larger and heavier than this was neither desirable nor necessary for warships or coast defenses. There must always be a limit to the weight of heavy rifles on warships, but there is no restriction on guns placed in shore batteries. In a few months the largest gun ever made in this country will be in place and ready for testing at the proving station, Sandy Hook.

This enormous weapon is a 16-inch rifle, three calibers larger than any gun of modern design previously made for either army or navy. The 12-inch army gun is about 37 feet long and weighs 32 tons, while the weight of the projectile is 1000 pounds, and its muzzle energy is about 36,671 foot-ton. The new 16-inch rifle is about 50 feet long and weighs about 125 tons. The projectile will weigh 2400 pounds, and have a velocity of about 2500 feet per second, while the muzzle energy will be about 84,000 foot-ton, which is equivalent to the ramming energy of the battleship Oregon making at a speed of about fourteen knots an hour. The steel ingot from which the main tube is constructed was cast at Bethlehem, and weighed 222,300 pounds. In order to assemble the various parts of the gun it was necessary to construct a new plant at Watervliet.

Comparing the army gun with the largest rifles ever made by the Germans and English, it is found that the diameter of the bore in the English 16-inch, in the German 15½ inches, in the American gun 16 inches. The length of the English gun is 52½ inches, that of the German 55½ inches,



Among the Yogi and Mahatmas of India are certain men known as Adepts or "Wise Men of the Orient," whose seemingly miraculous achievements have been the subject of much discussion and wonderment throughout the civilized world.

The wonderful history of these strange men does not record to their credit a more remarkable power than is possessed by "KOHLER, The Oriental Seer." It is now nearly six months since "KOHLER" first began business in the city of Los Angeles. His stay here has been an unbroken period of success. In the course of that time he has been consulted by more than 800 people of all classes and nationalities. This record has never been approached by any other person of a similar profession who has ever visited California.

Owing to the great demand and at the request of his many patrons, "Kohler" has decided to incorporate a school for the purpose of giving instruction to those who may be interested in the Occult Sciences. The name of this institution is to be known as the

California College of Occult Sciences,

which will embrace the following branches of study: Psychic development, palmistry, psychopathy, or the power of mind over matter; and the higher mental sciences. Pupils will be granted diplomas which will be legally recognized in every city in the world.

When "Kohler" first came here it was generally believed that he would prove the same as a great many others who have appeared at various intervals with flaming advertisements and claims to power and greatness which all crumbled to dust upon investigation. Such people have, as a rule, either made complete failures or succeeded for a short time only, by imposing upon the credulity of the ignorant and superstitious, and then have "folded their tents, like the Arabs and silently stolen away." This has not been the case with "Kohler." His reputation for honesty and straightforward business dealings are well known. He has firmly ingratiated himself in the confidence of the people, and the ease with which he demonstrates his ability to accomplish even more than he claims has made him famous throughout Southern California. "Kohler's" strange powers are such as to be beyond the province of clear explanation. He does not even pretend to explain them himself. He does not claim to define them. They may be psychic, divinator, or spiritual. Whatever they are, their results speak for themselves. "Kohler" gives the name of every caller and tells for what purpose they came; gives names, dates and facts concerning your affairs, and unerring advice upon matters of business, journeys, speculation, mining, lawsuits, love, marriage, divorce, social and domestic relations, old estates, everything; reunites separated and securing marriage with one of choice. Valuable advice concerning all matters of health, obscure or nervous diseases, bad habits and weaknesses of men and women.

The New York Herald writes: "Men like Kohler and Chel o have raised occultism to the dignity of a science, have succeeded in clothing their profession in honor, raising it above the gulf of discredit into which it has been cast by menial jugglers and pretenders."

The World says: "McKinley's success foretold. Kohler, in the year 1888, foretold the election of McKinley to the Presidency in 1896, giving a table of States and majority in support of his claim. McKinley's opponent in the contest to come was described as a young Western man, not then publicly known. The prediction at that time was little heeded in the multiplicity of prophecies which accompany an election, but it has since proven to be correct to the letter."

The Chicago Tribune says: "Kohler is a veritable wizard, a mystery and puzzle to all. There are a great many self-styled life-readers, but the tests this man gives are sufficient to convince the most hard-hearted skeptic."

Robert A. Van Wyck, elected first Mayor of Greater New York, as predicted by Kohler one year before election.

Mrs. W. B. Dana, of 1341 Michigan av., Chicago, says: "Your prediction that my husband would meet his death by accident in a fall has come about exactly as you described. Taking advantage of your advice, I secured an insurance policy on his life, and am now independent, otherwise I should have been left unprotected."

Take notice of the many favorable comments on his work, that appear nearly every day in the year in the leading papers. Hours for reading, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. only. Sundays excepted. Evenings only by previous appointment. Offices over jewelry store, 216 South Spring street, Los Angeles, Cal.

DANGER IN SODA.

Serious Results Sometimes Follow Its Excessive Use.

Common soda is all right in its place and indispensable in the kitchen and for cooking and washing purposes, but it was never intended as a medicine, and people who use it as such will some day regret it.

We refer to the common use of soda to relieve heartburn or sour stomach, a habit which thousands of people practice and one which is fraught with danger; moreover, the soda only gives temporary relief and in the end the stomach trouble gets worse and worse.

The soda acts as a mechanical irritant to the walls of the stomach and bowels, and cases are on record where it has accumulated in the intestines, causing death by inflammation or peritonitis.

Dr. Harlandson recommends as the safest and surest cure for sour stomach (acid dyspepsia) an excellent preparation sold by druggists under the name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. These tablets are large 20-grain lozenges, very pleasant to taste and contain the natural acids, pepsines and digestive elements essential to good digestion, and when taken after meals they digest the food perfectly and promptly before it has time to ferment, sour and poison the blood and nervous system.

Dr. Worth states that he invariably uses Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets in all cases of stomach derangement and finds them a certain cure not only for sour stomach, but by promptly digesting the food they create flesh and strengthen the action of the heart and liver. They are made of the finest fabrics and are better in fit and style than the average tailor would be likely to make to your order.

A little book describing all forms of stomach weakness and their cure mailed free by addressing the F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

that of the American 500 inches. The weight of the English gun is 110½ tons, of the German 118½ tons, and of the American 125 tons. The weight of the English projectile is 1800 pounds, of the German 2024 pounds, and of the American 2400 pounds. The initial velocity given to the projectile is in the English gun, with brown powder, 2087 feet per second, in the German 1894, while in the American, with smokeless powder, it will be 2025.

The new gun will be mounted as a part of the defenses of New York Harbor, perhaps in a turret on a foundation to be artificially built on the Roman shoals. A 16-inch gun is capable of shooting sixteen miles, or further by four miles than the eye can see from the deck of a ship fifteen feet above the water.

PERSONALS.

Police Surgeon Ralph Hagan and Dr. J. Lee Hagadorn leave today for San Francisco, where they will attend the fourth annual course of the Lane Medical lectures at Cooper Medical College, which will be given this year by Prof. Nicholas Senn of Rush Medical College, Chicago, one of the most noted surgical authorities in America.

Don Murphy, the leading merchant of Needles, is paying Los Angeles a visit.

Why Our Business Grows...

One of the main reasons of our success is found in the fact that we sell goods with Quality to recommend them and Style to make them attractive. By treating our customers fairly we gain and hold their confidence. Deception and questionable methods are never indulged in here. With a reputation such as this we ask a chance to make you one of our patrons. Will you test the truthfulness of our claims?

Men's Full Dress Suits.

The folly of going to a merchant tailor for dress suits is fast dawning upon our fashionable dressers. We show suits that are equal in every respect to those turned out by to-order tailors—at about one-half their prices, as follows:

Men's High-grade Tuxedo Coats and Vests.....\$25
Men's Full Dress Coats and Vests.....\$30
Men's Prince Albert Suits.....\$20 to \$35

These Suits will satisfy the most critical buyers. They are made of the finest fabrics and are better in fit and style than the average tailor would be likely to make to your order.



Double-breasted Serge Suits.

This style is more than ever popular this season, and we have prepared for an unusual demand. We show by far the largest assortment and best made Serge Suits yet brought out. The fact that we pay more for our serge suits in order to get QUALITY, does not make them higher in price than at other stores. Special attention is called to the following special values:

Men's Blue Serge Coats and Vests at.....\$5.00
Men's Single-breasted Blue Serge Coats.....\$3.50
Men's Double-breasted Blue Serge Coats.....\$4.00

Absolutely fast colors and elegantly finished in every respect.

FULL SUITS OF BLUE SERGE, \$10.00 to \$18.00



Stylish Hats for Swell Dressers.

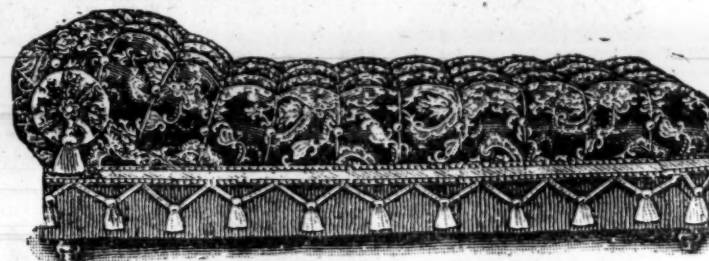
No store in the town carries more stylish Hats than we are now showing. There is quality in each hat, and in many cases the prices are less than you would expect to pay.

We would direct special attention to our new Pearl Fedoras at \$3.00.

MULLEN, BLUETT & CO. ONE-PRICE STORES N.W. Cor. 1st & Spring

Barker Bros.—Always the Lowest.

A Corner-filling Opportunity.



Couches were never so low-priced.

GRAND MOVEMENT OF COUCHES.

Prices Reduced to Make Them Go.

A Bargain Tidal Wave! An event of transcendent importance. You'll find Couches of every known sort, as

GONDOLA COUCHES,

RECLINING COUCHES,

BEDROOM COUCHES,

BED LOUNGES—SINGLE OR DOUBLE,

LIBRARY COUCHES,

WARDROBE COUCHES,

DIVANS,

BED LOUNGES—SINGLE OR DOUBLE,

And they're upholstered in hundreds of patterns of plain or figured denims, French cretonnes, cotton, silk or wool tapestries, velours, moleskins and corduroys, stylishly and handsomely tricked off with tassels, Valenciennes, etc. Or, better still, if you care to have a couch covered to order, we inaugurate special prices tomorrow on couches in muslin and on our entire stock of upholstery furnishings.

Note These Random Hints as to How Prices Will Range.

Bed Lounges

That no one should be without, doubly useful and only

\$6

\$5.50, \$6.50, \$7.00, \$8.00 and up

Single Couches

Were never so easily priced.

\$4

Wardrobe Couches

Are the most useful household articles—and only

\$8

Mattress Couches

Go on sale tomorrow as low as

\$4

Fancy Couches

With Valenciennes edgings now

\$4

BARKER BROS.

Furniture, Carpets, Draperies.

420-422-424 SOUTH SPRING STREET.

Carload of Columbus Buggy Co. Vehicles

JUST RECEIVED. Newest styles. Prices and quality correct.

HAWLEY, KING & CO.

Dealers in Vehicles and Buggy Co. Vehicles, 420-422-424 South Spring and Fifth St.

Special Bargains

Every Day

CHAPIN-TIBBOTT COMMERCIAL CO.

132 South Spring and 211 West Second Streets.

Hotel and Restaurant Keepers

Will do well to examine our large stock of Chopping

Blocks, Cleavers, Meat Saws, Cook Knives, Plated Knives,

Forks and Spoons; Cook's Coats, Aprons and Caps.

We also carry a complete stock of Cutlery Specialties: Razors, Shears, Pocket Knives, Manicure Razors and Shavers, etc. We pay special attention to Razor, Shear and Tool Grinding.

STEINER-KIRCHNER CO.

80 N. MAIN ST.

ON THE WAITING LIST

SOME CLEVELAND STREET-CAR STRIKERS STILL OUT.

Eighty Per Cent. of the Men Will Be Re-employed at Once—Cars to Resume Running This Morning.

Strike at the Chicago Stock Yards Assumes a Wider Scope—A Colored Man Brutally Beaten by a Mob.

Butte Miners Pass Resolutions Against Federal Interference at Wardner, Idaho—Zinc Miners Go on Strike.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] CLEVELAND, June 24.—An agreement between the Big Consolidated Street Railway Company and its striking employees was reached at 6 o'clock this evening, and it is probable that the cars will be running as usual on all the lines of the company tomorrow.

The agreement provides for the hearing of grievances and a resort to arbitration in case the men and the company cannot agree, and it also provides for the payment of practically 80 per cent. of the old men at once, the remainder, except those who have been guilty of violence, being placed on the waiting list.

STOCKYARDS STRIKE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] CHICAGO, June 24.—The strike among unskilled laborers at the stockyards today assumed a wider scope, forty timers leaving the Libby, McNeil & Libby cannery establishment. They are paid \$2.50 and demand \$3.75. Later, half of them resumed work without getting the additional pay.

A colored man who, it is supposed, was going to work in place of a striker, was badly beaten before he was rescued. A fight also took place at Armour's.

Libby, McNeil & Libby announced today that they would grant the asked-for raise of 25 cents July 1. Other packers are expected to follow.

The strike extended to the stockyards of Armour & Co., and those of Nelson Morris & Co., this afternoon, when 120 laborers quit. Nelson Morris granted the increase of 25 cents and the score of men who had left, returned.

PROTESTS AT BUTTE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] BUTTE (Mont.), June 24.—There was a public open-air meeting here tonight to protest against the action of the military authorities in the Cœur d'Alene. The speakers were, Peter Brennan and T. S. Hogan, Secretary of State, Mayor McCarthy presided. The resolutions adopted condemned the imprisonment of men at Wardner, "held and tortured to wring from their lips words which might be used to establish their guilt under conditions which make the Spanish inquisition pale into insignificance."

The resolutions call upon the President to order a cessation of this usurpation of power.

STRIKERS' PLACES DECLINED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] ANGELS CAMP, June 24.—F. Morris, representing himself to be an agent for the Helena Prison mine of Wallace, Idaho, has been trying to induce local miners to accompany him to Wallace. Fifty men here promised to accompany him but backed out upon learning the conditions of their engagement.

ZINC MINES CLOSED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] JOPLIN (Mo.), June 24.—As a result of the edit issued by the Missouri-Kansas Zinc Miners' Association, 20 per cent. of the mines have stopped work for two weeks, and most of the others will shut down Monday or Tuesday. This is the Zinc Miners' Association method of forcing the smelters to terms.

FOUNDRY MEN STRIKE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] JEFFERSONVILLE (Ind.), June 24.—Fifteen hundred men in the foundry of the American Car Manufacturing Company struck this afternoon.

Counterfeiting Trials Delayed.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—The trials of ex-United States District Attorney E. H. Ingham and Harvey K. Newitt, his law partner, and former assistant, who are under indictment on the charge of aiding and abetting in connection with the famous Jacobson-Kendall-Taylor-Bredel-Dowling-Burns revenue cigar stamp counterfeiting conspiracy, which was taken place Monday, have been postponed until October 9. The trial of the six or more defendants will also go over.

NOTORIOUS CLUB RAIDED.

Descent of the Police on Simpson's Place This Morning.

One of the notorious clubs on Los Angeles street, where nightly orgies have been carried on for several months past without molestation from the police, was raided about 2:30 o'clock this morning by Sergt. Smith and several police officers.

The club raided is the one conducted by Simpson, the colored politician, and is a resort for men and women of the lowest classes of all nationalities. The club has a charter from the State, and sells liquor to its members; every one who passes the doorkeeper and writes his name on the club register being a member. Gambling, drinking and orgies, called for courtesy dancing, have been carried on without molestation for so long that the club manager, being a member, did not anticipate trouble from the officers, consequently when Sergt. Smith and his men swooped down upon them this morning, they were nearly paralyzed with amazement.

There were about seventy-five prisoners in the bunch, men and women, and it kept the patrol wagon busy for some time removing them to the City Jail. Clerk Gridley was kept busy until nearly daylight in registering the crowd on the police blotter, and nearly succumbed from writer's cramp before the last name was booked.

NOTICE.

Our friends and the public in general are invited to visit Rose Purdy Spring, at the Highland Glen, corner Pasadena and Forty-ninth avenues, take electric cars. The analysis of Rose Purdy water shows it to contain the most healthful properties known for indigestion, constipation and kidney difficulty. All physicians knowing this water recommend it. It is cool and clear as crystal. Try Hard and see for yourself. It is in the market, put up in one and five-gallon packages, delivered to any part of the city by our agents. Address Pasadena and Forty-ninth avenues, or by tel. sub-st. 10. Lam & Whitney, proprietors.

KITE-SHAPED TRACK IN COURSE JULY 4, ROUND TRIP, \$2.75.

On Tuesday, July 4, in addition to the regular train service, the Santa Fe will run a special express, taking in Redlands, Riverside and the beaches of Santa Ana, leaving Los Angeles at 9 a.m.; Pasadena, 9:25 a.m.; returning at 6:25 p.m.

881 DETROIT, MICH., AND RETURN.

June 29. See about it at Santa Fe ticket office, No. 201 North Spring street.

GOLD refiners, assayers and gold buyers.

Wm. T. Smith & Co., 114 North Main street.

BEST wines at Woolfart's, 124 N. Spring.

LAST DAYS OF THE PARISIAN.

CLOSING OUT IN EARNEST.

Prices on Fine Suits, Wraps, and Outer Apparel of all kinds Cut as prices have never been cut before. Read every word and then ask yourself if you can afford to let such an opportunity pass.

Fine Veil Capes One-third Price.

Latest, swell, up-to-date styles. If you want a cape now is your chance.

\$35.00 imported velvet capes for.....	\$10.00	\$50.00 imported velvet capes for.....	\$20.00
\$45.00 imported velvet capes for.....	\$15.00	\$75.00 imported velvet capes for.....	\$25.00

Children's Winter Jackets One-third Price.

Handsome plain and fancy cloths, splendidly made and prices reduced exactly as per list below. There is not a night or a morning in the whole year that the child cannot use one of these good jackets.

\$2.00 Jackets for.....	67c	\$5.00 Jackets for.....	\$3.00
\$4.00 Jackets for.....	\$1.33	\$12.00 Jackets for.....	\$4.00
\$6.00 Jackets for.....	\$2.00	\$18.00 Jackets for.....	\$6.00

Women's Suits Half Price.

All the latest styles in cloths and colors. The very swell up-to-date cutting. If you need a new costume or expect to need a new one in the next six months now is the time to buy.

Beautiful \$25 street costumes now.....	\$4.50	Beautiful \$25 street costumes now.....	\$12.50
Beautiful \$12 street costumes now.....	\$6.00	Beautiful \$20 street costumes now.....	\$15.00
Beautiful \$15 street costumes now.....	\$7.00	Beautiful \$40 street costumes now.....	\$20.00
Beautiful \$20 street costumes now.....	\$10.00	Beautiful \$50 street costumes now.....	\$25.00

Merchants invited to look at the various lots offered. Extraordinary Inducements.

Elegant Plush Capes One-third Price.

Which means that you can afford to buy a garment now and lay it away for next season. They are elaborately trimmed, many of them have beautiful fur edges and splendid linings.

\$15.00 plush capes for.....	\$5.00	\$30.00 plush capes for.....	\$10.00
\$22.50 plush capes for.....	\$7.50		

Silk Waists Half Price.

The very articles that you can scarcely be comfortable without this hot weather. The very styles that you will pay double or three times for elsewhere. Don't spend a dollar for silk waists until you have seen this lot.

\$4.50 fancy silk waists.....	\$2.25	\$10.00 fancy silk waists.....	\$5.00
\$6.00 fancy silk waists.....	\$3.00	\$15.00 fancy silk waists.....	\$7.50
\$7.50 fancy silk waists.....	\$3.75	\$20.00 fancy silk waists.....	\$10.00

Dressmakers' Trimmings—Wholesale Prices.

Now is the time to buy your supplies.

Black and tan Sateen Se-18c	White flat 1/4-in. elastic, 5c
Black linen canvas, the 12c	Hooks and eyes, 6c
Finest silk lace binding, 30c	Eclipse hooks and eyes, 18c
Heavy silk belting, 65c	Manilla snap hooks and eyes, 3c
Per bolt.....	Per doz.....
\$1.50 binding ribbon, 25c	Moscowitz steel stays, 12c
3 bolts for.....	Nos. 9, 10 and 11, per doz.....
Whitebone casing, 8c	Beautiful \$30 street costumes now.....
	\$25.00

PARISIAN CLOAK AND SUIT CO.

139 South Spring Street.

LAST DAYS OF THE PARISIAN.

Winter Jackets One-third Price.

Study these figures well before you decide not to buy. Every jacket is worth two or three times the money we ask for it.

\$25.00 jacket for.....	\$7.50	\$75.00 jacket for.....	\$25.00
\$35.00 jacket for.....	\$10.00	\$100.00 jacket for.....	\$33.33
\$45.00 jacket for.....	\$11.67	\$125.00 jacket for.....	\$40.00
\$60.00 jacket for.....	\$16.67	\$150.00 jacket for.....	\$50.00

Dress Skirts at Half Price.

Here goods on which you can see the deep cut plainer than anywhere else. You know exactly what the material for a dress skirt costs; you know what making and lining costs. These are cheaper than the bare material would be alone.

\$1.50 colored skirts.....	75c	\$10.00 swell novelty skirts.....	\$5.00
\$1.50 brilliantine skirts for.....	\$2.25	\$15.00 novelty skirts.....	\$7.50
\$7.50 brilliantine skirts for.....	\$3.75	\$20.00 novelty skirts.....	\$10.00
\$7.50 fine navy and black serge.....	\$3.75	\$25.00 novelty skirts.....	\$12.50

Fancy Waists One-third Price.

Novelty waists in corduroy, velvet and fancy wool materials; all colors, but not a very large lot. At the prices we have named we expect to close these out at once.

\$3.75 kind for.....	\$1.25	\$5.00 kind for.....	\$2.00
\$4.50 kind for.....	\$1.50	\$7.50 kind for.....	\$2.50
		\$10.00 kind for.....	\$3.00

Come early in the week. Every hour has its Special Values.

MUNYON'S INHALER.

The Simplest, Speediest and Surest Cure Yet Discovered for Catarrh, Hay Fever, Asthma, Bronchitis and All Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

IT STRENGTHENS THE LUNGS AND PREVENTS CONSUMPTION. ITS SUCCESS UNPARALLELED.

In the annals of the medical world, it has no equal. Physicians pronounce it the most scientific and effective treatment known for diseases of the air passages.



Clouds of medicinal vapor are inhaled through the mouth and emitted from the nostrils, cleaning and vaporizing all the inflamed and diseased parts which can not be reached by the most delicate inhalant.

It reaches the sore spots.

It heals the raw places.

It goes to the seat of disease.

It penetrates obscure places where drugs taken into the stomach can not reach.

It acts as a balm and tonic to the whole system.

THEY HAVE PRICE \$1.00

With everything complete. At all druggists or mail order from our office. Special free test this week at the following stores:

THE OWL DRUG CO., 220 S. Spring St.

SALE & SON DRUG CO., 220 S. Spring St.

THOMAS DRUG CO., 4th and Spring.

KILLIP & NOYES, 31 and Broadway.

GODFREY & MOORE, 108 S. Spring.

WOLFE & CHILSON, 3d and Broadway.

OFF & VAUGHN, 4th and Spring.

DEAN'S DRUG STORE, 20 S. Main St.

C. LAUX & CO., 20 S. Broadway.

C. H. LEWIS, 4th and Broadway.

F. H. HARRIS, 4th and Broadway.

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\$10.00 Men's Suits \$7.50 Men's Suits

Natty business suits in cassimeres, worsteds, tweeds and chevies, either square or round cut, single breasted sacks. Every single garment made for this season's business.....

\$17.50 Men's Suits \$15.00 Men's Suits

No tailor puts more snap and style in a suit than the maker put in these. Serge, clay worsted, chevies, cassimeres and tweeds. Single or double breasted sacks and three-button cut-away. Whether you buy them or not depends upon your seeing them.....

\$12.44 \$9.84

Jacobys \$4 Boys' Suits. Knee pants suits, sizes from 8 to 16 years, black, blue, brown and fancy mixtures; you'll be pleased with the value, and the boy will be pleased with the style.....

\$2.56

The Store of Large Quantities And Small Prices.

\$10 Youths' Suits. \$5 Youths' Suits.

These are the swell single or double breasted blue serge and chevies suits, elegant fancy mixtures; if you prefer them, the same \$10 youths' suits that have helped to make the big store famous.....

\$6.96

\$5 Men's Shoes

All new styles, Russia calf, box calf, willow calf and vicci kid, in light tan chocolate or black, nicker, brass or fast colored eyelets, any and all of the following new spring shapes: Rugby, Cambridge, English, New York, Princeton, Cornell, Derby and Savoy; these eight lots range from the narrow coin toe to the widest bulldog toe; every shoe in the lot is a five-dollar hand-welt shoe, all sizes and widths in each line.....

\$2.81

The Sale of \$2.50 Oxfords at \$1.39 and \$2.00 Oxfords at \$1.19 Continues.

Ladies' Shoes.

\$1.75 Ladies' Shoes—Vicci kid lace, shoes, new coin toes, flexible soles, all sizes.....

\$1.19

\$2.00 Ladies' Shoes—Genuine vicci kid shoes, new coin toe and tip, lace or button, all sizes, flexible soles, tourist heel, foxing.....

\$1.29

\$3.50 Ladies' Shoes—Foederer's black and tan vicci kid, coin toe, lace and button, hand turned soles, all sizes.....

\$1.98

\$4.00 Ladies' Shoes—Tan or black kid, coin toes, all sizes and widths, lace only, please bear in mind that we advertise only such goods as we have, therefore you'll find the goods as advertised.....

\$2.47

\$4.84

No suit as good as any one of these ever changed owners for less than seven fifty. Nearly three hundred suits in the lot. They are single breasted sack suits, and you've about thirty patterns to select from.....

\$15.00 Men's Suits

Shop the town over, look at all the \$15 suits, if you've the time. Then look at these critically, carefully, judge them from a \$15 standpoint. You'll say: They're better than most \$15 suits I've seen and they are second to none; single and double breasted sacks, any weave.....

\$9.84

If you've a boy from 4 to 8 years of age, don't miss these; you'll regret it; nobby little vestee and sailor suits, the last lot we sold at the same price created a sensation; these are better still.....

\$1.44

Coat, vest and long pants, not very many in the lot, as lots are judged by the big store: every suit is a late pattern, made up in the very latest style.....

\$3.69

\$2.81

Boys' Shoes.

\$1.25 Boys' Shoes. Black casco calf, spring heel, lace; sizes 9 to 13.....

79c

\$1.50 Boys' Shoes. Little gent's spring heel lace with hooks, tan or black, coin toes; sizes 9 to 13.....

93c

\$1.50 Youths' Shoes. Black Casco calf, coin toes, lace with heels; sizes 12 to 2.....

95c

\$1.50 Boys' Shoes. Tan, kid, lace with brass hooks and eyelets, coin toes; sizes 2 1/2 to 5 1/2.....

\$1.04

Children's Shoes.

40c Baby Shoes—Donola kid button shoes, sewed soles, patent leather tips, sizes 2 to 5.....

23c

\$1.25 Children's Lace and button extension soles, coin toes, sizes 8 1/2 to 12, at 88c, and sizes 6 to 8 at.....

78c

\$1.50 Misses' Shoes—Donola kid, extension soles, lace or button, coin toe and tip, Boston heel foxing, sizes 12 to 2.....

98c

\$2.00 Misses' Shoes—All sizes from 12 1/2 to 2, tan or black vicci kid, button or lace, new coin toes and tip, Newport heel foxing.....

\$1.39

JACOBYS BROS.

The Store That Lives Up to Its Advertising.

128 to 138 North Spring Street.

To Rupture Sufferers.

Hoping to save rupture sufferers from torture, such as I have endured, I state my experience. I have had a double rupture for thirty years, have worn the Marsh, Sherman, Bartlett, Pomeroy and Triumph Trusses; used almost every kind of Truss known to the druggist; have taken numerous treatments and had "cures guaranteed" by physicians and specialists; in short, have tried almost every treatment under the sun; have spent thousands of dollars in search of cure, even going so far as to take fifty injections from two physicians in Los Angeles. This I feel was the worst thing I could have done after this injection treatment; I was indeed a lost man, and felt they had only brought me nearer the grave.

Sufferer, you may be sure that after spending from three to five thousand dollars and thirty years of torture I had no faith in any one and no hope of ever being cured or even relieved.

For a number of years I have been interested in gold mines, and knew my partner to be a sufferer from double rupture, as well as myself. Some time ago this partner, even though working hard in our mines, was entirely cured by Prof. Joseph Fandrey, European Specialist in Rupture Curing, No. 642 South Main street, our city.

This gave me a slight hope that I might be able to get a little relief (my case I knew to be incurable). When the Professor examined me he shrugged his shoulders and said: "You are the king of rupture sufferers, and cure I cannot today promise you, but I can give you relief and comfort." This was the glorious news to me, and within two weeks I was able to travel and oversee my business, and had such relief and comfort as I had not known in thirty years before.

Today, judging from my feelings, I believe I am almost cured, and shall soon be able to give the Professor a voluntary testimonial of my entire cure. Since I have been under Prof. Fandrey's treatment I have had opportunity to talk with a number who have been cured, and learned of hundreds of others, and know that Los Angeles should be proud of a specialist who is actually curing rupture and saving so many from torture. Any sufferer wishing further information on this subject call or address:

CAPT. W. W. STROHN,

Main avenue,

Los Angeles, June 23, 1890.

Millinery Specials...

Flowers.

Marguerites.....15c
Lilies of the Valley.....15c
Bluebells.....15c
Buttercups.....15c

Fancy Ribbons.

Ribbons, 30c value yd.....10c
Ribbons, 50c value yd.....15c
Ribbons, 40c and 50c values, yd 25c

Ornaments.

Worth up to 50c.....10c
Worth up to \$1.00.....25c

Veilings.

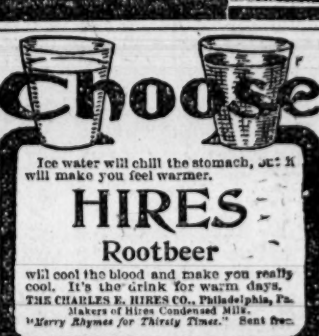
Large assortment in all sorted colors, from.....10c up

Beach Hats 25c.

Seashore Leghorns.....50c
Jumbo Sailors, sold the town over for 75c, here at.....65c

THE Millinery World

125 S. Spring St.



Choose HIRE'S Rootbeer

It will cool the blood and make you really cool. It's the drink for warm days.

J. H. MASTERS, 136 S. Main Street.

Phone M. 1512.

Get our prices on Irrigating Hose.

Let us Have Your Order For Your New Tent.

The best and cheapest Tent and Awning factory in the city. Expert service given.

J. H. MASTERS, 136 S. Main Street.

Phone M. 1512.

Get our prices on Irrigating Hose.

Dan Curo

CURES RHEUMATISM

AND ALL ILLS OF THE

KIDNEYS & BLADDER

ALL DRUGGISTS SELL

Dan Curo

City Briefs.

It's time to change the accessories of your attire. When the season gives the hint, it isn't safe to disregard it. As soon as the weather turns you warmly you must get yourself right by having recourse to Diamond's stock of summer shirts, underwear and hats. We have everything seasonable in stock, and our figures strike the notch of economy at a very low point. We are showing all the latest novelties in every department, and styles as close to the present mode as 12 o'clock is to noon. Don't be content with anything less than the correct in your summer dress. Diamond's, 141 South Spring street.

The ladies of Los Angeles will be glad to learn that Miss E. Deste, the well-known cleaner, has opened a school at 333 South Broadway, where she teaches the art of dry cleaning, or the "dry process," in a practical manner, by her new patent process. Lessons given by appointment. Bring articles of your own wardrobe. Antique lace cleaned and mended to look like new.

The ladies of the St. Athanasius Mission have conceived a novel plan for raising money to pay for a lot on which to build a church. They propose that every Episcopalian shall have an opportunity to come to a birthday party at their own, and contribute as many cents as they are years old to the above fund, at St. Paul's Guild Hall, June 29, at 8 p.m.

The graduating exercises of the Woodbury Business College occur Monday evening, June 26, 1899, at the Normal School Hall. Hon. W. C. Patterson, will deliver an address on "Ethics of a Business Life." Music will be furnished by the University Glee Club, Prof. and Mrs. C. S. de Lano. Readings by Lee Emerson, Bassett. The public is cordially invited.

I remove deep wrinkles, smallpox pittings, superfluous hair, moles, warts, scars, birth marks, powder marks, eczema, acne, pimples, freckles, moth patches, tan, red veins and oily skin. I guarantee all my work. City references given. Miss N. Herold, The Milton, 520 1/2 South Broadway.

The great skin food is Mrs. Weaver-Jackson's Satin Cerate. If you want a nice, fine-grained, soft, smooth, velvet-like skin you will find it the finest of all cerates. Manufactured and sold by Mrs. Weaver-Jackson, 218 South Spring street; also on sale at Boston Store and all drug stores.

See the Davis-Advance; does a greater range of work than all other sewing machines combined; the "Superb," \$22.50, will last a lifetime. Call and hear the wonderful \$5 talking machine, 2000 latest graphophones and phonograph records in stock; 427 South Broadway.

The Times business office is open all night and liners, death notices, etc., will be received up to 1:30 a.m. Small display announcements made and put in up to that hour, but large display ads. cannot be attractively set if brought in later than 3:30 p.m. Telephone Main 23.

W. D. Campbell has just returned from Mexico with the largest stock of drawn work ever brought to Los Angeles. Dollies, hampers, suitcases, lunch cloths and table cloths. Finest stock, lowest prices. Campbell's Curio Store, 323 S. Spring St.

We carry a good line of various styles of valises at reasonable prices. Also, purses, pocket-books, card cases, and colored sheep skins for burnt or pyrography. Sanborn, Vail & Co., 133 South Spring.

Mrs. E. Flint, dressmaker, of 247 South Broadway, will continue business at her residence, 1029 West Twenty-third street, and will be pleased to see her patrons and friends. Tel. White 2066.

The names of Mr. and Mrs. Modini-Wood have been added to the list of guests of honor of the Jonathan Club, who will take part in the programme at the Orpheum Friday night of this week.

"Hello Ma Baby," "Just as the Sun Went Down," "Dawn of Love," "Hands Across the Sea," and all the popular sheet music sold at half price by Extor's music store, 227 S. Spring.

Misses King and Weber, 247 South Broadway, room 9, manueuring, scalp treatment, shampooing and Ralston facial massage. Tel. Green 1200. Work done at your homes in the evening.

Have just received a shipment of statuettes that are exquisite, and just the things for gifts and card party prizes. Prices moderate. Sanborn, Vail & Co., 133 South Spring street.

Mrs. Page will continue her approved colloquial French instruction this summer. Success guaranteed. Refers to present pupils. Classes or private lessons. 119 North Workman.

A guarantee to cure rheumatism. No cure, no pay. Medicated baths given in patient's room here. Address M. Mendelson, Capistrano. Orange county, Cal.

Miss Helen Prentice, water color and crayon artist, late of Marceau's, will receive orders during the summer at her residence, 1857 Estrella avenue.

"Roselle," Flanico, of the famous novelty for jelly-making, far superior to currant, now ready. Shorting & Co., South Pasadena.

A full attendance at "Creation" rehearsal next Tuesday evening. First Congregational Church is requested. Important business.

Mrs. Walter D. Wise has issued invitations for a piano and song recital to be given at Masonic Hall, Thursday evening, June 29.

Get your dress hat in the latest style, all colors, at a low price. Chicago Millinery, Mrs. Burgwald, 437 S. Spring street.

Feather weight trunk is the proper thing for the beach or summer resorts. D. D. Whitney, sole maker, 423 South Spring.

Art School summer classes, 614 Hill street and Long Beach. Garden MacLeod, director. Dr. J. C. Fletcher, president.

Furs—Have furs remodeled and repaired at D. Bonoff, practical furrier, 271 South Broadway, opposite City Hall.

One of the handsome N.E.A. souvenirs shown on page 1, part V, will be presented to each of the visiting teachers, and will also be given free to each.

The management of the well-known Royal Restaurant, 118 S. Spring (recently remodeled and rebuilt) has decided to give to their patrons and friends a grand free concert Saturday night, from 8 to 11:30 p.m., by the Venetian Lady Mandolin Orchestra, and assure those who attend a very enjoyable time. Large airy room, perfectly ventilated, and the most comfortable place in the city to while away an evening. Owing to the cold and latest improved ventilating machinery, which purifies the air, gentlemen can enjoy their cigars without causing any discomfort to non-smokers. Refreshments of all kinds served.

"BISHOP'S BEER." Absolutely non-intoxicating. It looks like beer, tastes like beer, foams like beer. The great health beverage, introduced on this coast by the temperance workers of Chicago. Correspondence solicited. Try it. Address, HOME SALON CO., Coast Agency, Davila Warehouse, Cor. Central Avenue and Second Street.

person who orders The Times mailed East for the N.E.A. week, and pays the regular rate of 20 cents for the paper and postage.

Children dinner at the Natick House today, 4:45 to 7:30 p.m. Meals 25 cents. Music by Arend's Orchestra.

All kinds plain machine composition at 25 cents per line. Standard, at Times job office.

Ladies, get your heads fixed pretty by getting one of Deach's stylish hats, No. 302 South Broadway.

You ought to be a member of the Associated Charities. 2141 21, room 3, Courthouse.

Party who left two pins in room 113, Hotel Vera, Fourth and Broadway, please call.

Pictures framed by J. C. Littlepage at a discount of 20 per cent. 353 South Spring.

Zammon's Button Factory, 254 South Broadway, room 11, corner Third.

Natural history specimens a specialty at Winkler's curios, 346 S. Broadway.

Best cabinet photos, reduced to \$1.50 a dozen. Sunbeam, 236 S. Main.

Fireworks, wholesale and retail, B. F. Gardner, 305 South Spring street.

Dr. F. E. Gardner, dentist, removed to southwest corner Third and Broadway.

Splendid wall paper, 12-foot room, with border, \$1.25. Walter, 627 Spring.

Insurance with Louis F. Vetter, 144 South Broadway. Telephone, main 753.

Sewing machines to rent, \$1.50 month. 507 South Spring.

Dr. Minnie Wells, 127 E. 3d. See card. Fireworks, Gardner's, 305 S. Spring. Nittinger's, help free; 226 S. Spring. See, 10c, shells, Winkler's, 346 S. Brawy.

The Pennsylvania Society of Southern California had its annual picnic at Santa Monica yesterday.

A recital was given Friday night in Blomfield Hall by the pupils of the Cummock School of Oratory. The graduating exercises will be held next Thursday at 10 a. m.

Commencing on the first day of July next, the Los Angeles and Pasadena Electric Railroad will make a 5-cent rate of fare to and from the new city limits, which now includes the former precinct of Garvanza.

The Rev. P. B. Morgan will begin revival work in this city next Tuesday evening at 7:30 p.m. at the new street. Mr. Morgan was formerly a clergyman of the Episcopal Church, but is now the acting secretary of the Evangelical League.

Services in honor of deceased members will be held at the Castle Hall, 108 North Spring street, this afternoon by the Knights of Pythias lodges of the city. Among the features are addresses by Rev. C. C. Pierce, Grand Chancellor H. R. Arndt, Judge D. K. Trask and others, and appropriate music.

Mrs. Emily Jordan of No. 826 G street, Sacramento, writes to Chief Glass asking assistance in locating her brother, George Henry Kolp, who has but one leg, and is 42 years of age. Theodore Shafer writes from No. 32 Lewis street, San Francisco, making inquiries for Jacob Shafer, aged 22 years, who was last heard from in this city four years ago.

The annual graduating exercises of the Woodbury Business College will be held Monday evening June 26, 1899, at the Normal School Hall. The programme arranged consists of an address on "Ethics of a Business Life," by W. C. Patterson, president Los Angeles National Bank; music by the University Glee Club, Prof. and Mrs. C. S. De Lano; readings by Lee Emerson Bassett.

Mrs. E. Flint, dressmaker, of 247 South Broadway, will continue business at her residence, 1029 West Twenty-third street, and will be pleased to see her patrons and friends. Tel. White 2066.

The names of Mr. and Mrs. Modini-Wood have been added to the list of guests of honor of the Jonathan Club, who will take part in the programme at the Orpheum Friday night of this week.

"Hello Ma Baby," "Just as the Sun Went Down," "Dawn of Love," "Hands Across the Sea," and all the popular sheet music sold at half price by Extor's music store, 227 S. Spring.

Misses King and Weber, 247 South Broadway, room 9, manueuring, scalp treatment, shampooing and Ralston facial massage. Tel. Green 1200. Work done at your homes in the evening.

Have just received a shipment of statuettes that are exquisite, and just the things for gifts and card party prizes. Prices moderate. Sanborn, Vail & Co., 133 South Spring street.

Mrs. Page will continue her approved colloquial French instruction this summer. Success guaranteed. Refers to present pupils. Classes or private lessons. 119 North Workman.

A guarantee to cure rheumatism. No cure, no pay. Medicated baths given in patient's room here. Address M. Mendelson, Capistrano. Orange county, Cal.

Miss Helen Prentice, water color and crayon artist, late of Marceau's, will receive orders during the summer at her residence, 1857 Estrella avenue.

"Roselle," Flanico, of the famous novelty for jelly-making, far superior to currant, now ready. Shorting & Co., South Pasadena.

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The largest wholesale stock of FIREWORKS in Los Angeles.

We sell to dealers only; no retail store. Merchants should send in their orders at once.

Bishop & Co.
Los Angeles.

PREMIER WINE

Represents the pick of California's grape crop. It is made with as much care as modern skill and methods will permit.

Charles Stern & Sons,
Winery and Distillery,
501-531 MACY'S. Phone Bay 1.

Ellington's

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|------------------------|-----|
| 7 Sisters' Hair Grower | 38¢ |
| 50 size | |
| 7 Sisters' Shampoo | 38¢ |
| 50 size | |
| Camelline | 33¢ |
| 50 size | |
| Garfield Tea | 18¢ |
| 50 size | |
| Vichy Salt | 27¢ |
| Effervescent, 40c size | |
| Kissengen | 27¢ |
| Effervescent, 40c size | |
| Malted Milk | 38¢ |
| 50c size | |
| Red Cross Cotton | 5¢ |
| 10c size | |
| Swamp Root | 75¢ |
| \$1.00 size | |
| Peruna | 80¢ |
| \$1.00 size | |

Ellington Drug Co.

N.W. Cor. 4th and Spring Sts.

Murderer's Sentence Postponed.

SACRAMENTO, June 24.—George Puttman, who was found guilty of murder in the first degree, for the killing of a fellow convict named John Showers at the Folsom penitentiary, appeared in court today for sentence and had the same postponed until next Wednesday.

ALUMNI BANQUET.

St. Vincent's Graduates Gather Around the Festival Board.

The Society of Alumni of St. Vincent's College held its annual banquet at Jerry Illich's last evening, and elected officers for the coming year.

After discussing the menu the assembled college men and their guests listened to a programme of toasts as follows: Opening remarks, W. H. Workman, Jr., president of the society; address, Right Rev. Bishop Montgomery; "The President," I. B. Rockwell; "A Start in Life," P. J. McGarry; "Archepelagos," Hon. E. M. Burke, Mayor of Santa Barbara; "Politics," A. W. Francisco; "The Younger Element," O. P. Devkum; "Quacks," Dr. Claire Murphy; Remarks, Very Rev. J. A. Linn, president of the college.

The assembly did not break up until midnight, and then with three cheers for their alma mater, the men who graduated at St. Vincent's closed commencement week.

Hon. Stephen M. White, who was unavoidably detained by business in San Francisco, sent his regrets. Fathers McCabe, Healy and Malony and J. G. Mott, M. J. McGarry and R. J. Dillon were also among those present who responded with appropriate remarks to the sentiments of the occasion. Hon. E. M. Burke was elected president of the society for the ensuing term.

Following were the marriage licenses issued yesterday from the office of the County Clerk:

Fred H. Vignes, aged 23, a native of California, and Laura Meyberry, aged 21, a native of California; both residents of Los Angeles.

W. H. Banes, aged 26, a native of Iowa and a resident of Seattle, Wash., and Fern Johnson, aged 22, a native of Iowa and a resident of this city.

Robert C. Koch, aged 48, a native of Germany, and Matilda S. Myers, aged 27, a native of Pennsylvania; both residents of this city.

Samuel B. Finley, aged 26, a native of Arkansas and a resident of Winlow, Ariz., and Grace R. King, aged 19, a native of Oregon and a resident of Los Angeles.

DEATH RECORD.

LEIGHTON—Saturday, June 24, Thomas S. Leighton, devotedly beloved son of Calvin A. and Charles Leighton, aged 11 years 2 months and 15 days.

Funeral from their residence, No. 513 Carondelet street, Monday, June 26, at 3 o'clock p.m.

SCHAFER—In this city, June 23, 1899, Charles D. Schafer, a native of Ohio, aged 21 years.

Funeral from C. D. Howry's parlors, today (Sunday) at 2 p.m.

GALANI—June 24, 1899, at Santa Monica, Calif., Edith M. Galani, aged 7 years. San Francisco and Sacramento papers please copy.

CLELAND—June 24, 1899, at Florence, Cal., Harvey A. Cleland, aged 29 years, 3 months and 1 day.

Funeral at 2 o'clock Sunday at the residence.

THOMAS—At St. Helena, Napa county, Cal., June 23, 1899, Mrs. Carrie M. Thomas, wife of W. W. Riddell and Mr. Charles A. Baskerville, of this city.

EUTH & DREYER, FUNERAL PARLORS No. 506 S. Broadway, lady attendant; best service, lowest prices. Tel. M. 653.

FOURTH-OF-JULY EXCURSION RATES On July 1, 2, 3 and 4, the Santa Fe will sell excursion tickets between all points at one and one-third fare for round-trip tickets, good returning July 5.

CARD OF THANKS Rev. F. A. Werth and his daughter, Mrs. Lillian Werth Fruhling, desire herewith to express heartfelt thanks for the kindness and sympathy shown them in their late bereavement.

Fine upholstering, French polishing and cabinet work; mattresses to order; full iron couches, mattresses, spring beds and pillows. Feather remodeled. Broadway Furniture and Upholstering Co., 521 S. Broadway. Tel. B. 12-1.

BOAS Feather Dues, cleaned and curled by experts at South Pasadena Ostrich Farm.

TRIMMED HATS.

These hats have all been made in our own work rooms in the last three days; the very latest and finest materials have been used. We have worked in a great many remnants and odd bits of the finest materials bought for \$10 or \$15 hats, hence the beauty for the price.



The greatest sale of really beautiful and desirable Trimmed Hats which has ever taken place in Los Angeles will commence promptly tomorrow morning at nine o'clock. Won't you buy a hat about half-price, now that you have the chance?

\$1.98 \$2.98

At \$1.98 we will show more than thirty distinct and exquisitely beautiful styles, no two hats alike. Dress shapes, short-backs and other effects in fancy mixed novelty braids, rough braids, plain braids, etc. The styles are fresh, the trimmings new and beautiful. We know you cannot find their equal short of \$3 and \$3.50.



At \$2.98 we will offer thirty-five styles of the handsomest Trimmed Hats you have ever seen at any price, magnificently trimmed with flowers, chiffons, plain and dotted nets, ribbons, bows, etc. If you want style, daintiness and beauty, you must not miss this sale. Not a hat in the entire lot that is worth less than \$5 or \$6.

THE WONDER MILLINERY
219 SOUTH SPRING ST.
MEYER BROS.
SUCCESSORS TO
EUD ZOBEL & CO.

Big Bargains in Ladies' Suits and Walking Hats.

THE WONDER MILLINERY
219 SOUTH SPRING ST.
MEYER BROS.
SUCCESSORS TO
EUD ZOBEL & CO.

W.E. Cummings
CONSOLIDATION
SHOE SALE
QUALITY tells the story of a true bargain. We have the Shoe Quality at Genuine Bargain Prices.

Ladies' Boots.	Ladies' Oxfords.	Men's Shoes.
Tan or black kid lace boot, flexible soles and extra good value, A to E, 3 to 8.....	Black or tan, vici kid vesting top or kid top, A to E, sizes 3 to 8, \$2.50 value; cut to.....	Linen duck shoes, just the thing for beach use, cool for the feet, sizes 5 1/2 to 10, B to D.....
\$2.50	\$1.75	\$3.00
Ladies' black vici kid button boot, coin toe, \$2.00 value cut to.....	Ladies' black kid oxfords, flexible soles, kid top, C to E, sizes 3 to 8.....	Ladies' tan vici kid, round toe, regular \$5 grade, all sizes.....
\$1.50	\$1.50	\$3.50
Ladies' odd lines of \$3 and \$5 shoes, small size, cut to.....	Ladies' old lady Oxfords, 4 to 8, worth \$1.50, cut to.....	Men's tan Russia calf, building toe, 10 to 12, AA to D, \$5 value; now.....
\$1.00	\$1.00	\$3.50
Misses' and Children's Fine Shoes, only 75 pairs left of this remarkable value, kid, patent leather and tan, cut to.....	Ladies' white kid or canvas Oxfords, turned sole, coin toe, regular \$1.50 value, cut to.....	Odd lines of black shoes, cut from \$5 and \$7 to \$2 and.....
\$1.00	\$1.00	\$3.00
Children's tan canvas button, 10 to 2, cut to.....	200 pairs of black oxfords, AA to D, sizes 2 1/2 to 3 1/2, a big bargain, as they are fine goods.....	
50¢	\$1.00	

Buy Once You Will Buy Again.

A Full Set of Teeth Only \$5.



Flexible Rubber Dental Plates

Have many advantages over the old thick, cumbersome, ordinary rubber plates, and even over gold plates, being much lighter and thinner.

These plates are flexible, only a trifle thicker than heavy writing paper, fit closer and adhere better to the roof of the mouth. Particles of food and small seeds cannot get under them. They will last longer, are stronger than any others, and will not break as they will give first, being flexible. Once tried none other will be desirable. Dr. Schiffman's own process, brought to the notice of the public by him only, and made ONLY by us. A perfect fit guaranteed in every case of a plate work.

Persons having trouble with their plates or in having plates fitted, are invited to call and consult us.

Beware of Cheap Imitators and Professional Jealousy.

It is Folly to Pay Higher Prices Than Ours

Our Guarantee is Good.

We refer you to the Merchants' National Bank and people we have done work for. EXTRACTING FREE when best plates are ordered. ALL our work is guaranteed to be the very best. None better can be had anywhere, no matter how much you pay. Consultation and examination free. (Ladies' appointments for ladies and children, 10 to 12 o'clock and Sunday 4 to 6 o'clock.)

See our display of Modern Dental Work at our entrance.

Schiifman Dental Co., 107 NORTH SPRING.

Edward M. Boggs

CIVIL AND HYDRAULIC ENGINEER

535 Stinson Block, - Los Angeles.

Ride a Bicycle? CENTRAL PARK RIDING SCHOOL,

The finest outdoor riding school in Southern California is at your disposal. OPEN EVENINGS. 518 South Hill.



THE UNIQUE CORSET HOUSE, 245 S. Broadway.

There is the same difference between a corset made to order and a ready-made affair as there is between a ready-made and a made-to-order dress. In one there is comfort, pleasure and satisfaction, in the other there is misfit and the discomfort of trying to wear something that was never made for you. Besides in a made-to-order corset we use better materials and the work is much better than the very best ready-made corset you can buy—hence there is great economy in having a corset made to order. We not only make to order but we make to fit. Let us make a corset to order for you.

WANTED.

Situations. Female.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL
a place in a nice family to do housework.
Please address D, box 36, TIMES OFFICE.
35

WANTED—WIDOW WOMAN WISHES POS-
sition nursing, sewing or housekeeper, city
or country. Address M, 763 KOHLER ST.
21

WANTED—A GOOD COOK WANTS POSI-
tion in private family in city. Address
J, 215 S. 2d ST.
22

WANTED — GOOD, STRONG WOMAN
wishes washing and housework by day.
No. 230 W. 16TH ST.
23

WANTED — FAMILY SEWING. PRICES
reasonable. Call or write 124 KERN ST.,
near W. First.
25

WANTED—SITUATION BY A WOMAN IN
small family, small wages. Apply 324 S.
26

INDEX.

and pay for the same with good clear al-
falfa land in Orange county, close to re-
fined. **WILSON INVESTMENT CO.**
218 S. Broadway. 25

WANTED - GOOD 5 TO 8 ROOM HOUSE
that will suit well; will give the lot, near
Ninth and Alvarado, valued at \$1000; bal-
ance cash; we will pay for the house and
for the lot; for arguments, see our ad for
good locality. See us. **LOCKHART &**
SUN. 28 BUSINESS Bldg. 25

WANTED - BUSINESS PROPERTY -
ON MADISON
SPRING, BROADWAY.
Between First and Eighth streets from first
hands for a cash customer. **J. FLOURNOY,**
Douglas Block. 25

WANTED - FIRST-CLASS ROOMING
house of from 20 to 50 rooms; furni-
ture must be A-1; will pay cash and bal-
ance on note; give price and location, or
no attention. **Address F. box 45,**
TIMES OFFICE. 25

WANTED - OLD LUMBER; BUILDING,
fence, and other material; good 6-room cottage
for sale, \$200; we buy and sell buildings and
other material. **Address F. box 45,**
223 E. Seventh. 25

WANTED - FOR CASH, THE VERY BEST
6-room cottage between Central and Fifth
streets that will suit well; will give the
money immediately; prompt attention
given. **Address E. box 95, TIMES OF-**
FICE. 25

WANTED TO PURCHASE, FOR CASH, A
private party wants fine furniture, drap-
eries, carpets, etc., to completely furnish
an 8-room house. **Address C. box 82,**
TIMES OFFICE. 25

WANTED - 5 TO 7-ROOM MODERN HOUSE
on part payment, balance installments; give
price and location; want wants to see ad
receive attention. **Address D, box 54,**
TIMES OFFICE. 25

WANTED - WE HAVE A CUSTOMER WHO
wants to acquire a large warehouse with
buildings within 10 miles of the city,
about \$1500. **L. R. SMITH & CO., 206 1/2 S.**
W. Broadway. 25

WANTED - ACRE OR TWO, SMALL
house, plenty trees in Los Angeles suburbs
or Pasadena; state price and location;
money cheap. **Address E, box 54, TIMES**
OFFICE. 25

WANTED - A PURCHASER FOR A WELL-
established and paying millinery store,
big bargain for cash, or would trade for
other land and lots. **Address F, box 12, TIMES**
OFFICE. 25

WANTED - INCOME PROPERTY ON HILLS
25

Olive, Grad ave., bet. Sixth and 10th, not more than \$15,000; will pay cash and good city property. Address E, box 35, TIMES OFFICE. 25

WANTED—ARE YOU GOING EAST? DO you want to sell your lot at a big sacrifice? If so, give description and price; principals only. Address F, box 9, TIMES OFFICE. 25

WANTED - A FIRST-CLASS MODERN house, choice location, close in, for a superior boarding-house, not less than 15 rooms. Address D, box 38, TIMES 25

WANTED-CARPET, FURNITURE, SHOES, military. Address D, box 38, TIMES 25

WANTED - what have you in exchange for suit clothes? Address F, box 54, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED-TO PURCHASE ROUGH MOUNTAIN land, small or large tracts, suitable for pasturage; must be low price and good title. Address C, box 6, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED-COMplete OIL-Well DRILLING outfit, with pump and pump location; also want 1000 feet casing. P. L. GRIPPIN, room 42, 465 1/2 S. Broadway. 25

WANTED-CASH PAID FOR LOTS, houses if genuine bargains. Address real estate; no expenses, no commissions.

WANTED—PURCHASE AT ONCE: A 5 to 7-room house, southeast or southwest; must be a bargain for spot cash; owners only need apply at 629 S. OLIVE ST. 25

ing property for sale at genuine bargains
can find purchaser by applying to L. H.
MITCHELL, 325 S. Broadway. 25

WANTED-50 OR 100-FOOT LOT BET.
10th, Washington, Union and Figueroa;
I don't want to deal with agents. Address
F, box 16, TIMES OFFICE. 25

WANTED-TO BUY THE FURNITURE OF
5 or 6-room cottage for own use; also
might rent the cottage. Address at once,
E, box 71, TIMES OFFICE. 25

WANTED- I HAVE THREE CASH CUSTO-

mers for rooming-houses, one for 15 to 20 rooms, and two for 25 to 50 rooms. J. C.

WANTED—FOR CASH, 1 FRAME BUILDING, 12' x 12', must be converted into a small store; must be cheap. Address E, box 50, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—TO RENT HOUSE AND LOT, southwest, 6 to 8 rooms; must be a bargain; no agents; state price. Address F, box 10, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—I HAVE \$800 CASH FOR a good rooming-house or any good business that I can make money out of. Address E, box 10, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—IN MONROVIA. SMALL IMPROVED place, coming into bearing; give description and price. Address D, box 44, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE OF OWNER, the best cottage that \$1000 to \$1200 cash will buy. Home. Address E, box 48, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—TO BUY CHICKEN RANCH OR

suitable income property; cash payment
and terms to suit. Address D, box 27,
TIMES OFFICE

WANTED-DESIRABLE RESIDENCE LOT in the Bonnie Brae tract, cash if price is right, owners only. Address E. MAX 21.
TIME OFFICE 25

WANTED- A PARTY JUST FROM the States to purchase a bakery and confectionery. J. C. OLIVER, 214 S. Broadway. 25

WANTED - OLD STAMP COLLECTION, stamps of all kinds bought and sold for cash. ECLECTIC BOOK STORE, Second and Main. 25

WANTED - YOUR PRINTING: BUSINESS cards, \$1 per 1000; first-class work. COOK PRINTING CO., 103 1/2 S. Broadway, brown 291. 25

WANTED-TO PURCHASE A SOUND horse, weight not less than 1100; must be good traveler. Address J. G. WHITE, Sioux Falls. 25

WANTED—5-ROOM HOUSE, BARN, 1 OR 2 acres about 2 miles west from center.

Must be cheap. Address F. B. 317, W.
Fourth st.

WANTED — A GOOD BUILDING LOT IN
vicinity of Union ave. and Winfield st.
Must be a bargain. J. C. OLIVER, 214 S.
Winfield st. Address 103 W. 25
OFFICE.

WANTED — I WANT 3 OR 2 ACRES WITH
house, 3 or 4 rooms, close in. Must be
cheap. Address 103 W. 25
OFFICE.

WANTED — RANCH, 5 TO 10 ACRES WITH
house, 3 or 4 rooms, close in. Lot
gates and cheap. Address D, box 78, TIMES
OFFICE.

WANTED — FURNITURE AND CARPETS
for 6 rooms; please send list with
lowest price. Address D, box 41, TIMES
OFFICE.

WANTED — A GOOD BREECH-LOADING
shotgun. Must be cheap and good order.
Send me. Address C, box 125
OFFICE.

WANTED — I WANT TO BUY A LOT WITH
in place of distance from
\$1500. Address F, box 17, TIMES OF
OFFICE.

WANTED — AN INVALID WHEEL CHAIR.
Must be light running, in good condition
and cheap. Address 745 OTTAWA ST. 25

FOR SALE—
Miscellaneous.

will trade for Belgian hares,
1164 E. 27TH ST.

FOR SALE—180 FEET 36-IN.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT UPRIGHT
Chickering piano, very cheap. 603 S
MAIN, cor. Sixth. 25

FOR SALE—A GENT'S HARTFORD B1
cycle, new, \$25; also a ladies' wheel, \$15.
919 S. MAIN ST. 25

FOR SALE—2 SMALL SHOWCASES AND
other things very cheap at 386½ S. LOS
ANGELES ST. 25

FOR SALE—HORSE, HARNESS AND NEW
buggy; a bargain if taken at once.
W. PICO ST. 25

FOR SALE — 9½ DOZEN WOOD-SEAT
chairs, \$3 per dozen. EDSON BURR, 72
S. Broadway. 25

FOR SALE—2500 FEET ONE-INCH WATER
pipe, 700 1½-inch pipe. Inquire at 214 S.
SPRING ST. 25

FOR SALE THE ONLY PLACE FOR THE

best screen doors, from 50c up, at 231 E
SECOND ST.
FOR SALE — GOOD 1-HORSE SECOND
hand buggy; come and see it. 940 PARK
VIEW AVE. 25
FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE; A BICYCLE
for spring wagon. Inquire at 838 S
SPRING ST. 25
FOR SALE—CHEAP; CANOPY-TOP BUS
reary in fine condition. Call at No. 124 W

FOR SALE—STRONG ROAD CART, AL most new; pay to investigate. No. 748 15TH ST.	25
FOR SALE — JUNIOR MONARCH HA press, \$125. PETER BRUTIG, Ninth an Alameda.	25
FOR SALE — ONE HEAVY AND ON light spring wagon. 1719 S. LOS ANGE LES ST.	25

FOR SALE—A CENTURY DICTIONARY
and cyclopedia. Address C, box 42, TIME
OFFICE. 2

FOR SALE—6-HORSE POWER GASOLIN
engine, \$225. MANN & JOHNSON, 1009 N
Main st. 2

FOR SALE—4½ ACRES BLACKBERRIES
peaches, apples. R. L. SMART, 239 E
Spring. 2

FOR SALE — 500 VIM CACTUS-PRO-
duce. \$5. per. BUDKE BROS. 422

Spring. 30

FOR SALE—CHEAP: DOORS AND WIN-
dows; store doors, etc. 216 E. FOURTH
ST. 25

FOR SALE—PHOTOGRAPH VIEW OUT-
fit, 6½x8½, and 5x8. Call 623 E. FIRST
ST. 25

FOR SALE—ASSAY BALANCE, ANVIL
vise, etc.; cheap. Room 11, 128 N. MAIN
ST. 25

FOR SALE—A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP FOR cash or short time payments. 133 S. HILL ST. 25

FOR SALE — BLICKENSDERFER TYPE writers. Agency, No. 623 S. SPRING ST. 25

FOR SALE—CHILD'S OAK FOLDING BED also trading stamps. 137 N. BROADWAY 25

FOR SALE—LADY'S PHAETON. \$55 CASH 25

FOR SALE—HANDSOME FOLDING-BE
cost \$30, for one-half. 949 W. NINTH S
21

FOR SALE—RAMBLER, \$6; CLEVELAND
\$10; March, \$5; Crescent, \$6. 432 S. SPRING
25

FOR SALE—CHEMICALS FOR CHEMICA
oil portrait painting, at 341 S. HILL S

FOR SALE—GOOD TOP BUGGY, OR WILL
trade for painting house, 119 E. NINTH

FOR SALE—GOOD DRY-WASHER, CHEA
R. W. PIERCE & CO., 600 N. Main st.

FOR SALE—GASOLINE STOVE, CHILD
bed and oak bed. 911 S. MAIN ST. 21

FOR SALE—FIREPROOF SAFE, B.
GARDNER, book store, 305 S. Spring st.

FOR SALE—GOOD BUTTER, 20c and 2

FOR SALE-REMINGTON TYPEWRITE
cheap. Apply No. 623 S. SPRING ST.
FOR SALE-CHEAP, A GOOD GASOLIN
stove; call Monday. 213 E. 23D ST. 2
FOR SALE-FINE FOLDING BED AND I
valid's chair. 521 S. OLIVE ST. 2
FOR SALE - WINDMILL, TANK AN
frame, cheap. 506 W. ADAMS. 2
FOR SALE-TENT 16x24. ALMOST NE

FOR SALE - CHEAP; \$15; GOOD OFFER
buggy 3000 MAPLE AVE.

FOR EXCHANGE—
Real Estate.

\$5000 — FOR EXCHANGE — FINE 5-ROOM
new 2-story residence in Bonnie Brae tra

\$15,000—FOR EXCHANGE—50 ACRES, A
in 8-year-old, very fine apricots, load
with fruit; good water-right; good 8-ro-
house and other buildings; price, \$15,000.
NOLAN & SMITH, 223 W. Second.

\$4500—FOR EXCHANGE—A FINE 10-ROOM
residence at Pasadena, valued at \$4500; w
trade for property in Los Angeles, L
Beach or Santa Ana. NOLAN & SMITH,
W. Second.

\$2700 — FOR EXCHANGE — FINE 6-ROOM
residence, close in, valued at \$2700; mo
rage \$1300; will trade for furniture of lo
ing-house and put in cash if necessa
NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W.

\$10,000—FOR EXCHANGE—FOR LOS ANGELES property, a good business corner Helena, Mont.; owner will assume on residence. **NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.**

\$3500—FOR EXCHANGE—6-ROOM HOUSE with 2 lots, on which is an oil well pay owner \$50 per month; price \$3500, clear; trade for vacant lots, south or southw. **NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.**

\$12,000—FOR EXCHANGE—A GOOD PIECE

2-story building, 3 stores and 18 rooms above; price \$12,000; mortgage \$400; owner is going away, will trade the equity for any good clear property in the city or country. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

*2400—FOR EXCHANGE—160 ACRES GOVERNMENT LAND NEAR ONTARIO; price \$2400; will trade for house and lot in any part of the city. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

*8000—FOR EXCHANGE—32-ROOM HOTEL, completely furnished, including 15 linen

\$9000—FOR EXCHANGE—A BEAUTIFUL
residence, with large and well-improved
in southwest part of the city; price \$9
clear; will take part in smaller house
lot or fruit ranch, and balance cash
mortgage. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. S
ond.

FOR EXCHANGE—AT FAIR VALUES—

\$1250—Mortgage \$150: 8-room house; in bearing fruits, barn, water, chickens, etc., Cucamonga; want Los Angeles house and assume up to \$500.
\$2500—160 acres, Southeastern Kansas; \$800—160 acres, Seward county, Neb.; \$1200—Lots in Homer, Champaign county, Ill.; want Los Angeles, Pasadena or country for one, two or all.
\$6000—Mortgage \$800: 190 acres near

\$2000—5-room house and 5 lots, San
Pavadena; want Los Angeles.
\$1500—4-room cottage, Oakland; want
Angeles cottage, clear.
\$4500—Mortgage, \$2200; 2-story residence
southwest; want Denver or Pueblo.
\$1400—Mortgage \$200; 5-room house, C
land; want Los Angeles.

\$300—Pasadena cottage, want Chicago.
\$1000—Fine corner residence lot; want Chicago lot, north or northwest.
\$7500—Mortgage \$1500; 38 acres bearing cliduous, house, barn, etc., near Los Angeles; want Chicago vacant or improved.
\$700—Small cottage and 2 lots near E. Park; want vacant lot as first payment balance terms.
Chicago properties, all sizes and locations, to exchange for Los Angeles, Pasadena, and Southern California, city or country.

Exchanges exclusively.
CALIFORNIA REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE
25 234 Douglas bldg., Third and Spruce
FOR EXCHANGE—OR FOR SALE: 5-RO-
cottages, W. Jefferson, part cash, or
south of Second, west of Hill, bargain
Washington and Oregon for South
California.
Illinois and Minnesota for Southern
Iowa.
Exchanges a specialty.

Room 42, 405½ S. Broadway

7 **IRON WORKS—BAKER IRON W**
to 966 BUENA VISTA ST.

11

ARIZONA COPPER.

GOV. MURPHY CONDEMNNS ALLEGED WILDCAT SCHEMES.

Claim That the Good Repute of the Territory is at Stake—Search for a Vast Hidden Copper Deposit Known to Exist.

WILLIAMS (Ariz.) June 22.—[Regular Correspondence.] There has been a deal of talk lately about fake mining corporations selling stock in the East, on the basis of copper mines in Arizona. These companies have been purchasing columns of expensive space in the New York and Boston papers, and have been filling them with the most vivid accounts of mines destined within a year to return to the investor his money several hundred fold increased. One of the best advertisers among Arizona mining companies has been the Spenszuma Company, with properties in Graham county. This corporation has been shown in the Territorial press to be working a scheme that had little basis in merit. In the prospectus the mines were set forth as a Golconda, and the mineralized district owned as miles in extent. Of a verity it had little ore in and less development.

Another well-advertised concern is the Val Verde Copper Company, which is selling stock on the basis of a number of copper claims, reported to be rich, situated in the Grand Cañon copper district, north of Williams, and according to the advertisements, on a direct line with the United Verde mine, of richest renown.

Concerning these two schemes Gov. Murphy has just issued a public announcement, which he has sent to the newspapers generally, and especially gives attention to the Val Verde. Of it he says, in part:

"It is exceedingly distasteful to me to be compelled to invite public attention to affairs of this kind, and it may be that reputable citizens have given sanction to some of the erroneous publications in good faith; yet it is the duty of every true friend of Arizona to fearlessly expose misrepresentations injurious to the fair name of the Territory and its business interests; and if it is not done honest mining will suffer a setback from which Arizona will not recover for many years."

"Whereas, several prominent eastern newspapers have been induced to publish extensive notices and widely exaggerated accounts of the value and condition of the property owned by said Val Verde Copper Company; and, whereas, such schemes work incalculable injury to the legitimate mining interests of the Territory, and are used for the purpose of obtaining money upon evident misrepresentations, and deserve the severest condemnation;

"Now, therefore, I deem it my duty, in order to protect the good name of the Territory and the legitimate mining interests, to publicly and officially denounce such methods, and to warn investors everywhere against being deceived by this and other stock-selling mining companies that select Arizona for their field of operations. The Territory abounds in mineral wealth, and no greater advantage can be obtained from its mines than by honest mining; great fortunes are being easily and honestly made in this very honorable industry; the few people who are actually mining, and no doubt, on that account, have been able to float bogus enterprises, aided by a booming mining stock market, and the almost fabulous output of our permanently producing mines. The Val Verde Copper Company attempts to boost itself by claiming its property to be the same vein as the great United Verde mine, when, as a matter of fact, it is a hundred miles away, and in a wholly different formation; this, however, but one of the many extravagant claims made by this company. I wish to protect honest miners and save investors from loss."

The statements concerning the Val Verde are based upon a brief report submitted to the Governor by Lester Jackson, a northern Arizona mining expert, who practically declares the Grand Cañon district worthless as a mineral field.

The local representatives of the Val Verde Company have already begun active measures of defense. "We must acknowledge that the Governor was sincere in his belief that he was doing the Territory a service and doing his full duty when he requested our company," said Cecil Fennell, the young English superintendent of the Val Verde works, "yet I hope to show him that he is mistaken and that we are going ahead on a strictly business and conservative basis. We claim to have a good copper property, which we are opening up in a legitimate way, and which has thus far shown up under development in a way that fully justifies further expenditures. We do not claim to have a Golconda. There are few United Verde mines; but we do claim to have good claims and a vast quantity of the richest copper ore. We will keep up our work without fear of these attacks, and were within a few months to show our detractors they are wrong. We decidedly object to being classed with the Spenszuma and similar wildcat schemes. Every cent we are taking in on stock subscription is going into the erection of a smelter. The promoters assuredly hope to make money out of the project, but have put in all their own coin and are simply admitting the public that reduction works may be erected."

According to Fennell, he has just completed arrangements for the erection of a smelting plant in Big Bug district, south of Prescott, near the end of the Prescott and Eastern Railroad. "There will be big money in a smelter in that district," was explained, in answer to an exclamation of surprise that the reduction works should be placed at a point so remote from the company's mines. "The Big Bug copper ore is refractory; our, though rich, are the freest of carbonates and are needed for combination. Of the 100 tons or more per day we intend to treat, not over a third are to come from the Grand Cañon district. We can get water at the Val Verde mines only through storage; and Big Bug I have secured a water right of ten miner's inches, at the Agua Fria Falls, near the smelter site. It will be the first and only custom copper smelter in Arizona."

The main trouble with the Val Verde Company is that its eastern representatives have claimed too much. They have only a number of undeveloped claims and advertise assured mines. The Times correspondent will be acquainted with the Grand Cañon district. The mineralized region is only about a half-mile in width and about fourteen miles in length. Throughout this extent croppings of copper carbonate are to be found everywhere, though most irregularly placed. There has not been found anything that approximates a vein. Kidneys of ore are found almost everywhere a shaft is sunk, but there is no connection between the deposits and the mining man of experience finds himself sadly puzzled. The ore has been leached by nature. In the vicinity of the immense deposits of gypsum where the lime and sulphur have been drained away together. There is no dispute concerning the richness of the ore. The ore of tons of it have been shipped, during a period covering three years, from the Nellis claims, now included in the Val Verde holdings. Nellis ore was eagerly taken by the smelters. Much of it he shipped to the Guggenheim works in Arizona, California, Mexico. It rarely ran below 30 per cent. metal. The whole situation may be condensed into the statement that in the Grand Cañon

district there is available an enormous amount of free copper ores, but that as yet there have been found no mines. Somewhere in the width of the mineralized strip there must be a mother lode of "blow-out," through which the mineralized liquids or vapors were ejected from the massive syenite, 6000 feet below. When that blow-out has been discovered, then there will have been found one of the greatest copper mines of the world. Yet this great lode may be concealed down in the sandstone, 800 feet below, where the lime carbonate capping ends. It may never be found. In these days, however, there appears to be an opportunity, under honest and skillful management, for profit in the extraction of the surface copper ores. The work would be the despair of the lode miner, familiar only with the conventional shafts, drifts and stopes.

If the Santa Fe and Grand Cañon Railroad be constructed, it will pass through this mineralized belt, and afford cheap transportation for the ores to reduction works. Without such transportation very little can be done. There is in the air a rival railroad scheme to that which has started work at Williams. A railway promoter named Woodward, a Los Angeles man, has lately been on the ground with Passenger Agent Byrne of the Santa Fe Pacific and Assistant Passenger Agent C. A. Higgins of the Santa Fe, the latter who attends especially to the advertising of the line, and whose glowing descriptive writings have served to bring many tourists to the Grand Cañon. It is claimed at Ash Fork that Woodward's scheme has been approved by the Santa Fe, and that he has been assured a traffic of \$20,000 a year. The road is to start from Ash Fork, and to be pushed through to the cañon at the head of the Bass trail, undeniably one of the grandest points of observation along the gorge. The line, starting at Ash Fork, would practically be an extension of the Santa Fe, Prescott and Phoenix Railroad. It would be especially convenient for tourists into the wonderful and little-known valley of Cataract Creek.

NEW MEXICO.

THE RIO GRANDE RUNS PAST ALBUQUERQUE BOTTOM UP.

Sentiment Strengthening in Favor of Federal Storage Reservoirs of Daylight Reservoirs in a Fawn-brook's Shop—Las Vegas and the Rough Riders.

ALBUQUERQUE (N. M.) June 22.—[Regular Correspondence.] The river is reported higher at Laredo than it has been for forty years. From El Paso to Albuquerque the Rio Grande presently flows in a shallow bed of a river running bottom up. There are plenty of noble reaches and graceful bends, but no water. The reason is the lack of spring rains in the valley of the Rio Grande. Old inhabitants say the big snows in winter at the head of the river do not indicate abundant water further down its course unless there are the usual spring rains. Sentiment is strengthening throughout the Rio Grande Valley that Federal storage reservoirs are a crying need. It is believed that impartial distribution of the water would not result from State control, of the irrigation systems, and that the national government must take hold.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the Elephant Butte dam case was a disappointment to the people of Las Cruces, who hope the dam will eventually be built. Several pumping plants are being used in that neighborhood successfully. For the last two years there have been 300 acres in tomatoes, and the canners have been thriving business. Last year's output of canned goods was twenty-four carloads. Nearly half the tomato production is to be abandoned on account of lack of water. The agricultural interests of San Marcial have also suffered for the

Considerable mining activity is reported from the Magdalena district. The National Lead Company, a big smelter at Socorro, twenty miles distant, which was run for ten years on a large scale, doing an annual business with the Santa Fe of between \$60,000 and \$100,000, is still idle, as it has been for four years. The American population of the town has dwindled down to nothing. A Mexican and a Mexican woman have been arrested in Socorro county on suspicion of having killed a fourteen-year-old girl who had refused to marry the man. Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, while Pawbroker Simpson of Albuquerque was at dinner, \$2000 in money and jewelry, stolen from his store, was found. Las Vegas is indignant over the stories spread abroad that extortionate prices would be charged during the Rough Riders' reunion. All the festivities are to be free, including admission to the tournament grounds. No advance will be made in the usual prices for the necessities of life. The Rough Riders and their official guests will be entertained at the expense of the city. The force in the Albuquerque railroad shops is to be increased to 1200 men.

AZUSA.

AZUSA, June 24.—[Regular Correspondence.] The San Gabriel Electric Power Company has commenced work upon the submerged dam in the cañon. The company now has a force of twelve men at work which will soon be increased to sixty, and the work will be pushed right along.

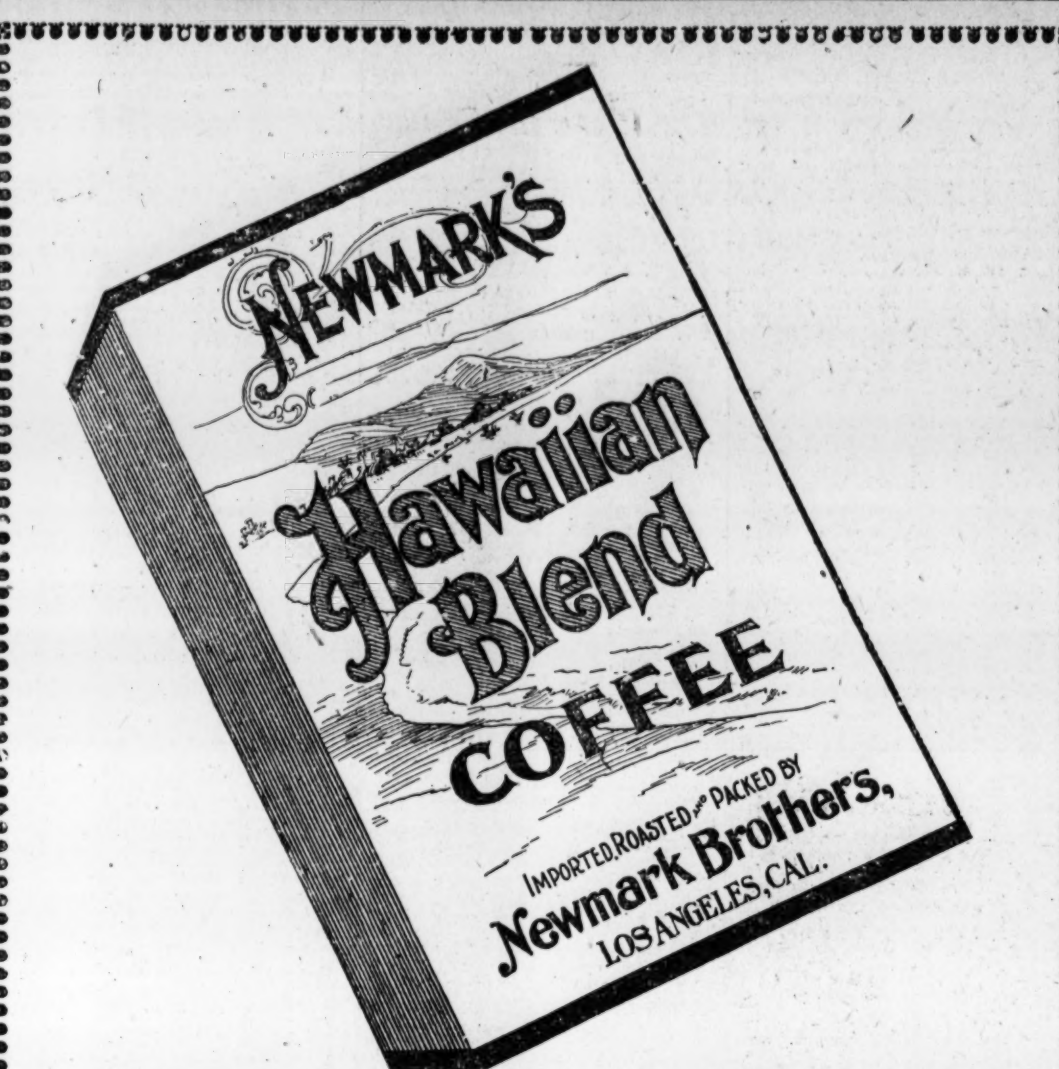
The Citrus Union High School held commencement exercises last evening in the Earl Packing Company's building before a large and appreciative audience. After a fine programme, diplomas were presented to a class of five graduates and four boys.

The Azusa city school graduated a class of nine from the room of Prof. McCutchan this year.

If the blood in sufficient quantity leaves the body because of a wound or hemorrhage of the blood, the result is death. Life depends on the blood because the blood carries to all parts of the body the nutritive elements necessary to sustain it. What if these nutritive elements are absent? What if they are supplanted by poisonous effete matter and disease germs? The first result is disease—partial death. The final result is the same as from loss of blood. All disease is traceable to impurity or weakness of the blood and that is the reason the "Golden Medical Discovery" cures so many different diseases—it purifies and vitalizes the blood—makes it rich, red and healthy—fills it with nutriment for the starving nerves and tissues.

Consumption is properly a disease of the blood—so is scrofula—so is rheumatism. They look like different diseases but one medicine will relieve all three. "I am using a good many of your medicines in my practice," writes Dr. Joseph P. McCutchan, of Los Angeles, "and I have cured a patient of mine who was badly affected with consumption. Five bottles of your medicine cured her. She was in an awful condition, and there were tumors on the outside of her jaw the size of a hen's egg. I felt confident that none of my remedies would benefit her any. It came to my mind that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery was recommended for such cases, so I gave it to her as directed. Five bottles cured her and she is well to-day. I have cured many others and have three healthy children."

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure biliousness.



We want everybody to try Newmark's Hawaiian Blend Coffee. It is so much finer flavor, richer and stronger than ordinary bulk coffee, that you can't help but like it if you enjoy good coffee. We know if you will try it, we shall make another steady customer for the finest coffee that has ever been sold for the price on this Coast. Sold by all grocers in one pound packages only. Never sold in bulk. A picture of the package is shown above. Take no substitute.

Imported, Roasted and Packed by Newmark Bros, Los Angeles.



The Graniteware Sale Continues

We have several hundred pieces of Graniteware left from the sale of last week which will be closed out before the prices advance. Of some kinds there are only enough for one or two days selling; of other sorts and sizes there are probably enough to last this week. The saving will aggregate at least one-third of the advanced prices. We are the only firm in Los Angeles selling Graniteware at the old prices, and this will positively be our last week.

Drives in Dress Goods

Five special lots tomorrow with cut price on each lot. Materials for bathing suits, separate skirts, beach, mountain and children's dresses at one-third less than you have been accustomed to pay for the same qualities.

Silk Gingham, exquisite plaids in beautiful tinted colorings, eight different styles, reduced from 35c to 25c. Plaid Dress Goods, fancy, bright checks and plaids, also chevrons in gray and green pin checks and gray and black checks. Special, 5c. Black Crepons, elegant designs, blister raised, embossed effects, regular 75c quality. Special at 50c. Fancy Plaids for dress skirts, six rich beautiful colorings in dark shades, a really splendid quality, 25c. All Wool Navy Blue Flannel, 28 inches, very heavy quality, 35c quality. Special this week, 25c. Just the thing for bathing suits.

Wash Dress Goods

Lawn, Organies and imities in beautiful light colors and some dark colors; almost 100 styles; every piece desirable; worth, regular, 81c. Special Monday at 5c. Spanish Lawns, white grounds, neat colored and black figures and dots. Special at 12 1/2c. Crash Suitings, big line, desirable styles and qualities. 10c grade, 7 1/2c; 12 1/2c grade, 10c. White Check Nainsooks, 10 styles, extra quality, 4 1/2c. Red, White and Blue Bunting for decorating at bargain prices.

Great Handkerchief Sale

Ladies' Handkerchiefs, 100 dozens on sale this week, lace edges, hemstitched with drawn work and elegantly embroidered, regular 20c and 25c values. This week, seven for \$1.00. Ladies' fast black Cotton Taffeta Gloves, 25c. Ladies' fast black Silk Gloves, 35c.

Palmer's Hammocks

Palmer's name in the market is the same as Clark's is on spool cotton, as it represents the best grades, styles and colorings to be had. Our prices this season on Palmer's Hammocks is lower than you will have to pay for some inferior make.

Our No. 26-38 Hammock comes in light color, open weave, with o steel spreader at top. Size of bed, 34x73 in., 75c.

Our No. 27-47 Hammock is the same as the above, with the addition of pillow and pretty fringed valance, \$1.00.

Our No. 27-46 Hammock has concealed steel spreader, pillow, deep ruffled valance, open weave, light color, \$1.25.

Our No. 26-35 Hammock has concealed spreader, pillow, ruffled valance and is made of cotton and linen, close woven and colored, in plaid style, \$2.00.

Our No. 26-37 Hammock is one of the prettiest of the low priced Hammocks, being close woven, with pillow, concealed steel spreader, deep valance, and the combination colors are exceedingly striking; size of bed, 39x79 in., \$2.75.

Our No. 26-42 Hammock is just the pink of perfection in Hammocks, being extra size, 46x84 in. bed, made in the new Jacquard weave, with most beautiful colorings; has double end spreaders in addition to the concealed spreader, \$3.25.

Look...

At these Selling Out and Retiring from Business Prices

By taking advantage of our selling out you can save money on all your purchases. We have made a still deeper cut on our entire stock.

Black Brocade Siellian, silk finish, double fold, half wool, regular price, 30c per yard; our sale price, 25c per yard. Black Brocade Siellian, silk finish, 42 in. wide, extra fine and neat design, regular price 60c; our price during this sale, 30c. 36-inch Lisle Scotch Plaids, come in five different patterns; regular price 15c per yd; our sale price, 10c per yd. All-wool Scotch Cheviot, in neat patterns, very pretty and durable; regular price 40c; during this sale, our price, 25c. 38-inch Empire Dimples, come in very handsome flowered patterns and shades; this is a new cloth and very stylish; regular price 15c yd; our sale price, 10c. Rowena Lace Stripped Happies, come in six different shades; regular price 10c per yard, our sale price, 5c per yard. French Batiste, 20 in. wide, comes in very handsome shades; regular price 7c per yd; our sale price, 5c. 30-inch English Suiting, comes in very handsome patterns, fancy invisible crease; regular price 15c per yard; our sale price, 10c. 27-inch plain India Lawn, Regular price 10c per yard; our sale price, 7c. Extra good quality Checked Apron Ginghams, Regular price 10c per yd; our sale price, 7c. 38-inch American Black Satteen, comes with fine luster, silk finish, Regular price 15c per yd; our sale price, 10c. American Shirting Prints, Regular price 10c per yd; our sale price, 7c. Simpson three-quarter crease, comes in black and white, blue and white, pink and white, red and white stripes and flowers. Regular price 7c a yard; our sale price, 5c. Satin Damask Table Linen, genuine grass bleached, 81 inches wide, pure Irish linen, a handsome quality. Regular price \$1.40; our price during this sale, .92c. 36-inch Silkoline, comes in very handsome shades; regular price 15c a yard; our sale price, 10c. Ladies' Hose, special heel and toe, 40-gauge, Hermsdorf dye, fast black, made in Germany; regular 2 for \$1 value; our price during sale, .90c. Ladies' White Swiss Ribbed Vests, extra fine, silk finished, ribbon on front and neck; this is our regular 90c garment; our sale price, 60c. Men's Fine Fur Fedora Hats, two-inch 6-inch crown, with black silk band and binding, made by Wilson & Co.; regular price \$1.75; our sale price, \$1.00. Men's Fine Scotch Cheviot Pants, tailor made, extra good quality; regular price \$2.00; our sale price, \$1.25. Young Men's Extra Fine All-wool Cashmere Suits, in dark gray and brown, tailor-made, guaranteed not to rip, farmer-lined; regular price \$8; our sale price, \$5. Men's Imported Black Clay Worsted, 9-oz. Italic lining, silk-lined, first-class tailor-made; regular price \$12; our sale price, \$6.50. Ladies' Dress Shoe, made of a fair quality dongola patent, top, opera toe; regular price \$1.45; during this sale, \$1.00. Ladies' Genuine Dongola Shoes, selected quality, extra good quality; regular price \$1.25; our sale price, \$1.00. Ladies' Shoes, made of fine quality dongola, selected quality, extra good quality; a good shoe for \$2.25; our sale price, \$1.75.

Ladies' Fine Dongola Oxford Ties, patent leather tips, square toes, good everyday wear; regular price \$1.50; our sale price, 75c. Ladies' elegant coin toe Boots in the new ox-blood shade, patent leather trimmed, with large buttons and new lace eyelets; also in black and chocolate; regular price \$3.50; our sale price, \$2.25. Ladies' fine Viet Kid Shoes, in lace or button also in Southern Ties, in all the latest styles and shades; hand turned; regular price \$8; our sale price, \$4.99. Ladies' Shoes, fine French kid, selected from the finest French stock, hand turned, in latest trimmings, shapes and toes; regular price \$6 Rochester-made shoes; our sale price, \$3.75. Boys' Calf Shoes, a very good quality, sizes from 4 to 6; regular price \$1.75; our sale price, \$1.10. Ladies' fine Oxfords in black, chocolate, oxblood light tan and all the leading shades in the latest style toes; regular price \$2.25; our sale price, \$1.45. Men's fine French Oxfords, regular \$3 and \$3.50 shoes; very latest style toe; our sale price, \$1.85. Men's Calf Skin Shoes, regular price, \$1.25. TOYS. 50c 18-inch Doll Carriage, \$1.50. 25c 16-inch Chair, \$1.00. 25c 4-key Pianos, \$1.00. 50c 24-key Accordion, \$1.50. 50c 16-inch Violin, \$1.00. 25c 5-inch FT 1 Irons, \$1.00. 50c complete Pantry Set, \$1.50. 10c complete set Water Color Paints, \$1.00. 5c 10c wide Valenciennes Lace, regular price 5c per yard; our sale price, 1c. Swiss Linen Embroidered Handkerchiefs, scalloped edges, regular price 25c; our sale price, 10c. Ladies' Swiss Handkerchiefs, colored borders; regular price 25c; our sale price, 10c. Ladies' Fine Kid Gloves, 4-button, worked back; our regular \$1 glove; our sale price, 50c. Corset, Our Leader, summer, all sizes; regular price 40c; our sale price, 25c. Mr. Warner's Corsets, in extra black full cord, extra long, every pair warranted; regular price \$1.25; our sale price, 75c. Genuine R. & G. Corsets, come in gray and black; this is our regular \$1.00 corset; our sale price, 60c. Boys' Mackinaw Straw Hats, with 61 ages from 6 to 19 years, trimmed with black band; regular price 15c each; our sale price, 10c. Men's very fine soft Mackinaw Straw Hats, fine two-inch black band, a stylish hat for street wear; regular price 25c; our sale price, 10c. Men's Bathing Shirts and Drawers, long and short sleeves; regular price 35c; our sale price, 15c. Men's White Undershirt, linen bottom, guaranteed perfect fitting; regular price 35c; our sale price, 15c. Men's Outing Flannel Shirts, come in very neat patterns, perfect-fitting, good quality; regular price 50c; our sale price, 30c. Men's Imported Tan-colored Seamless Hose, extra good quality, full finish; regular price 15c; our sale price, 10c. Men's Colored Border Handkerchiefs and plain White Hemstitched, regular price \$4.50; our sale price, \$3.00. Boys' All-wool Cashmere Suits, double-breasted and square, our sale price, \$6.00. "Mother choice suit" in grays and browns, sizes 8 to 16 years, short pants; regular price \$8; our sale price, \$5.00. Boys' Waists, Banner brand; regular price 15c; our sale price, 10c. 10 Windsor Ties, sale price, \$2.50. 35 Gingham Overalls and Jumper, sale price, quality, \$1.00. 300 Boys' Square-cut Suits, size 10 to 14 years; sale price, \$1.00.



When you consider the advantages in quality and price we offer in made-to-order summer suits, you can account for their universal popularity. Every detail essential to style and fit is carefully looked after; our stock is thoroughly up-to-date, and embraces large varieties of seasonal goods. We can save you money and satisfy you. There's everything in that. Samples mailed upon application. NICOLL THE TAILOR, 134 South Spring St.

Q. P.

Quality: People may deceive themselves about the quality of the drugs they use, but their stomachs never do. They are unerring in their knowledge of chemistry. There is no middle ground—only the best is good enough where medicine is concerned. This is the claim we make for all our goods. The quality is the best that money can buy and experience can select.

Price: Finally and forcefully, the price of our goods is the lowest to be had in this market. Look at the prices. They speak for themselves. Compare them with others and you will find where it is best to buy.

Let us fill your Prescriptions.

Mrs. Gray's Compound—the best medicine for women.....	65c
Pinkham's Compound.....	65c
Pinkham's Discovery.....	65c
Pinkham's Prescription.....	65c
Allen's Cascara Compound, a true laxative.....	25c
Scott's Emulsion.....	75c
Pell's Syrup.....	1.00
Wampole's Cod Liver Oil.....	75c
Wizard Oil.....	35c
Syrup Figs.....	1.00
Pond's Extract.....	35c
Peruna.....	85c
Maltines.....	85c
Hostetter's Bitters.....	85c

Electric Belts.

See our display of Belts in our Second Street window. Then come in and let us explain their merits and uses. If you are weak, nervous, run-down, have rheumatism, neuralgia, lumbago or loss of power, you need a belt. We save you half on the price. Belts at \$5, \$10, and \$15.

100 two-grain Quinine or Asafetida Pills.....25c

Cigars by the Box at Wholesale Prices

The Peer, 25 in box.....	\$1.00
The Mexican, 25 in box.....	\$1.00
The Valley, 25 in box.....	\$1.00
The Key West, 25 in box.....	\$1.00
Verdi's Perfectos.....	\$1.00
Verdi's Regalias.....	\$1.00
Verdi's Conchas.....	\$1.00



Wolf & Chilson

PRESCRIPTION DRUGGISTS,
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Mail Orders Promptly Filled.
\$5.00 worth of Goods Delivered Free to any Railroad Point within 100 miles of Los Angeles.
Cash with Order.

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But all advertisers are not necessarily fakirs. No need for "hiding your light under a bushel" because some people promise cures who do not cure, etc. I advertise to let you know.

Rupture Sufferer,

That there is one place in this city where you can get a square deal. My advertising has saved ruptured people hundreds of dollars which they would otherwise have expended on bogus "cures." I can do for your rupture all that can be done by any means with a properly fitted truss made to suit your case. I will give you comfort and benefit or refund your money. I am the only actual maker of Trusses and Elastic Hosiery in Los Angeles and I am still offering, as for the past month, \$100 for proof to the contrary. No one has applied as yet. Come to headquarters.

W. W. SWEENEY,
213 West Fourth Street.

Lady Attendant.

NOW Is the time to pack away your winter clothes.

Tar Paper, large sheets.....	5c
Suitable for lining trunks or boxes.....	5c
Moth Balls, 4 lbs. for.....	25c
Moth Cubes, 4 lbs. for.....	25c
Camphor Gum, lb.....	65c
Camphor and Naphthalene, lb. tin.....	25c
Insect Powder, lb.....	35c
Insect Bellows.....	10c
Bathing Caps.....	50c and 85c
All-rubber Tam o'Shanter.....	50c and 85c
Sure to keep hair dry.....	50c and 85c

SODA WATER, Best in the City.

C. LAUX CO., 231 S. Broadway
OPPOSITE CITY HALL.

DR. T. J. P. O'BRIEN

Cures ASTHMA, BRONCHIAL and LUNG DISEASES. 20 years' Success. 347 S. 4th St. Hours 9 to 5.

BONDS FOR SCHOOLS.

LIGHTING SYSTEM GIVES WAY FOR ANOTHER ISSUE.

School Bond Election to Be Called Early as Possible—Maximum of Waterworks Bonds Fixed Upon.

Mrs. Boyce Claims to Have Been Ousted from Her Own Premises and Is Suing Her Elector, Stevenson, for Damages.

Blue-print Maps a Subject of Litigation—F. D. Black, the Coursing Man, Given a Fine—Traction Company Sued.

The proposition to issue bonds for a municipal distributing system for street lighting has been abandoned for the present by the City and Light Committee of the Council, and instead of combining that issue with one of the proposed issues of school improvement bonds, the school bonds are to be submitted to the people as soon as possible. It has been found that this can be done without exceeding the \$2,000,000 limit, provided by the ordinance, and therefore these bonds will be voted upon before the waterworks bonds are submitted to the people. The reason for this action is that the committee considers school improvement of greater importance than any question of municipal lighting. The bid of the present lighting contracting company is to be accepted.

The coming issue of waterworks bonds is not to exceed \$2,000,000, that limit having been placed upon the proposed issue by the Water Supply Committee yesterday. The ordinance of intention for this bond issue will be adopted by the Council. A special meeting of the Council will be held next Friday for the purpose of adopting the final ordinance calling a special election to vote upon the proposed school bonds. It is almost certain that an opportunity will be given the people to vote separately upon the grammar school and High School issues.

All the personal property taxes of the national banks of the city have been paid. The City Assessor has submitted to an agreement with the other banks on the subject, but an understanding with them will be reached during this week.

As a result of the agitation of the question whether the eight-hour law applies to the police, it is probable that the Council may take action which will result in a reduction of the salaries of patrolmen and an arrangement of a schedule which will provide for paying them for just what work they perform.

Mayor Eaton will sign the fender ordinance, and the work of placing the street cars with fenders is to begin at once. A device satisfactory to the Mayor has been adopted, and this put an end to his objections to the ordinance.

The wheelmen of the city, through the officers of the various cycling organizations, propose to submit to the City Council a bicycle ordinance which will not only protect pedestrians if enforced, but will give the wheelmen the protection they have demanded from the municipal authorities.

Mrs. J. E. Boyce has a case in Judge York's court, in which she is asking that J. M. Stevenson be made to turn over to her premises from which she claims she has been unlawfully ejected. Stevenson maintains that he is in possession of the premises, and in a cross-complaint wants three times the damages for which Mrs. Boyce prays.

E. W. Sargent, the County Assessor, employed W. A. H. Conner to make maps for him in the County Recorder's office for the purpose of starting an abstract office. Conner, Sargent says, had blue prints taken of the maps which he copied, and finally disposed of them to the Fidelity Abstract Company. Sargent is suing the latter for an accounting.

F. D. Black, the coursing man, was fined \$10 by Justice James yesterday for cruelty. George B. Mack, whose little son was accidentally killed at Boyle Heights last January by a Traction car, has commenced action against the company for \$10,000 damages.

[AT THE CITY HALL.]
CHANGED THEIR PLANS.

IMPORTANT MODIFICATIONS OF SEVERAL BOND PROPOSITIONS.

Electric Distributing System Abandoned and School Bonds to Be Submitted to the People—Maximum of the Water-bond Issue Fixed—Fender Ordinance.

The proposition to vote bonds to the amount of \$150,000 for the purpose of establishing an electrical distributing system to be owned by the city is to be abandoned by the Council. The bid of the Los Angeles Electric Company to light the streets for one year from January 1, at \$5 per lamp per month is to be accepted immediately after July 1. The final ordinance calling an election for the issuance of the proposed school-improvement bonds is to be adopted and that election is to be held as soon as possible. The common-school bond issue and the proposed issue for a new High School are almost certain to be separated and submitted to the people as separate propositions. It is also probable that there will be no reduction in the estimate of what is required for school purposes, it having been discovered that the whole amount may be issued in bonds without exceeding the \$2,000,000 limit provided by the city charter. All of these changes were decided upon yesterday morning by committees of the Council and most of them will be acted upon definitely and some of them finally at the regular meeting of the Council tomorrow.

Ever since the City Attorney rendered his opinion that it would not be wise for the city to exceed the charter limit until the bonds for a waterworks system had been disposed of there has been a difference of opinion among the Councilmen as to what course to pursue. It was shown that to issue the school bonds and the lighting bonds before the waterworks bonds were issued would bring the city's bonded indebtedness to above the \$2,000,000

mark, and the question arose whether it would be better to combine one of the proposed school-bond issues with the lighting bonds, or drop the lighting bonds and proceed with the school bonds. The lighting proposition was acknowledged to be very tempting to the city on account of its supposed advantages over the continuation of the present system of contracts from year to year, but the point was made that the question of proper school facilities was by far more important than that of street lighting.

For more than two weeks the members of the Council have been trying to settle the question. More lobbying was done by friends and foes of the various propositions than on anything that has passed the attention of the Council for years. Upon the point that not a single bond would be issued in any way handicap or complicate the coming year's work, the Councilmen were agreed, but they could not easily agree upon how to divide the present difference between the \$2,000,000 limit and the \$1,500,000 limit. While ordinances of intention for both the lighting and the school bonds had been adopted it was realized that the issuance of these ordinances must be abandoned.

The Gas and Light Committee took up the lighting question again yesterday morning, the members realizing that something had to be done at once if at all. The time for the adoption of the ordinance of intention for the waterworks bonds had expired, and there could be no delay. The committee was loath to abandon a proposition upon which it had expended so much time and labor, and which had the appearance to them of being so favorable to the city's interests, but it was finally decided to abandon the proposition and to proceed with the school bonds. The committee then discussed the question in all of its phases yesterday morning, and then prepared a special report, which shows the reason for their action:

"Recognizing the paramount importance of the municipal ownership of a city's waterworks, and the fact that the opinion of the City Attorney, heretofore filed with the City Council, that an issue of bonds for a lighting system at the present time, for any issue for school purposes is also made, might involve the issuing of bonds for a water system in litigation, and further recognizing that the more school facilities are given up, the more the city is put to the test of the question of the waterworks, and at present of greater importance than the construction of a lighting system, the committee takes this opportunity of recommending to you that you discontinue the present proceedings for voting bonds for a lighting system, and that you further recommend that upon your discontinuing the proposed bonding plan, you accept the bid of the Los Angeles Electric Company, under specifications 'A' heretofore made by you, and that the City Attorney be instructed after July 1 to proceed to draw the necessary contract for that purpose with said Los Angeles Electric Company."

It was stated that this action does not necessarily mean a total abandonment of the lighting proposition, but the effect of it is to make that proposition the subject upon which a judicial decision of the city is necessary to secure such a decision. The city has never officially admitted that the lighting proposition is a waterworks proposition, and the committee is of the opinion that the city should not do so until the question remains to be settled.

The question of what to do with the school bonds, as the committee has, and as soon as that committee was informed of the step taken by the Gas and Light Committee, it was decided that the proper course to pursue is to let the school-bond matter take its regular course. That is that when the ordinance of intention goes into effect tomorrow afternoon, to follow it with the final ordinance calling the election. For this purpose it is intended that the Council should hold a special meeting Friday morning. This final ordinance and the formal official notice of election should be ready to go into effect on July 1. Unless present plans are changed, the school election will be held before the election for waterworks bonds.

Finance Silver was asked yesterday whether the disposition of the various proposed bond issues as mapped out by the committee would be approved by the Council.

"I can not tell you," he replied. "There seems to be a difference of opinion among the members in regard to the school bonds, and the committee is contending that the grammar school and lighting bonds shall be submitted, omitting for the present the High School bond. The committee is of the opinion that the amount of the school bonds should exceed the amount authorized by the charter, preference should be given to the school bonds, and that the school bonds should be adopted on Monday."

Chairman Toll of the Finance Committee has figured that it will not be necessary to reduce the estimate for school improvement purposes \$200,000 in order to keep within the \$2,000,000 limit. He bases this opinion on the following bond statement:

According to the report of the City Auditor, made public last Tuesday, the bonded indebtedness of the city is \$1,612,700, of which \$700,000 is due and is unpaid only because the bonds have not yet been issued. This makes the net bonded indebtedness of the city at the present time \$1,605,700. The amount of the bonds to be issued in the treasury to meet the payments, \$32,425, so that after this amount has been paid the debt of the city is represented in bonds by the \$1,573,275. If to this added the proposed issue of \$420,000 of school bonds (which is the total amount asked for by the Board of Education), the total will be \$1,993,275, or less than the \$2,000,000 limit.

The margin between the total indebtedness of the city and the city's limit will be greatly increased before the waterworks bonds can possibly be issued. It is estimated that the waterworks bonds will be sold at 100, and issued and sold before the middle of October. On August 1, \$250 will be paid on the park bonds, and \$400,000 on the school bonds, and on October 1, \$100,000 will be paid on the school bonds, making a total of \$14,250. This total will be increased \$200,000 by the payment of the school bonds on the funding bonds. If it is decided that the city may go to \$2,000,000 in its bonds, even after the waterworks bonds have been issued, there will be a margin of \$50,725 to spare after the school bonds have been issued, made up thus: Present margin (considering the school bonds issued) \$6725; payments to be made by October 1, \$16,250; school bonds already issued \$27,500. Should the city go to \$2,000,000 in its bonds, the margin would be in-

creased by just the amount of the defaulted issue. Some of the Councilmen contend, however, that after the waterworks bonds are issued it will be impossible for the city to vote more bonds until some issue expires, and this is urged as an added reason for supporting the school bonds, as this may be the last opportunity in years to vote them.

ENGINE-HOUSE CONTRACT.

Signed Yesterday and Ample Bonds Given by Contractor.

The contract between the city and Henry Audenkaup for the construction of twelve new engine-houses has been signed. It contains every safeguard possible for the protection of the city. It had been expected that one of its provisions would be for a penalty of a given amount for each day after the expiration of the contract time limit that the houses were not completed. An effort was made to induce W. J. Thornton to agree to such a provision when it was supposed he would get the contract, but he refused. The City Attorney found that it would be impossible to provide such a penalty without also giving the contractor the benefit of a reward clause; that is, allowing him a reward for the penalty for each day saved by him from the contract time limit. The Supreme Court has held that one provision cannot be given in a contract without the other.

As to payments for the work as it proceeds, the contract provides that the Building Superintendent and a supervising architect shall on each Thursday after the work begins, make an estimate of the value of material actually used, and the cost of the work actually performed, and report the same in writing to the Finance Committee. That committee will then allow the contractor a sum of 75 per cent. of the amount reported, the remaining 25 per cent. being retained by the city. On all questions on which the contractor and supervising architect cannot agree the judgment of the Building Superintendent shall be final.

Accompanying the contract are two bonds, with the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland as sureties. One bond is for \$23,475, 50 per cent. of the contract price, and is for the protection of mechanics, laborers, who are employed on the buildings, and those who furnish material for their construction. The other bond is for \$25,000, and is for the protection of the city in the contract. The contracts and bonds will be presented to the City Council tomorrow for approval.

Preparing Their Estimates.

City Auditor Carson has sent to all the heads of city departments notices reminding them of the provision of the city charter, which requires them to submit to him, by July 15, estimates of their expenses and financial needs for the coming fiscal year. After these estimates are filed the Auditor has authority to make such changes in them as he thinks necessary, being guided by the prospective condition of the funds and the relative size of the several estimates. That there will be a great reduction in the amounts allowed for the various departments as compared with last year's appropriations is certain, but just where the pruning process will be most in evidence no one can tell. The Auditor and Finance Committee prepare the final estimates.

CONDITION OF THE FUNDS.
What the Weekly Report of the City Auditor Shows.

The weekly trial balance of the City Auditor, completed yesterday, shows a deficit of nearly half a million dollars in cash in the hands of the City Treasurer, but owing to recent drains some of the more important of the funds are on the debit side of the ledger. For the first time in nearly a year there is a small balance to the credit of the dog fund, and the expense of catching stray dogs reduced by one-half, has caused the collection of more money in three weeks than was secured before in six months. It is expected that the fund will continue to show a balance in future, and the City Treasurer is expected to show a deficit until the dog fund becomes extinct.

The funds in which there are no balances and against which demands have been registered are: Cash, \$2,352.79; fire department, \$270.20; East Los Angeles Park, \$508.97. Following is a list of the funds and their balances: Common School Salary, \$339.04; common schools, \$19,625.86; library, \$1509.37; new water, \$653.52; general park, \$473.43; Westlake Park, \$665.87; Hollenbeck Park, \$255.49; Echo Park, \$308.39; Elgin Park, \$146.03; Sunset Park, \$374.19; Park Nursery, \$211.55; street lighting, \$228.70; street sprinklers, \$192.27; common school, \$471.25; general sewers, \$151.55; redemption, \$1100.41; boiler permit, \$36.55; police pension, \$4052.78; dog fund, \$31; emergency, \$117.54. The balance of cash under the control of the City Treasurer is \$122,505.54.

CUT IN POLICE SALARIES.

Strict Enforcement of Eight-hour Law May Necessitate It.

The Council Committee of Legislation, to whom had been referred the opinion of the City Attorney with reference to the application of the eight-hour law to members of the police force, held a meeting yesterday. The result was that a change may be made in the salary ordinance which may effect the police force in a way that will not be to the liking of the members. The opinion of the City Attorney is that the eight-hour law and the ordinance on the same subject now in force requires that policemen shall work eight hours per day and no more for compensation. What brought the objection by some of the members of the force to such special duties as were required of them by the ordinance was the salary ordinance which may effect the police force in a way that will not be to the liking of the members. The opinion of the City Attorney is that the eight-hour law and the ordinance on the same subject now in force requires that policemen shall work eight hours per day and no more for compensation. What brought the objection by some of the members of the force to such special duties as were required of them by the ordinance was the salary ordinance which may effect the police force in a way that will not be to the liking of the members.

The ordinance, which will be presented to the Council tomorrow, will be a modified form of the measure presented at the last meeting and referred to the Water Supply Committee. It is a modification of the first of the steps toward securing the bonds with the proceeds of which the city hopes to secure the water system. The ordinance as presented declared that the public interests and necessity require the expenditure of too great a sum of money to be paid out of the general revenues of the city, but beyond stating that \$1,153,000 is for the payment of the award made by the arbitrators the ordinance gave no idea of what additional expenditures would have to be made. The making of necessary surveys for these additional improvements has not been completed, and the committee had resort only to estimates, the exact cost not having been computed. The necessity of making the maximum high enough to include all that is necessary for the construction of a

complete connection with the present city system and making certain important improvements in the city system, such as the construction of reservoirs and pipe lines to them was realized by the committee. One member wanted the maximum made \$2,500,000. The committee also agreed to recommend to the Council the adoption of the resolution prepared by the City Attorney, in which the company's attitude with reference to the award of the Board of Arbitration is declared. This resolution and the ordinance of intention will be presented to the Council tomorrow morning and both will be adopted.

WILL SIGN THE ORDINANCE.

Fenders to Be Placed on Street Cars at Once.

Mayor Eaton has decided to approve the street-car fender ordinance adopted at the last meeting of the City Council, and he may do so tomorrow. The Mayor has been in frequent consultation with General Manager W. J. Thornton of the Los Angeles Railway Company with a view to securing the adoption of a satisfactory fender. Several interesting experiments were made and yesterday afternoon an agreement was reached between the Mayor and the company. Since we must go to the equipment of that company's cars with a modification of the Douglas fender, it is a simple business proposition for us to get the best kind we can. The work of equipping the cars will require some time, but it will be done as rapidly as possible.

"We will begin the work on our cars as soon as possible," said Mr. Wood yesterday afternoon. "We, of course, are desirous of getting the best fender we can. Since we must go to the expense of placing them on the cars, it is a simple business proposition for us to get the best kind we can. The work of equipping the cars will require some time, but it will be done as rapidly as possible."

ANOTHER BANK PAYMENT.

Merchants' National Pays Taxes Under Protest—Others Except.

The Merchants' National Bank yesterday paid to the City Assessor \$562.40 as personal property taxes on its stock, the payment being made under protest in order that the bank may recover the amount if it is found later that the collection is illegal. This is the second payment of personal property taxes by a national bank, the First National having paid without protest \$1558.31. The other national banks of the city will not be required to pay a personal property tax on their stock for the reason that they possess either non-assessable securities or property otherwise taxed in excess of the valuation of their stock, which acts as an offset to that stock and which therefore cannot be reached by this form of taxation.

The total collection of personal property taxes up to the close of business yesterday amounted to \$37,902.36. The total collections for the whole year made by the City Assessor were \$32,015. City Assessor Ward said yesterday that it is his intention to begin this week seizing such personal property as has not been taxed in the time limit for seizures expires July 1.

NEW BICYCLE ORDINANCE.

Other Wheelmen Want Protection From Scorchers.

For several weeks President Silver and other members of the City Council have been making a study of bicycle ordinances with a view to framing one which would reduce to a minimum the danger of bicycle accidents and at the same time protect the wheelmen proper protection from reckless drivers and other careless persons. Copies of ordinances in force in other cities were obtained and it was proposed to take the best points from them and frame an entirely new ordinance.

In order that the wheelmen of the city might have a voice in the matter and an opportunity to make such suggestions as they desired, President Silver invited a number of the officers of the various cycling organizations into consultation with him. Local Consul Martin of the L.A.W. also reviewed the ordinances at hand, asked permission to take them with him for the purpose of making them more complete. He declared that the fault in all the accidents did not lie with the wheelmen themselves. He also said that the riders of bicycles as a rule were anxious to suppress scorching, and would assist in prosecuting violators of the law. The proposed new ordinance will be presented some time this week.

FIXED THE MAXIMUM.

Council to Declare the Limit of the Issue of Water Bonds.

The amount of bonds to be issued as soon as possible by the city for the acquisition of a waterworks system and for the improvement of the same will not exceed \$2,000,000. The amount has been fixed by the Water Supply Committee of the Council as the maximum, and the Council, by adopting the ordinance of intention tomorrow, will so declare. It required no little work on part of the committee to come to this conclusion, for there was a wide difference of opinion among the members and other Councilmen.

The ordinance, which will be presented to the Council tomorrow, will be a modified form of the measure presented at the last meeting and referred to the Water Supply Committee. It is a modification of the first of the steps toward securing the bonds with the proceeds of which the city hopes to secure the water system. The ordinance as presented declared that the public interests and necessity require the expenditure of too great a sum of money to be paid out of the general revenues of the city, but beyond stating that \$1,153,000 is for the payment of the award made by the arbitrators the ordinance gave no idea of what additional expenditures would have to be made. The making of necessary surveys for these additional improvements has not been completed, and the committee had resort only to estimates, the exact cost not having been computed. The necessity of making the maximum high enough to include all that is necessary for the construction of a

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The City Attorney will submit a number of ordinances to the Council tomorrow, including one annexing Garvanza to the First Ward, and the University precinct to the Fifth Ward. The adoption of this ordinance is now possible as the annexation of these two suburbs is complete. Another ordinance will be presented to the Council tomorrow morning and both will be adopted.

City Attorney's Report.

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Will Restore Salaries.

The ordinance adopted nearly two months ago providing for a general reduction of salaries of city officials will cease to be in force after next Friday, when the old salary ordinance will again be in force. It has been decided whether the hand sweeping of streets will begin again until the next appropriation has been made.

Wants His Money Back.

Ambrose Gersch has petitioned the City Council for a rebate of \$50 paid a fine in the Police Court on conviction for violating the Sunday liquor law. He was arrested in February, and the case was continued from time to time. In March the ordinance under which he was arrested was repealed, but later he was tried and fined \$50, which he paid, and the case was taken to the Superior Court. Why he paid the fine before the case was finally decided in the latter court is not stated. The higher court has dismissed the case on account of the repeal of the ordinance.

Petition for Street Grading.

The property owners along that portion of Park Grove avenue which was recently opened between Twenty-first and Twenty-third streets, have petitioned the Council for permission to have that street improved by grading, etc., by private contract.

To Improve a Park.

A delegation of citizens residing in the vicinity of the recently purchased sixth Ward Park appeared before the Finance Committee of the Council yesterday and asked that in the appropriation of funds among the several city departments for the next fiscal year, \$2000 be allowed for the improvement of that park. They would like more, but under the present circumstances would be satisfied if the amount mentioned were devoted to that purpose. They were referred to the Board of Park Commissioners, in whose hands the matter for the improvement of this park will have to be made, if made at all.

[AT THE COURTHOUSE.]
OUSTED AND EJECTED.

MRS. BOYCE CLAIMS SHE HAS BEEN DAMAGED CONSIDERABLY.

Mr. Stevenson Holds Possession of Her Premises—Much Trouble in the Air Because of Disagreement Somewhere.

Last February, Mrs. J. E. Boyce filed a complaint against J. M. Stevenson, in which she alleged that on the first day of the month of February, without any right or title whatever, took possession of premises she owns near Santa Monica, ousted and ejected her, and now unlawfully withholds the property, all of which is to her damage in the sum of \$500. At the time of the ejection, Mrs. Boyce says the premises were all again ornamental trees and shrubs of great value and that since February 1, Stevenson has cut down a great number of them and threatens to destroy all unless some sort of an order is issued that may stay his inordinate taste for destruction. Mrs. Boyce also claims that the rents and profits of the place have been lost, and that she has been damaged in the sum of \$100. But all she asks for in her suit is the \$500 damages.

To this complaint Stevenson at once filed a general denial and also a cross-complaint, in which he stated that the wrongs in the situation were all against his side of the house, and that, having thought the matter over very carefully, he had come to the conclusion that he ought to have damages in the sum of about \$1500, because of Mrs. Boyce's failure to keep her part of a certain agreement.

The case is now on trial before Judge York in Department Three, and will be resumed Tuesday morning.

DAMAGES FOR DEATH.

Mock Sues the Traction Company for Killing His Son.

A suit has been begun in the Superior Court which recalls the accidental death of little George Mock at Boyle Heights last January. His father, George B. Mock, brought an action yesterday against the Los Angeles Traction Company, in which he prays for \$10,000 damages on account of the death of his son, six years of age.

Mock alleges that on January 12, 1899, his boy was walking down Broad street, crossing Fourth, when he was suddenly struck by a Traction car in such a violent way that he died within thirty minutes thereafter. Mock avers that the car was running at the unlawful rate of over twenty miles an hour, and that it was managed by a reckless and incompetent employe. He further alleges that the machinery and appliances used on the car for stopping the same were old, worn and defective and entirely unfit for use for such purpose; all of which were well known at that time by the company. Had the motorman rung any bell, high enough to include all that is necessary for the construction of a

of the approach of the car. Mock alleges, his son would be alive and well.

SOME BLUE PRINTS.

E. W. Sargent Sues the Fidelity Abstract Company for Them.

In March, 1895, Edwin W. Sargent was eager to start a new abstract company and he employed William A. H. Conner to superintend the employees who had been engaged by him to take copies from the miscellaneous records in the County Recorder's office. After the maps had all been drafted, Sargent alleges, Conner secretly and fraudulently had blue-print copies made of the same, which he kept surreptitiously in his possession for awhile and finally sold to the Fidelity Abstract Company. Sargent is now suing the Abstract Company, and Judge York yesterday morning ordered the case submitted on briefs. Sargent brings suit for a judgment to restrain the Fidelity Abstract Company from moving the blue-print copies out of the office where they now are and from making any use of them; to appoint a receiver who shall take the blue prints and keep them until the court shall issue further orders; to declare them his property; and to compel the company to account for the prints and the profits derived from them for one year preceding November of last year; and, finally, to recover \$500 because of detention.

IMPRISONMENT ILLEGAL.

Long Beach Rancher Gets Out of Jail on Appeal.

S. O. Davis, a Long Beach rancher who has been spending a somewhat protracted term of imprisonment in the County Jail, may now be released. Davis had a habit of turning water upon his ranch without permission of the American Colony Water Company, which corporation claimed to be owner of the system. Davis did it once too often, and he was arrested, convicted and incarcerated. Not long ago he became very weary of lying in jail, and took an appeal from the justice's judgment at Long Beach. Judge Smith yesterday morning reversed the deci-

slon on the ground that the original complaint was defective.

BRIEFS.

Miscellaneous, Legal and Other Items.

FORECLOSURE. Henry Morrissey has begun suit against A. L. Brook, E. L. Crew, Melvin E. Sykes and A. J. Stamm to recover by foreclosure proceedings the sum of \$455, alleged to be due on a deed intended to serve as a mortgage on property in the Johansson tract.

INCORPORATED. The King of the West Copper Mining Company filed articles of incorporation yesterday. The company's principal place of business will be San Francisco. Capital stock is cited as \$600,000; actually subscribed, \$300,000. The directors are W. J. Woodside, W. W. Robinson, W. D. Alexander, Jr., A. Woodside and Theo. Frolick.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION. The Public Administrator has petitioned for letters of administration in the estate of Peter Gornal, an unknown, valued at about \$400, consisting of forty lots in the Ballesteros tract.

George B. Nichols has petitioned to be appointed administrator in the estate of Johnson A. Nichols, valued at \$550. The estate consists of money on deposit in the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank.

UNDER THE FLAG. Arthur W. Edwards, a native of England, was admitted to citizenship by Judge Allen yesterday.

DIVORCED. Mary A. Pritchard was granted a divorce from Benjamin F. Pritchard by Judge York yesterday. The grounds alleged were cruelty, failure to provide, and other very questionable conduct on the part of the husband. The custody of a three-year-old child, Gladys Melba, was awarded to the mother, who is now allowed to use her maiden name, Mary A. Baker.

JUDGMENT SUSTAINED. The Supreme Court has affirmed the judgment against Knight & Harpham, attorneys

of Pasadena, secured in the lower courts by Rosa L. Whitmore, as administratrix of the estate of George S. Foster. The action was brought to recover for legal services.

REVERT TO THE STATE. The County Treasurer will be spared the trouble of counting over the funds in a number of little estates, which, for lack of claimants, escheat to the State of California. Henry Carter, who was appointed by the Attorney-General to have charge of such cases and who is to receive a commission of not more than 10 per cent. for his work, filed a petition yesterday morning and Judge Campbell ordered the following moneys paid over from the County Treasury to the State: Estate of W. H. Kelly, \$57.83; George C. Haynes, \$116.68; John Hynes, \$454.91; Barbara Emmert, \$46.35.

BLACK FINED. F. D. Black, manager of the Agricultural Park Caring Club, who was found guilty of cruelty, as charged recently by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, appeared in Justice James' court yesterday for sentence. He was fined \$10. Black will take an appeal from the judgment against him in the Township Court, and meanwhile the hounds will continue to chase the hare.

FOR HOT AIR FURNACES. Go to Browne, the Furnace man, 123 E. 4th.

A HORRID OLD COMB.

I'm going right down to the Pittsburgh Aluminum Co., 312 South Spring street, and get one I can't break and that don't tear my hair so; they only cost from 15c to 50c.

BOAS.

Feather Boas, filled and curled by experts at South Pasadena Ostrich Farm.

GO EAST ON EXCURSION.

June 29, Detroit, Mich., and return, \$51. See about it at Santa Fe ticket office.

REMEMBER THE NEEDY. Save your cast-off clothing, beds, bedding or stoves, for poor families of the city. A request is also made for shoes and clothing for poor children to enable them to go to school. Drop a note to Capt. J. Frasier, northwest corner Los Angeles and Seventh streets, and he will call for anything you have to donate.

KOHLER

The 'Oriental Seer.'

Gives the full name of every caller and tells for what purpose they came; gives unsolicited advice upon matters of business, journeys, speculation, mining, law suits, love, marriage, divorce, social and domestic relations, resulting separated and securing marriage with one of choice. Valuable advice concerning all matters of health, obscure of nervous diseases, bad habits and weaknesses of men and women. HOURS—9 to 5 daily, Sundays excepted. Charges within the reach of all. Offices over jewelry store, 245 S. Spring St.

100 for 60 Cents.

CALLING CARDS
Samples Mailed Free

TYPOGRAPHY, the new process—a facsimile of engraving. No plate necessary. Best quality cards, correct shapes. 100 for 60 cents. WEDDING announcements and invitations, 100 for \$4, including two envelopes.

New Typographic Co., 234 W. Jones' Book Store.

Arthur S. Hill,

Surgical Instruments, Trusses, Abdominal Supporters, Elastic Hosiery.

319 South Spring Street

DECK & CHASE CO.,

MASONIC UNDERTAKERS,

TEMPLE, FOURTH AND HILL STS. Tel. 51.

SOMETHING NEW UNDER THE SUN.

AN IMPENDING REVOLUTION IN MEDICINE.

A Complete Series of Oriental Remedies Prepared for Home Treatment—New Cures for All Diseases Without Physicians—A Distinct Novelty in America—Remedies New to the Whole World in Their Present Form—Perfected Through the Skill and Enterprise of Dr. T. Foo Yuen, Bringing the Incomparable Herbal Treatment Within the Reach of All.

A NEW TREATISE ON "THE PRACTICE OF ORIENTAL MEDICINE"



WHAT BRINGS THE DRAGON?
HERBS, WHICH GOD SENT
TO HEAL MANKIND.
TRADE MARK REGISTERED

經西見馬龍義伏

F. & W. H. Co.

司公榮富

A distinctly new form of medical treatment is today, for the first time, offered to the world. The wisdom of the far East, from which have come so many accessions to human knowledge, now places its methods of healing, unrestricted, within reach of the farthest West, and the wonderful herbal riches of the Flowery Kingdom have at last been prepared in practical forms for home use without the immediate intervention of the physician.

The Foo & Wing Herb Company is a recognized institution in Los Angeles. For several years past it has worked and prospered in this city. It now numbers its patrons and friends by the hundreds. A few years ago, when it was first bringing the merits of the Oriental System of Medicine before the public, this company published many columns in the newspapers. It has also issued several creditable volumes in book form explaining its principles and methods. For the past year it has not been heard from so often in this way, but it has been by no means idle, dead or asleep. On the contrary, the members of this company have been preparing to extend their business along entirely new lines. The result is that a system of medicine which had its beginning four thousand years ago is now, for the first time in history, to be brought within the reach of English speaking people in forms that can be used without direct consultation with a physician.

In a word, Dr. T. Foo Yuen, of the Foo & Wing Herb Company, has perfected a complete line of its incomparable remedies for home treatment. He offers more than a hundred different remedies, for the cure of all the more common ailments and diseases that afflict mankind, in forms that may be kept at home ready for emergencies, or may be used, at home, in the cure of chronic cases of disease. This has been a much greater work than would at first appear. It has required years of planning and labor and the investment of thousands of dollars. Hundreds of experiments were necessary before the desirable result sought could be achieved.

All well informed chemists will tell you that the Chinese are experts in the preparation of remedial agents. But a fundamental principle of the Oriental System of Medicine is that the medicines used must not be too greatly condensed. They must be prepared in forms readily assimilated into the blood and the tissues of the body, otherwise most or all of the beneficial effect is lost. Neither can alcohol be used, as a general rule, in preserving them. The Chinese believe that the effect of remedies is lost by the use of alcohol, or so altered as to be injurious instead of beneficial and that the alcohol itself, in nearly every instance, is a distinct injury to a sick man.

A Complete Line of Remedies. The problems before the Foo and Wing Herb Company were therefore these: First, to condense their remedies so as to make them portable and convenient without destroying their medicinal effects, and, second, to preserve them for an indefinite period without the use of alcohol. These problems have been completely solved. The company has prepared a complete line of remedies, which will retain their medicinal powers for any length of time in any climate, which are not preserved in alcohol, yet are compact, portable and convenient. We do not propose to describe these remedies in detail here, but all who see them will admire the ingenuity and cleverness displayed in their preparation.

But the remedies would be of little value without the information necessary to use them intelligently. Therefore the company has prepared and published a new and elaborate volume, "The Practice of Oriental Medicine," in two parts. This publication contains the cream of the former books published by this company, together with full particulars of the new method of healing, a price list and description of all the remedies and complete directions for using them, both in the cure of chronic diseases and in the prevention and cure of acute attacks, with directions for varying the treatment to meet emergencies and changes in the patient's condition, also with rules for diet and care of the body while the medicines are being used and after a cure. Anyone by a careful study of this book, and by procuring a few of these standard remedies, can be his own physician and cure himself with remedies which are not only harmless under all conditions but are the most potent and efficacious known, whether for acute or chronic disorders.

An Entirely New Method.

For a long time past Dr. Foo Yuen, who is the president and executive head of the Foo and Wing Herb Company, has been assisting his patrons in two ways; first, by his skillful pulse diagnosis and close attention to the difficult cases that have come to him for his personal assistance and advice, and second, by sending his remedies by mail or express to distant points and to many people whom he has never seen, in all parts of the United States and Canada. In very many instances this latter method has been entirely satisfactory to the patrons as many letters from grateful people who have been cured of long standing and troublesome diseases, abundantly testify. By this third and new method of treatment, now offered to the public, Dr. Foo is simply using his skill and experience in a new way and conferring an additional benefit upon the world by putting his remedies in a form to be more widely distributed than ever before.

Protected by Trade Mark.

Bear in mind that this departure marks an epoch in the use of internal medication for many people. It will be remembered as the first attempt to make these remedies available for the use of the general public. This series of remedies is fully protected by trade mark entered and authenticated in the patent office at Washington, D. C., in full accordance with the laws of the United States governing trade marks and the rights secured by them. The prediction is a safe one that this trade mark will soon be known throughout the length and breadth of the United States and that these remedies will be on sale in every community of importance. It is the intention of Dr. T. Foo Yuen to advertise them in every legitimate way and to appoint agents for their sale in all sections of the country.

These remedies are, at present, all prepared in China, where the most skilled workmen and the best and purest herbs can be procured. A representative of the company superintends this branch of the business, residing in China and being in constant communication by mail and cable with the home office in Los Angeles. The supply of remedies as prepared for use is renewed every month by fresh importations. There is a vast difference in the different grades of the remedial herbs grown in China as they are gathered and prepared for use. This company employs only the very best in the preparation of these remedies and no pains or expense will be spared in maintaining their high quality. Experts are required to secure the best herbs, just as the great tea importing houses require experts to distinguish the different grades and brands of tea. Moreover, many

of the herbs required are scarce, of limited supply and expensive. To secure them requires organization, intelligence and experience. In the Foo & Wing Company has the capital, the enterprise and experience to look after these details in such a way as to secure the best results.

Their Practical Use.

Those who are already familiar with these remedies as they have been used heretofore will understand without further explanation the advantages of this new system. But those who have never seen Oriental remedies will begin to inquire how they are to be procured and used. In respect to this we say that a few of these remedies, which are especially intended for use in emergencies, should be kept on hand for acute attacks. In chronic cases a more leisurely selection may be made of these remedies best adapted to the patient's condition. These medicines are all listed both by name and by number, the numbers ranging between 1 and 126. Take the remedies for colds, as examples. These are Nos. 15 and 18. If the cold commences with chills, No. 15 is the proper remedy. Very frequently a single dose of this remedy taken at night, upon retiring, when the first symptoms of a cold have been felt through the day, will break the attack up entirely and prevent its going any farther. If the attack commences with a fever, internal or external, with thirst, and a burning sensation of the skin, or a rise of temperature above the normal, as indicated by a clinical thermometer, then No. 18 is the proper remedy for immediate use. This will reduce the fever and the pain which is a result of the fever. After that is accomplished resort should be had to No. 15. In cases of influenza where the patient has more violent symptoms, both chills and fever and also aching of the bones, nausea and all the other distressing symptoms which, owing to the ravages of this troublesome and universal disease, are familiar to almost everybody, then another remedy should be first employed. This is one of the most valuable in the list, namely, No. 88, a general vitalizer and sustainer of the forces of life. This splendid remedy removes poisons from the system and checks the development of the innumerable microbes which work the deadly injury of influenza, pneumonia, typhoid fever and similar diseases. Following this or in connection therewith, 15 or 18 may be used, with benefit, in accordance with the symptoms of individual cases. All these matters are fully explained in the volume that has been prepared for use in connection with this series of remedies. The point to be emphasized here is that a small supply of the most important of the remedies may be kept constantly on hand for instant use at the first symptom of an acute disorder. Then, time that is simply priceless may be saved, and many a tedious, perhaps fatal, illness may be warded off at this commencement.

Every chronic sufferer is familiar with the general symptoms and conditions of his own case. Usually he has been treated by numerous doctors and has been treated with various remedies and methods. These have failed or his case would not be chronic. Such patients can easily select from the list here offered the remedy adapted to their condition. For instance, there are five different remedies for the diseases of women, four for consumption, four for cancers, three for rheumatism and seven for hemorrhoids. There are four remedies for the treatment of throat troubles, diphtheria and quinsy. These are among those that it is especially worth while to keep constantly on hand if one is predisposed to those painful diseases.

The remedy for any disease, as rheumatism, for example, is termed the "standard remedy." Other remedies, such as those for colds and No. 88 already mentioned, or No. 37, which will remove any poison from the blood and tissues, are to be used in connection with the standard remedies to meet emergencies that may arise in the course of the treatment. The circumstances under which these are to be used are described in the book already mentioned. The reader will therefore see that these remedies are not curatives, a few preparations advertised to work miracles, but a consistent, complete and scientific series adapted to all circumstances and equal to every ordinary case. The directions for diet and hygiene will greatly assist cures in chronic cases, especially, and are of themselves well worthy of a perusal by any invalid. It is not contended that these remedies will cure any disease in a day or a week. But it is certain that they will cure many cases regarded as hopeless if they are employed consistently, persistently and with ordinary care and patience.

How to Procure These Remedies.

These herbal remedies are now on sale at the office of the Foo & Wing Herb Company, in this city, at No. 908 South Olive street. They will soon be on sale at various agencies. All persons interested are invited to call upon the company or to write to the above address. Copies of the new book, "The Practice of Oriental Medicine," will be sent free by mail to all who write for them. The remedies are on exhibition at the company's office, and Drs. Foo and Wing will be pleased to see all of their former patrons and any others who desire information or who wish to see the remedies. As on all former occasions every courtesy will be extended to all visitors, whether they desire or intend to become patrons or not.

The Foo & Wing Herb Company,

908 S. Olive St., Los Angeles.

Garden Hose, Lawn Mowers,

Wire Netting, Garden Tools,

Fishing Tackle, Sporting Goods,

Nauerth & Cass Hardware Co.,

New Location, 412 S. Broadway.

The Reputation of These Physicians is Built Upon the Successful Treatment of Thousands of Patients Who Cheerfully Testify to Their Skill

The Staff of the English and German Physicians' Institution

Comprises Physicians and Specialists who are graduates of the leading colleges of Europe and America, and who, by reason of years of experience, have become expert in their chosen specialties.

Three of the staff have been Professors of Medical Colleges and authors of standard medical works. Their reputation as authors and their unusual success in the treatment of chronic diseases have attracted the attention of experts both here and in Europe.

Each department is under the care of a specialist, thus assuring the sufferer all that is possible for science, experience and conscientious attention to accomplish.

The English and German Physicians

(INCORPORATED)
218 S. Broadway
LOS ANGELES

The Equipment of the English and German Physicians

The English and German Physicians are thoroughly equipped with every known aid to medical science. They have thousands of dollars invested in instruments, microscopes, scientific apparatus and surgical appliances, carefully selected in Europe and the United States, with a view of gratifying the demands incident to so perfect an institution. Many private practitioners are hampered by the lack of these expensive and elaborate appliances necessary for the successful treatment of complicated diseases. This is not so much their fault as their misfortune, and unfortunate for patients who intrust themselves to their care.

Home Cures

The Home Cure System of the English and German Physicians has been in successful operation since 1876. In this manner the doctors cure thousands annually without seeing them. Sufferers who cannot come to Los Angeles or see a part of the staff when they make their monthly visits to interior towns should write full particulars.

Catarrh Cured for \$5.00 a Month

No Other Charge

Diseases of Kidneys and Lungs Cured

The "Overland" carried a happy, grateful woman east when Mrs. Peard left California for her home in Iowa.

Mrs. Peard came over the mountains an invalid, and few who saw her starting expected her to survive the trip. She was almost a complete wreck from kidney, nervous and lung troubles when she came to the English and German Physicians. In the hurry incident to her departure she sent the following letter:

"Dear Sirs—Have been too busy to write testimonial. You know how you found me; what you have done for me. You have treated me so honorably I am not afraid to say or sign my name to any description of the case you care to put in the paper. You cannot say more than I would induce any sufferer to call upon you. Very kindly,
"MRS. N. PEARD, New Hampton, Ia."

Epilepsy Cured

"For years my son Roscoe suffered from epileptic fits," said Mr. T. S. Wilson, the prominent fruit-grower of Riverside, "and we tried all the doctors within reach, as well as other remedies. His condition became so alarming that we decided to consult a specialist and were advised to try the English and German Physicians, who have such a good name in Riverside. From the first Roscoe began to mend under the medicines of these specialists, and his improvement continued from month to month until he entirely recovered. I consider his case a wonderful credit to these excellent specialists and am anxious that the good news should go far and wide."

Others Failed—Now Cured

"I can hardly realize myself how remarkable my recovery has been. Day after day I saw myself wasting away, and my friends seemed filled with alarm over my unfortunate condition. I tried so many doctors and specialists that I lost faith in medicine and physicians. Six months ago I began treatment with the English and German Physicians, who, after a most careful examination, said my case was not hopeless. From the first month I began to mend, little by little, and then my recovery became more rapid. Today I am feeling strong and well, and am once more enjoying health and happiness. I cannot say half enough in praise of these great specialists, who surely saved my life. Very gratefully,
PAULINE NICHOLAI, University, Cal."

Free Books

The English and German Physicians publish two private books—one for Men and one for Women. They contain a vast amount of valuable information in regard to health, marriage relations, the laws of nature, etc. Either book will be sent by mail, sealed and free of charge, to any man or woman who mentions this paper.

Catarrh Cured for \$5.00 a Month

No Other Charge

Diseases of the Kidneys Cured

"I am glad to be able to publicly testify to lasting triumph I have derived from the skill and treatment of the English and German Physicians. I have suffered for several years from a severe form of kidney trouble and was treated by the leading specialists of Chicago. My condition went from bad to worse after I came to California, and I decided to give the English and German Physicians a trial. I am glad I did, for I have entirely recovered every symptom of my old trouble and my kidneys are as sound as anybody's. I cannot say half enough in praise of these English and German Physicians. They cured me after the best eastern specialists gave me up.
"F. R. WATSON, Compton, Cal."

Kidney, Liver and Rheumatic Trouble Cured

"Yes," said George S. Taber, of Santa Barbara, "I suffered from kidney, liver and rheumatic troubles for years, and tried many physicians without obtaining relief. My trouble gradually grew worse and I had about given up when I was persuaded to consult the English and German Physicians. It was wonderful the way I improved under these great Specialists, and the improvement continued until I was entirely cured. After my experience with other doctors, and the dangerous nature of my trouble, I cannot say too much in behalf of the English and German Physicians of Los Angeles."

Disease of the Bone Cured

"Seventeen years ago I suffered from a serious disease of the bone of my leg (necrosis of the tibia). I had been under the care of the best surgeons in that part of the east, but my trouble gradually grew worse until amputation seemed my only hope of relief. My system was so run down that it didn't seem possible that I could live through an operation. Fortunately I was advised to call on the English and German Physicians. They removed a portion of the bone, healed up the old wound and built up my health, so that my leg was sound as ever, and I have remained well ever since, and I would like to add my testimony to the big list of grateful cures that these eminent specialists have in California. Very gratefully,
"JOSEPH R. MOELLER, Santa Ana, Cal."

PROOF OF CURES

Our institution has had many imitators who have copied our advertisements, literature and methods, but they utterly fail to copy the success we have in the treatment of chronic diseases.

Consultation and Advice Free at Office or by Mail

THE ENGLISH AND GERMAN PHYSICIANS

(Five Skilled Specialists. Established 1873. Incorporated under the laws of California for \$250,000.)

WALKER ENTRANCE. Hours—9 to 12, 1 to 4 daily; 10 to 12 Sundays; 7 to 8 evenings.

218 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

Special Offer: We will ship to any railroad station in the United States, freight free, 2 cases containing 24 quart bottles—five to the gallon—fine California Wines, vintage 1885; assorted and one bottle Champagne, and one bottle Cognac, or all wine if desired, for, **\$11**

Notice the Following Prices for Pure, Wholesome Wines:

Old Port Wine per gal.....	45c	Old Muscat Wine per gal.....	60c	Old Orange Wine per gal.....	80c	California Champagne, Equal to Imported.	
Old Sherry Wine per gal.....	60c	Sonoma Zinfandel per gal.....	35c	Old California Brandy per gal.		Sparkling Burgandy.....	<small>PINTS</small> 60c <small>QUARTS</small> \$1.10
Old Angelica Wine per gal.....	60c	Reisling per gal.....	35c		\$2.50 to \$4.00	Grand Vin Sec.....	90c \$1.40

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA WINE COMPANY

No bar in connection.

Southern California.

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deposits - - \$4,250,000.00

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mestic Exchange,
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Local Bank Stocks, and negotiator of
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The Times

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, Los Angeles, June 24.—(Reported by George E. Franklin, Local Forecast Office.) At 5 o'clock a.m., the barometer registered 29.52; at 5 p.m., 29.57. Thermometer for the corresponding hours showed 55 deg. and 66 deg. Relative humidity, 5 a.m., 51 per cent.; 5 p.m., 50 per cent. Wind, 5 a.m., west, velocity 2 miles; 5 p.m., west, velocity 9 miles. Maximum temperature, 74 deg.; minimum temperature, 58 deg. Barometer reduced to sea level, 29.57.

DRY BULB TEMPERATURE.

Los Angeles 58 San Francisco 52
San Diego 68 Portland 54

Weather Conditions.—A trough of low pressure extends this morning from British Columbia along the Rocky Mountains to Arizona, with increasing, though not steep gradients toward the coast, where cloudy and unsettled weather prevails. Light showers have fallen since last report in Western Texas and at Salt Lake City. The temperature has risen north of the 40th parallel, south of which it has fallen generally.

Forecast.—Local forecast for Los Angeles and vicinity: Generally cloudy tonight and Sunday, possibly with occasional showers; no material change in temperature; wind mostly southwest.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 24.—Weather conditions and general forecast: The following maximum temperatures were reported from stations in California today:

Yreka 63 Sacramento 65
Fresno 74 Independence 64
Red Bluff 64 Yuma 104
San Luis Obispo 66

San Francisco data: Maximum temperature, 54 deg.; minimum, 50 deg.; mean, 53 deg.

The pressure has fallen rapidly over the Rocky Mountain region and is beginning to press slowly toward the coast. The depression of great extent and considerable depth overlies the country between the Sierras and Rockies. The temperature has fallen decidedly throughout California. In the Sacramento Valley there has been a fall of from 16 to 20 deg. Rain has fallen generally over Central and Northern California. A thunderstorm is reported at Phoenix, with a rainfall of .25 of an inch. The following maximum wind velocities are reported: Mt. Tamalpais, 44 miles, from the northwest; Phoenix, 28 miles, from the south; Independence, 34, from the southwest.

Forecast made at San Francisco for thirty hours, ending at midnight, June 25: Southern California: Partly cloudy, with a few light showers; temperature, 55 to 75 deg.; wind, from the interior, southerly, changing to fresh northwesterly winds.

Southern California: Cloudy Sunday, with indications favorable for thunderstorms in the mountains; fresh southwesterly winds.

Arizona: Showers Sunday.

San Francisco and vicinity: Cloudy Sunday morning, fair in afternoon; fresh westerly winds.

The Times' Weather Record.—Observations made at 1 p.m. and midnight, daily:

June 24—1 p.m. Midnight.
Temperature 55 54
Hydrometer 56 53
Barometer 29.50 29.60
Weather Clear Clear
Maximum temperature, 24 hours 72
Minimum temperature, 24 hours 58
Tide Table.—For San Pedro:
Sunday, June 25—1:14 a.m., 4:23 p.m.
10:32 p.m., 4:24 p.m.

ALL ALONG THE LINE.

Monrovia is in line, not only with a Fourth of July celebration, but with a burning desire to advertise her locality before the coming throngs of easterners. Electric lights are soon to be a fact, a cannery is a future probability, and water development promises rich returns. This is a good showing.

And now comes Pasadena with a brand new fireproof building for the Deciduous Fruit Exchange. The best of this item lies in the fact that she has plenty of fruit to handle in the exchange. The mental equipoise of the business element of Pasadena is always up to concert pitch, and ready to take a whirl out of whatever comes along.

In view of the fact that street begging is a frequent occurrence, and by able-bodied men, too, it sounds strange to hear that the contractors in charge of the work on the gap at Santa Barbara cannot obtain men enough to push the work. The contractor says, according to the Santa Barbara Press, that he could use many more men who are willing to work.

Redlands' Orange Growers' Association reports shipments of forty-eight less carloads than last year, yet an increase of \$5000 in receipts. The very high average of \$2.85 per 100 pounds for "fancy" navels is the best commendation the growers of that region can have. These are some of the practical truths which support the reasonable claims of real estate men.

It is generally believed that a man cannot drive a nail without the aid of a woman. In the case of a woman, the same work without mashing her thumb or bending the nail. Mrs. George Faul of Santa Ana has dispelled the belief in the latter part of the story, by driving ten nails into a redwood plank inside of one minute. It is a foregone conclusion that George Faul never tells his wife of the coffee and pies his mother used to make.

Santa Barbara leads the procession in the unique plan of making every man, woman and child resident there who visits Los Angeles a walking advertisement for the town, each being labeled with a beautiful Santa Barbara badge, and each being loaded with a choice collection of literary gems, something on this plan: "The grandest climate, most fertile lands, the finest men and prettiest women on earth. The best place on the Coast to live in and the only safe place to die in."

A millionaire, aged 73 years, married a girl aged 17 years, in Oakland, and all the common cry of gossip and scandal-mongers are charging the circumambient atmosphere with such exclamations as: "Goodness, goodness me!" "Did you ever, in all your born days!" and more of similar import. The girl's mother and the law consented to this step, so did the girl. Where is the wrong? If this elderly man had outraged all moral law, by omitting a marriage ceremony, the putrid consciences of the aforesaid common cry would have remained inert.

There is nothing mean about some people in Stockton. They found, by chance, a heavy flow of mineral water, and used it for sprinkling the grounds of a large institution there. After two weeks the shrubbery, flowers, plants and foliage in general were found to be dying as a result of this water. It brought ruin and desolation upon all it touched. It is suddenly discovered that the water is strongly impregnated with lye, borax, limonite root, goose grease and general cussedness, and now they are going to bottle it, put it on the market and call it mineral water. There is method in this madness.

GOLF ON SALT TURF.

YESTERDAY'S EVENTS AT OCEAN PARK LINKS.

Play on a Course Like Those of Scotland Where the Sport is Difficult, but not Wearisome. Match and Medal Scores—Social Features.

W. H. Young captured the laurels in the match play of the invitation tournament on the Ocean Park golf links near South Santa Monica yesterday. Match play, which has increased rapidly in popularity in Southern California of late, was chief among the day's events, but the card was not lacking in medal play for ladies and gentlemen, after the fashion somewhat more common in America.

The Ocean Park course probably resembles as closely the golf courses on the other side of the Atlantic as any links in California, and much more closely than most of them. The ground is covered with a species of sea grass which is adapted to the purpose almost as well as real turf. That condition makes the driving very difficult. The balls cannot be made to roll by topping them, as on some courses, and it requires uncommon skill to loft. The railroad forms effective bunkers across two of the links. The yielding sand seemed to make the work less tiresome for the players than the hard ground usually encountered.

MATCH PLAY.

The summary of events in the match play is as follows:
First round—W. H. Young beat M. G. Burmester, 3 up and 2 to play; E. D. Sillett beat R. H. H. Chapman, 1 up; J. E. Brown beat R. H. H. Chapman, 1 up; J. E. Cook beat Lee Chambers, 4 up and 2 to play; C. E. Maude beat R. H. Anderson, 4 up and 2 to play; G. H. Nicol beat R. J. C. Wood, 1 up; G. Cochran beat J. D. Foster, 2 up and 1 to play; E. D. Tufts beat M. E. Flowers, 4 up and 3 to play.
Second round—W. H. Young beat E. D. Sillett, 2 up and 1 to play; T. E. Brown beat J. E. Cook, 5 up and 4 to play; J. H. Nicol beat C. E. Maude, 3 up and 3 to play; E. D. Tufts beat G. Cochran, 4 up and 3 to play.
Third round—W. H. Young beat J. E. Brown, 1 up; E. D. Tufts beat J. H. Nicol, 6 up and 3 to play.
Final round—W. H. Young beat E. D. Tufts, 1 up.

LADIES' MEDAL PLAY.

The scores made in the ladies' handicap, nine holes, medal play, were as follows:

Name	Gross	Handicap	Net
Mrs. Sillett	57	10	67
Mrs. Waring	58	10	68
Mrs. Foster	59	10	69
Mrs. Othman Stevens	70	10	80
Mrs. Upham	77	7	84
Mrs. Brown	82	5	87
Mrs. G. Wiley Wells	92	10	102
Mrs. M. Jones	94	9	103
Mrs. Connelly	100	8	108
Mrs. Chapman	98	10	108
Mrs. Addison Smith	96	8	104
Mrs. Roberts	100	10	110
Mrs. Holterhoff	104	10	114
Mrs. Wilshire	106	10	116
Mrs. Young	108	10	118

GENTLEMEN'S MEDAL PLAY.

The following are the scores made in the gentlemen's handicap, eighteen holes, medal play:

Name	Gross	Handicap	Net
C. E. Maude	87	10	97
R. H. H. Chapman	102	10	112
H. P. Anderson	111	10	121
E. Conde Jones	97	10	107
J. E. Cook	103	4	107
G. Cochran	110	10	120
J. H. Nicol	110	10	120
E. D. Sillett	110	10	120
M. E. Flowers	109	8	117
R. J. C. Wood	107	4	111
M. G. Burmester	113	8	121
G. Holterhoff	123	20	143
Lee Chambers	113	12	125
S. P. Hunt	125	16	141
J. D. Foster	130	16	146
Walter Robertson	136	13	149

WOMAN'S NIGHTMARE.

She Shudders When She Realizes the Danger and Pain of Child-bearing.

There is so much suffering and danger in store for the young mother, that her happy anticipation soon gives way to a feeling of dread at the thought of the pain which she must undergo. This constant fear so preys upon the mind of many women that it fills them with terror and makes baby's coming a source of the greatest anxiety and dread.

All the suffering and danger of the ordeal can be avoided by the use of "Mother's Friend," which prepares the body for this important event. It relieves "morning sickness," and many other unpleasant conditions which exist during this time. Thousands of women praise "Mother's Friend" for bringing them safely through the most critical period of their lives.

Every woman should send her name and address to the Bradford Regulator Co., Atlanta, Georgia, and receive free, valuable information on the subject.

The love of some men is as quickly kindled, as hot and as brief as a burning haystack.

It is certainly very gratifying to us to receive such hearty response to our special sale announcements. It encourages us to greater efforts to reduce prices.

The following reductions on Telescopes may be taken as an example of the way we are selling goods during this Stock Reducing Sale.

The balance of our TELESCOPES, of which we have one each of the following left, will be closed out today, as follows:

Reg. Price: \$2.00, \$3.50, \$5.00, \$7.00, \$8.00.
Cut Price: \$1.50, \$2.00, \$3.50, \$5.00, \$6.50.
1 doz. Toy Telescopes left, will be closed out at 25c, 35c and \$1.00 each.

Note prices on Solid Gold Frames:

\$1.25, \$2.25, \$4.00.

Worth \$2.75, \$4.00 and \$6.00.

Extra Special.

The balance of our stock of Imported Rimless Smoked Glasses (which were reduced from 75c to 25c a pair) will now be closed out.

At 15c a Pair.

EYES TESTED FREE.

Regular prices marked on all goods.

245 S. Spring St. Look for CROWD on the window.

THE NEW Crystal Palace IS NOW OPEN.

MEYBERG BROS., 243-245 South Spring Street.

Sun Glasses 25c

Crystal Lenses \$1 a pair.

J. P. DELANY, EXPERT 300 S. Spring St.

Values You'll Appreciate

Offered This Week at Silverwood's

Smart Summer Shirts

50c, 75c, \$1, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50

Right Weight Underwear

25c, 50c, 75c, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50

Swell Neckwear 25c, 50c

Novelties in Belts

25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00

Fancy Hosiery

25c, 3 for 50c, 3 for \$1.00, 50c

Night Shirts and Pajamas

50c, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$3.50

Pearl Fedoras and Derby Hats

\$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00

Jumbo Straws & Fine Split Hats

\$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00

There's satisfaction in trading where you take no chance. Goods exchanged or your money back if you want it.

F. B. SILVERWOOD,

Haberdasher and Hatter,

124 South Spring St.

NEW BOOKS.

THE MARKET PLACE;

FROM SEA TO SEA;

OUTSIDERS;

THE FOWLER;

246 South Broadway.

(Near Public Library.)

Largest, most varied and most complete stock of books west of Chicago.

Parker's,

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(Near Public Library.)

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Parker's,

246 South Broadway.

(Near Public Library.)

Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

BOSTON DRY GOODS STORE

239 S. Broadway, opposite City Hall, Los Angeles.

Agent for Butterick's Patterns.

The Ann Arbor Knitting Mills of Ann Arbor, Mich., are the recognized leaders among American manufacturers of fine underwear. we recently secured their entire surplus of this season's output of the celebrated

"dorothy" underwear for ladies and children.

there are some 350 odd dozen of vests and pants, union suits and equestrienne tights in silk, silk and lisle, fine lisle thread and sea-island cotton, in all-through goodness they are unapproached, even at regular prices, the shaping is so natural that it is comfortable, the finish is both serviceable and dainty; the whole line will be on sale beginning Monday at one-half and in many instances less than one-half regular prices.

vests

fine silk finished lisle thread in pink, sky, black, cream, ecru and white, high neck with long or short sleeves, and low neck sleeveless vests, all are silk trimmed and finished and worth from 75c to 1.00 each; sale price

35c, three for 1.00.

union suits

fine pure thread silk and fine lisle thread union suits in all shapes in ecru, white and flesh colors, and the same dainty finishings all are offered during this sale at

half regular price.

tights

fine sea-island cotton tights in knee and ankle lengths and low neck union suits, finished in the same superior manner; special sale price

35c, three for 1.00

children's

fine lisle thread garments in high neck with long sleeves, and high neck with short sleeves, all sizes from 1 to 8, regular prices from 40c to 60c each

sale price 25c

See them in the North Window.

BOSTON DRY GOODS STORE

H. JEVNE

To Tempt the Appetite.

There is no need to tempt the appetite when you have some of Jevne's delicious "H. J." Ham and Bacon served with your meal—morning, noon or night. It is so sweet and dainty that you cannot resist eating some and feeling better all the day for so doing. We see to it personally that the "H. J." Ham and Bacon is properly cured. Order these meats from us when you order your groceries.

Smoke Jevne's Fine Cigars.

208-210 S. Spring St.—Wilcox Building.

We know that we can interest you

In our line of Refrigerators if you will let us show you.

THE BUSY STORE

89c For \$1.25 Skirts

Fine dress skirts, of check and plaid suitings, velveteen bound and lined. They hang right, for they're made right and carefully, here, under our supervision. Bargain of bargains.

3 Powerful Broadway Sales.

Matchless Values! Invincible Prices! Aggressive, Triumphant Bargains! Come and share in the glorious distribution Monday and Tuesday!

THIRD AISLE

Basin.... **10c**
elsewhere 13c

Swiss, cambric and nainsook Emb'y, 6 to 10	
in. wide, worth up to 20c, Monday, yd....	10c
Yoking in all-over Emb'y, 18 in. wide, nain-	
sook, swiss or cambric, yd.	58c

2—Sleevesless, silk taped, ecru or white.
3—in solid pink or blue, fine quality, well taped.
4—Fancy lace edges, in blue or pink stripes.
5—High necks and short sleeves, well taped.

These are not the old-fashioned sort with rough edges, bubbly places with broken bits of glass to get in the fruit, but rather the improved kind, machine blown, that leave no harsh edges and give the jars an

Half-gals., 64c a doz.

Rubber Bathing Cap 10c
Bathing Shoes 21c.

Ladies' Black Serge Bathing Suit with a stylish sail-collar, and trimmed with 3 rows of braid..... **1.98**

Ladies' or Misses' Bathing Suit of fine jersey, styled as a Misses' Suit of twilled and all-wool blue flannel and handsome trim- med with braid; choice..... **1.69**

Men's Union Suit, strong jersey ribbed, worth if you compare them with others; our price..... **49c**

Boys' One-piece Bathing Suit of navy blue flannel and ribbed..... **45c**



FOURTH AISLE.

Think of it!

10c Cream Wove Tablet, 4c.

80 pages, ruled or plain, the finest writing tablet we know of. We doubt if you can find one in town like it for 15c.

A 15c Tablet for 8c.

An 80-page one of thin, tough and very light one on skin paper; used by those who are fond of writing big letters.

3c for package 25 Envelopes.

3c for Standard Lead Pencil

With rubber protector and pat. pencil sharpener.

DON'T WORRY- ALL CARS TRANSFER TO THE
Broadway
DEPARTMENT STORE COR. FOURTH

AUCTIONS.

fit

Rugs,
Cases,
Hains,
Extures
Room
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AUCTIONS.

Household Furniture, on Wednesday,
1899, at 10 a. m., at 1807 Iowa street, cor-
black north of Washington street, at
Post Office, contents of 8 room dwell-
sisting of one fine Upright Piano nearly
New and Body Brussels Carpet
Lounge, Large Couches, Oak Chairs,
Rockers, three Bed Room Suits, Folded
Mattresses, Chair, Clock, Extension
Large Range, Cooking Utensils, also
Horse, Buggy and Harness, is rabbits.

THOS. B. CLARK, Auctioneer.

AUCTIONS.

626 West 16th St.

On Thursday, June 29, 1899, at 10 o'clock
I will sell the effects contents of a
dwelling, consisting of Body Brussels Cor-
Pavlor Furniture, Sofas, Easy Chairs,
Rack, Lounges, Couches, Large Curtains
Table, Dining Chairs upholstered in
Sideboard, Californian, 3 fine Bedroom
Mattresses, Pillow, Dishes, Crockery &c.

THOS. B. CLARK, Auctioneer.

AUCTIONS.

Of entire furniture and carpets of a
house.

USE
SYRUP OF PRUNE
NATURE'S GENTLE LAXATIVE.
Large Bottles.....50c
Small Bottles.....25c
Cal. Prune Syrup Co.
ALL DRUGGISTS.

C. F. Heinze
222 N. MAIN ST., LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
Prescriptions carefully compounded.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

Los Angeles, June 24, 1899.
LOCAL CLEARANCES. The exchanges brought to the local clearinghouse last week amounted to \$1,633,711.25, compared with \$1,822,457.95 in the preceding week and \$1,754,794.66 for the week before that. For the corresponding week in 1898 these figures were \$1,183,923.63, which still indicates a material improvement in general business this year over that.

NATIONAL CLEARANCES. Last week the exchanges brought to the principal cities in the United States amounted to \$1,613,215.95, compared with \$1,696,855.47 in the previous week and \$1,616,106.426 in the week before that. Compared with the corresponding week in last year there was a gain equal to 40.2 per cent. New York was but a very slight percentage over the general average, while more than half a dozen cities in various parts of the country reported heavier gains than the big metropolis. Where the big speculative dealer center. Los Angeles reported a gain of 35.7 per cent. over last year.

STILL SHIPPING GOLD. The gold shipped to Europe yesterday brings the total since the gold embargo was begun close to \$15,000,000. That is the amount of the new Russian loan negotiated in London. But American tourists, who are flocking to Europe during the year, furnish the fulcrum on which the lever turns.

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS. The Los Angeles Stock and Bond Exchange quotes local securities as follows:

Description	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway	100	100
California	125	125
Columbia	100	100
Bank of Commerce	100	100
First National	100	100
Los Angeles National	100	100
Merchants National	100	100
National Bank of California	100	100
State Bank and Trust Co.	100	100
Security Loan and Trust Co.	100	100
German-American Savings	100	100
Southwestern Savings	100	100
Union Bank of Savings	100	100
Security Savings	100	100

*Shares \$100, paid up 50c.

Description	Bid.	Asked.
Los Angeles and Pasadena Electric Railway	100	100
L. A. & Pacific Electric Ry.	100	100
San Antonio Water Company	100	100
San Water Co. of Pomeroy	100	100
San Gabriel Electric Ry.	100	100
Edison Electric Co.	100	100
Los Angeles Lighting Co.	100	100
Los Angeles City Light	100	100
Crystal Springs Water Co.	100	100
Traction Company	100	100

PRICES FOR WOOL.

Cloverdale has held its annual wool sale, where large amounts are sold at auction. The Santa Rosa Democrat says: "There were eight hundred bales of wool in the warehouse before the sale commenced. Five hundred bales were sold yesterday at prices which were considered satisfactory. The price fetched by the wool ranged from 12 to 16 1/2 cents per pound, with the best of the lot fetched as high as 17 cents. The lucky holders of this wool included A. Marshall, Mrs. Rector and T. Rock. This morning it is expected the remaining bales of wool will be sold."

It is to be borne in mind that these wools include the choicest fleeces grown in California.

BETTER TEAS.

A prominent importer says of the tea trade under the new regulations: "As the old stocks of tea have practically gone into consumption, and no longer cumber the warehouses of the great cities, the new and better tea which consumers are now getting is sensibly increasing the consumption of the fragrant leaf in many districts where formerly only rubbish was sold under the guise of tea."

Consequently the new, clean, fragrant, nourishing and comforting teas which are now being used in all parts of the United States are real advertisements and helps to the tea trade, and cannot but result in larger sales, increased profits, and hence a greater satisfaction to the men in the business.

PEANUTS SCARCE. One of the large handlers of peanuts in the country writes thus from Smithfield, Va.: "Last November we had the general opinion that we had a full average crop of peanuts, and we think this was correct, but the demand has been unprecedented, and I now look for there would be a dearth before the season closes. We have canvassed the various producing sections and market centers, and find that supplies. These are very firmly held, and cannot be bought at prices that will justify cleaners working them into hand-picked goods, and selling them at today's quotations. The peach crop, which usually stagnates the peanut business one month of the year, will be no factor this season, and there are five full months yet in which to sell the remaining stock. We think one of the most favorable times for the sale of the surplus, is that dealers who were supposed to have stock to carry them into next crop, are asking for quotations, and are expected to make considerable quantities, evidencing that a large portion of the output has gone into consumption."

"The demand for Spanish shelled nuts has been good the entire season. Trade in them is somewhat dull now, but this is expected during warm weather. The demand for the nuts will be needed, and conditions appear favorable for better prices later on. Planting of this year's crop is now in progress. The crop is expected to be about the same as a year ago. Advice from Tennessee is that the stock held there is small, and mostly in the hands of speculators, and cannot be bought except at very high figures."

GENERAL BUSINESS TOPICS.

TO BOOM CORN. A great corn exhibit is to be made in the Paris Exposition of 1899, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. It is proposed, indeed, to make this one of the most interesting of all the American displays at that of the object of course is to popularize this great American product throughout the world. Thus far the outside world has been strangely shy of Indian corn. It has more nutriment than rice, and barley, which are much more widely used in Europe than corn. This propaganda has a great interest for Americans. Practically all of the product which is raised in the world is on this side of the Atlantic. It is the most valuable of all the crops grown in the United States. The endeavor to open new markets for Indian corn by the exhibits at the Paris Exposition next year will undoubtedly be successful. In fact, corn is conquering new markets already, although not to the extent which its merits as a food crop demand. In 1894 the corn exportation of the United States was \$68,000,000. It was \$28,000,000 in 1895, \$101,000,000 in 1896, \$178,000,000 in 1897, and \$212,000,000 in 1898. This gain is encouraging. It should be kept up. There is a chance that it can be largely increased if the propaganda which has been started for its general introduction throughout the Old World is prosecuted intelligently and persistently. The corn feature of the Paris Exposition

will be watched with great interest in this country. Col. J. H. Brigham, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, says: "Within the last two or three years I have noticed a marked change of feeling among farmers. There is less complaining and more interest in farm operations. Methods are improving, careful experiments are being made with fertilizers, improvement in the breed and care of farm animals is apparent, farmers are paying their debts, and if not able to pay in full can easily secure extension at lower rates of interest. They are also more careful about contracting debts; they are improving their buildings and home surroundings, and in many ways are manifesting a more hopeful feeling than prevailed a short time ago. I do not wish to discuss the causes that have brought about this change; I simply desire to show the facts and answer briefly some of the writers who make a business of checking to discourage farmers and trying to discourage them from their part to take a more hopeful view of the future. After showing that the aggregate value of the great farm crops of corn, wheat, oats, rye, barley, hay and cotton increased fully \$200,000,000, that the farm value per unit of measure also increased, and that the total value of farm animals increased largely also, Col. Brigham says: 'It thus appears that the increased value of these products of the farm over that of 1895 reaches the enormous sum of nearly \$500,000,000, not a very discouraging fact for the farmer. Every practical farmer will notice that the figures representing values of farm products are very conservative, considerably below the actual amount received by them when they market their crops.'

LOCAL PRODUCE MARKETS.

LOS ANGELES MARKETS.

Los Angeles, June 24, 1899.
 There was a fair demand for good poultry yesterday, but small and all poor stock was dull.

Eggs are unchanged, steady, at 18 1/2 cents for choice local.

Butter is barely steady. Prices are not likely to advance so long as the best northern cream can be laid down at 40 cents.

Potatoes are firm at previous quotations. The best Rose are jobbing in San Francisco at \$2, which will tend to keep this market steady at \$1.75 for good to the very best. Rose job here at \$1.50 to \$1.75.

Fresh fruits are getting down near normal prices. Berries are very near there now. At the depot peaches sold at 70 to 80 cents, apples at 50 to 60, cherries at 80 to 90 for black or white, currants at 80 to 90, plums at 60 to 70, except Botons at 50 to 60; Tragedy prunes at \$1 to \$1.10, figs at 50 to 60 for ten-pound boxes, strawberries by the crate at \$5 to 9 cents per box; raspberries, 75 to 80 cents per box; blackberries by the crate at 4 to 6 cents per box, and Logan berries at 50 cents per crate.

Barley is weak, new feed quoted in San Francisco at 85 1/2 to 90 cents, and some sold here at \$1.05 on track.

Wheat is steady, and choice barley sells at \$1.10 from first hands and jobs at \$1.12, alfalfa being \$2 less each way. Yet no one seems to have confidence in the future. Speculators will not take hold freely even at \$8 for alfalfa and \$9 for barley. Neither will farmers venture to warehouse their hay at present. All hands are awaiting developments looked for in the next ten days, to settle the question what price will be safe to go to warehouse with free purchases.

POULTRY.

POULTRY—Per doz, good heavy hens, \$5.00; light to medium, \$4.00; old roosters, \$3.00; heavy, \$4.00; young roosters, \$3.00; broilers, 2.50; fryers, 2.00; ducks, \$3.00; turkeys, live, 1.50 per lb.; eggs, 18 1/2; cackles, dressed poultry, per lb., 10 1/2.

EGGS, BUTTER AND CHEESE.

EGGS—Per doz, fresh ranch, 17 1/2 to 18 1/2; eastern, fresh, 16 1/2 to 17 1/2.

BUTTER—Fancy local, per 32-lb. square, 47 1/2; Coast creamery, 32-lb., 46 1/2; light-weight, 32-lb., 45 1/2; northern, fancy, 45 1/2; 32-lb. box, per lb., eastern full-cream, 14 1/2; 32-lb. box, full-cream, 11; Anchor, 14 1/2; Dows, 14 1/2; Yonkers American, 12 1/2; 32-lb. box, domestic Swiss, 14; imported Swiss, 20 1/2; 32-lb. box, fancy, per lb., 10 1/2 to 11.

CHEESE—Per lb., 10 1/2 to 11.

POTATOES—Per cental, Early Rose, choice to fancy, 1.60 to 1.75; Early Rose, poor to good, 1.50 to 1.60; white kinds, good to choice, 1.50 to 1.60; white kinds, poor to fair, 1.40 to 1.50; domestic Swiss, 14; imported Swiss, 20 1/2; 32-lb. box, fancy, per lb., 10 1/2 to 11.

ONIONS—New Silverskins, 50 to 60; red, 75; white kinds, poor to fair, 1.40 to 1.50.

VEGETABLES—Beets per cwt., 5.00 to 6.00; cabbage, 1.00 to 1.20; radishes, 1.00 to 1.20; lettuce, per doz., 1.50 to 2.00; parsnips, 50 to 60; green beans, 1.00 to 1.20; string beans, 40 to 50; turnips, 1.25 to 1.50; garlic, 1.00 to 1.20; lima beans, per lb., 70 to 80; tomatoes, 1.00 to 1.20; asparagus, per lb., 70 to 80; rhubarb, per box, 75 to 100; summer squash, 1.00 to 1.20; eggplant, per lb., 11; corn, per sack, 1.50 to 1.75.

PROVISIONS.

BACON—Per lb., Rex breakfast, 11 1/2; fancy wrapped, 11 1/2; plain wrapped, 11 1/2; light medium, 9 1/2; medium, 7 1/2; bacon bellies, 9 1/2; Winchester, 10 1/2 to 11; 10-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 12-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 14-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 16-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 18-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 20-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 22-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 24-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 26-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 28-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 30-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 32-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 34-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 36-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 38-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 40-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 42-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 44-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 46-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 48-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 50-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 52-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 54-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 56-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 58-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 60-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 62-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 64-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 66-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 68-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 70-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 72-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 74-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 76-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 78-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 80-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 82-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 84-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 86-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 88-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 90-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 92-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 94-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 96-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 98-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 100-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 102-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 104-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 106-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 108-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 110-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 112-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 114-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 116-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 118-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 120-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 122-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 124-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 126-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 128-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 130-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 132-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 134-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 136-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 138-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 140-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 142-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 144-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 146-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 148-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 150-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 152-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 154-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 156-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 158-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 160-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 162-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 164-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 166-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 168-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 170-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 172-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 174-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 176-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 178-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 180-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 182-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 184-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 186-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 188-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 190-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 192-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 194-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 196-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 198-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 200-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 202-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 204-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 206-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 208-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 210-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 212-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 214-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 216-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 218-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 220-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 222-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 224-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 226-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 228-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 230-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 232-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 234-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 236-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 238-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 240-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 242-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 244-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 246-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 248-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 250-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 252-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 254-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 256-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 258-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 260-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 262-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 264-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 266-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 268-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 270-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 272-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 274-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 276-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 278-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 280-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 282-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 284-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 286-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 288-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 290-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 292-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 294-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 296-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 298-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 300-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 302-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 304-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 306-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 308-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 310-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 312-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 314-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 316-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 318-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 320-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 322-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 324-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 326-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 328-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 330-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 332-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 334-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 336-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 338-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 340-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 342-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 344-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 346-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 348-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 350-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 352-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 354-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 356-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 358-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 360-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 362-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 364-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 366-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 368-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 370-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 372-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 374-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 376-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 378-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 380-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 382-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 384-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 386-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 388-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 390-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 392-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 394-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 396-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 398-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 400-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 402-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 404-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 406-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 408-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 410-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 412-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 414-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 416-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 418-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 420-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 422-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 424-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 426-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 428-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 430-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 432-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 434-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 436-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 438-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 440-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 442-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 444-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 446-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 448-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 450-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 452-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 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530-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 532-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 534-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 536-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 538-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 540-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 542-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 544-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 546-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 548-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 550-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 552-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 554-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 556-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 558-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 560-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 562-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 564-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 566-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 568-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 570-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 572-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 574-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 576-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 578-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 580-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 582-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 584-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 586-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 588-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 590-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 592-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 594-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 596-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 598-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 600-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 602-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 604-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 606-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 608-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 610-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 612-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 614-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 616-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 618-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 620-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 622-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 624-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 626-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 628-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 630-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 632-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 634-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 636-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 638-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 640-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 642-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 644-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 646-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 648-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 650-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 652-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 654-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 656-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 658-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 660-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 662-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 664-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 666-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 668-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 670-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11; 672-lb. can, 10 1/2 to 11;

MERITORIOUS MONEY=SAVING MERCHANT-DISE MAKES A MERRY WEEK'S SALE.

'Tis all brand new--and at the prices will eclipse any merchandise of like quality--we care not where, when nor how offered--Manufacturers get sick as well as small retailers--and where the latter have a single item to offer, the former have thousands. Who besides ourselves in Southern California, has the outlet for quantities? Our office in the Silk Exchange Building, 487 Broadway, New York, is a regular sanitarium for those requiring that health-giving article, "Money," "Cash." All importers, jobbers, or manufacturers in the East know that we buy and sell only for cash, and when they feel week amiships they come to "487" to get a little tonic to brace up on. Our "Cash" gets the merchandise, which in due time reaches you. No greater truth ever fell from mortal lips than was unintentionally overheard in the store last week. One lady said to another, "You need go no further, you're perfectly safe here." No house can treat you more fairly, you can get your money back for anything you're not pleased with. Our strength lies in our buying facilities--and we assure you no concern in the State has their equal. That's why we're where we are, at the Top. Read these items, follow them up by investigation and you will prove our words. The strength of our organization lies upon the cardinal Principle "TRUTH."



Swell Blue Serge Suits

We stand back of every blue serge suit we sell. We know positively that they are worthy suits. We know that the color has been tinted with acid, we know that they are tailored in a superior manner. We have faith in them and we can guarantee them. Single or double breasted coats and double breasted vests, coats are lined with Wm. Skinner's best satin. The swellest of blue suits and extremely popular for summer. Several qualities, but the one described is as good as the average tailor charges \$25.00 for. We can sell them at.....

\$15.00

White Duck Trousers

Swell dressers wear white duck trousers. We have some extra good ones, made of non-shrinkable; duck, and well made, too; all sizes now, but don't delay.....

\$1.50

Straw Hats

Nobby crash hats are here too, 25c upwards, but among the straws are some rough, mackinaw braids that should sell for \$1.50; our price is.....

\$1.00

Golf Shirts

Golf shirts in all the latest shades of woven chevrons, madras cloths and percales, very stylish patterns; cuffs to match. The newest effects to be had, just from New York, at.....

\$1.50

Silk front negligee shirts

In the very newest shades. These can be worn without a vest and will not show the white body of the shirt. Nobby and cool.....

\$1.00

Decorated China

Our assortment of decorated china surpasses anything ever shown in Los Angeles. Table after table is loaded down with dainty conceptions of the decorator's art. This news is of 48 dozen English china decorated breakfast plates; handsome pink floral decorations with stippled gold edge; cup and saucer to match; set of 3 pieces for.....

25c

Pudding Sets

3-piece pudding sets of fine porcelain china; 10-inch plate, 9-inch bowl and 7-inch baking dish; handsome pink and green, shaded decorations with stippled gold edge; set for.....

\$1.00

Canary Birds

An unparalleled offer. Fine German or mottled canary birds, warranted good singers, and the handsome brass cage in which each bird is kept. The regular price of the bird alone is \$3.50; tomorrow only we will sell bird.....

\$3.38

Cottage Outfits

Our crockery department is ready to completely furnish with kitchen utensils and table ware, toilet sets, lamps, etc., any home from the humblest cottage to the most palatial mansion; and do it for less money than any other Los Angeles store. Below we give a list of cottage necessities, for a family of six.

Cut Glass

Our Crystal Dungeon is inspected by hundreds every day and seldom do we hear an uncomplicated remark, or see a dissatisfied face. Never was such a fine collection of cut glass so cheaply priced; Libby's finest blanks are here in plenty.

China Plates

Over 500 fancy decorated china plates in salad, bread and butter, dessert, lunch and cake sizes. The decorations are of the very latest pattern and colors and are hand-somely finished with gold; your choice at.....

25c

32-piece decorated semi-porcelain cottage sets, \$3.34.
Set of 6 each, silver plated knives, forks, tea and table spoons, \$3.68.
Vinegar bottle 10c.
4-dozen tumblers 13c.
Mustard 10c.
6 salts and peppers 25c.
Glass fruit dishes 20c.

2-qt. agate sauce pans 25c.
8-inch agate fry pans 15c.
3-qt. agate pudding pans 17c.
2-qt. agate pudding pans 15c.
1-qt. agate rice boiler 20c.
3-qt. agate bread pans 12c.
8-1/2 x 5-inch meat pan 35c.
10-inch agate basting spoons 5c.
6 Japanese wash bowls 25c.

Women's Tailored Suits

Another fortunate opportunity for suit buyers. Only one of a kind except in two or three instances. The newest and most fashionable styles of the season. Perfect reflections of Paris and New York modes. Broadcloth, serges and Venetian cloths; tight fitting, fly front and "dip" jacket styles. Nearly all at \$15.00 or more, are silk lined throughout. About 150 of them all told. The prices are

\$10, \$13.50, \$15.00, \$20.00, and \$25.00.

Silk Waists

The most charming of silk waists. Made of the best corded taffetas. The ground tints are pretty and desirable, clustered white cords form wide bayadere stripes. Such waists as you pay \$7.50 for in most stores; selling at.....

\$4.45

White Waists

Some new arrivals in white lawn and pique shirt waists, made with bias insertion fronts and pointed yoke backs; standing collar and laundered cuffs, at.....

\$1.00

Dress Skirts

Separate dress skirts of Venetian cloth and serge in navy, tan and black; cut in the new sheath shape, lined with percaline and trimmed with buttons on back; remarkably good in quality and well made.....

\$2.50

Fancy Silks

Changeable, heavy brocade silks; heavy taffeta silks in fancy checks; silk poplins in fancy checks; fancy striped taffeta silks; fancy plaided taffeta silks; 500 pcs. fancy silks in lengths of from 1 to 8 yds; \$1, \$1.50, \$2 grade; choice at



25c

for 50c Corded Taffeta Silks. 300 yds. of Corded Taffeta Silk in shades of turquoise blue, new blue, apple green, dahlia and cerise; 250 yds. of all silk taffeta in desirable shades; 500 yds. of fancy brocade silk, and 2000 yds. of wash silk in checks, plaids and stripes. This entire lot has been selling at 50c yd; on sale tomorrow only at 25c a yd.

\$1 to \$2 Fancy Silks at

50c

OUR CANDIES ARE GOOD.

Flags and Bunting

The decorations in honor of the N. E. A. and July Fourth will be most elaborate, to judge from the way flags and bunting are selling. You can't buy out if you try, unless there is a big run on some particular kind of decoration. The Merchants and Manufacturers' Association have passed resolutions recommending the use of Southern California colors--red, orange and green--in connection with the national colors for N. E. A. decorations.

National bunting in stars, stripes and flags. N. E. A. bunting, red, green and orange stripes. Chinese lanterns in abundance, all sizes and kinds. Printed muslin flags on sticks; bright oil colors; sizes from 2x3 inches to 40x72 inches.

All wool bunting flags with strong canvas heading and nickel grommets; full number of stars sewed on both sides; sizes 2x4 feet to 15x30 feet. Silk flags in sizes from 2x3 inches to 2x3 feet. Silk ribbons in red, white and blue. Silk ribbons in red, orange and green.

55c Silk Mull 39c Great interest will center here tomorrow. Over 700 yards of regular 55c silk mull, all 45 inches wide, in beautiful evening shades, also black and cream, used for making evening dresses, ties, jabots, etc.; will go on sale at.....

39c

Note Paper "Sumerland" cabinet box, containing 60 sheets of cream wove paper with envelopes to match, a fine, heavy quality with smooth, satin finish; equal to the 25c boxes at stationery stores; our price.....

15c

Mocha Gloves Genuine Mocha skin Gloves with handsome embroidered backs in black and all colors, 2-clasp, warranted and fitted; 'tis only here that you can get this quality for less than \$1.50 a pair; our price is.....

\$1.00

Silk Parasols Plaided Silk Parasols in all the clan combinations, made with steel rods and good, strong paragon frames, a large variety of stylish, natural wood handles, the silk is of a fine quality and the parasols are regular \$2.50 values; on sale at.....

\$1.25

Royal Regent Corsets We fit every one if requested and you will find them better than any corset made to order. We carry all models and can fit any form. Styles for tailor-made gowns, evening wear, shirt waist and bicycle styles in short, medium and long lengths. All grades are perfect models, the difference in price being due to the difference in material and finish. Royal Regent Corsets are the secret of comfort and a perfect figure; priced from \$1 to.....

\$5.00

50c 69c

For 69c Black Brillantines. 1000 yards of black brillantines, the filling is of pure mohair wool, giving it a very lustrous finish to which the dust will not cling, reversible, and 44 inches wide, equal to the 69c grades of other stores; our price is 50c a yard.

69c

For \$1.00 Black Crepons. Not the over-shot kind, but the genuine crepon weave with lots of puffiness and waviness, there are some very handsome blotted effects in the lot, this dress stuff will not muss, is of a rich lustrous black and 44 inches wide, better than usual \$1.00 grades; on sale at 69c a yard.

50c 59c

For All Wool French Challie. There is nothing prettier nor more stylish than a challie dress. We have a big line of all wool French Challies with handsome silk stripes and dainty figures on light and dark grounds. The regular 60c and 70c quality, on sale at 50c a yard.

59c

For 75c Coating Storm Serge. Coating storm serges are especially made for bicycle suits, tailor-made suits or separate skirts; made of pure mohair wool, 44 inches wide and reversible; shades of blue, red, green, brown, etc. A regular dust shaker. Equal to others' 75c quality; our price is 59c a yard.

SEASONABLE, STYLISH TUB STUFFS.

White Organdies

This is the one store in Los Angeles for white organdies, every kind, and all under-priced. One lot of white organdy, 68 inches wide, of a fine 35c quality is selling at.....

25c

One lot of sheer and pretty white organdy, 68 inches wide, a most desirable quality and one of extraordinary value; is 35c selling at.....

35c

70-inch white organdy, imported direct from France, and as fine and pretty as it is possible for organdy to be, is marked at.....

45c

Pique Cords A new assortment of plain white with different-sized cords, and fancy printed piques, hardly any two pieces the same, there are some very pretty polka dots 25c in the line; price per yard.....

25c

60 pieces of handsome piques in light pretty colors, mostly shirt-waist stripes, a fine quality that is unusual.....

35c

40 pieces of imported medium-weighted piques, some are plain white and others are in fancy printed French patterns; remarkably good for.....

45c

Children's Donkey Kid, lace and button shoes made with patent leather tips and coin toes; sizes 3 1/2 to 11 in all widths; \$1.25 kinds on sale at.....

\$1.25

Children's tan and black Kid Shoes, with hand turned soles, coin toes and plaided cloth tops; lace style; sizes 3 1/2 to 11; \$2.00 grade reduced to.....

\$1.25

Children's Patent Leather and Bronze Kid Button Shoes, with hand turned soles; regular \$1.50 values in sizes 6 to 8; selling at.....

\$1.00

Misses' tan Oxfords and black Southern ties made with hand turned soles; the regular prices were \$1.50 and \$2.00, but the sizes are broken, hence the price.....

\$1.00

Girls' tan button and lace shoes that sold for \$2.00 and \$2.50 before the sizes 6 were broken; are marked now at.....

\$1.00

Misses' and Children's tan Oxfords, well made and stylish shoes that sell regularly at \$1.25 and \$1.50; reduced now to.....

\$1.00

CLEARANCE SALE OF SHOES. Some lines are too large for this time of year; others are too small, broken in sizes. All such lines will be closed out now. Matters little to you whether we have ten or a thousand pairs of a kind so long as you are fitted or pleased. Reduced prices rule. Separate places have been provided for each different kind. You can choose easily. A few of the lots are priced as follows, but there are others.

A. HAMBURGER & SONS
THE GREATER PEOPLE'S STORE
LOS ANGELES

Novelty Curtains

Novelty net curtains, plain ecru net with 6 inch ruffle side and ends, finished with lace and insertion. 3 yards long and 45 inches wide; a very well curtain for parlor windows;.....

\$4.95

Japanese Portieres

Japanese bead portieres in a handsome assortment of Oriental and floral designs; the finest portieres for hall or closet openings; 3 1/2 feet wide and 8 feet long.....

\$3.50

Grenadine Portieres

Ecru color grenadine portieres made with deep dado and having cross stripes running through body of curtain, finished with fringe, decidedly a summer hanging.....

\$2.50

Japanese Matting

36 inch Japanese matting of a fine selected straw, beautiful reversible carpet designs of handsome colors; best vegetable dyes; linen warp, a 45c quality; on sale at.....

30c

Smyrna Rugs

Smyrna rugs in very handsome designs and color schemes, either side can be used; 9 feet wide and 12 feet long. A good rug like this will last a life-time, worth \$32; our price.....

\$23.00

Empire Crash

Double bed size and filled with the very best quality of pure white cotton, covers are neatly figured on tinted grounds, hand tied with wool, well made and good \$2.25 values; selling at.....

\$1.50

Summer Comforts

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Los Angeles Sunday Times

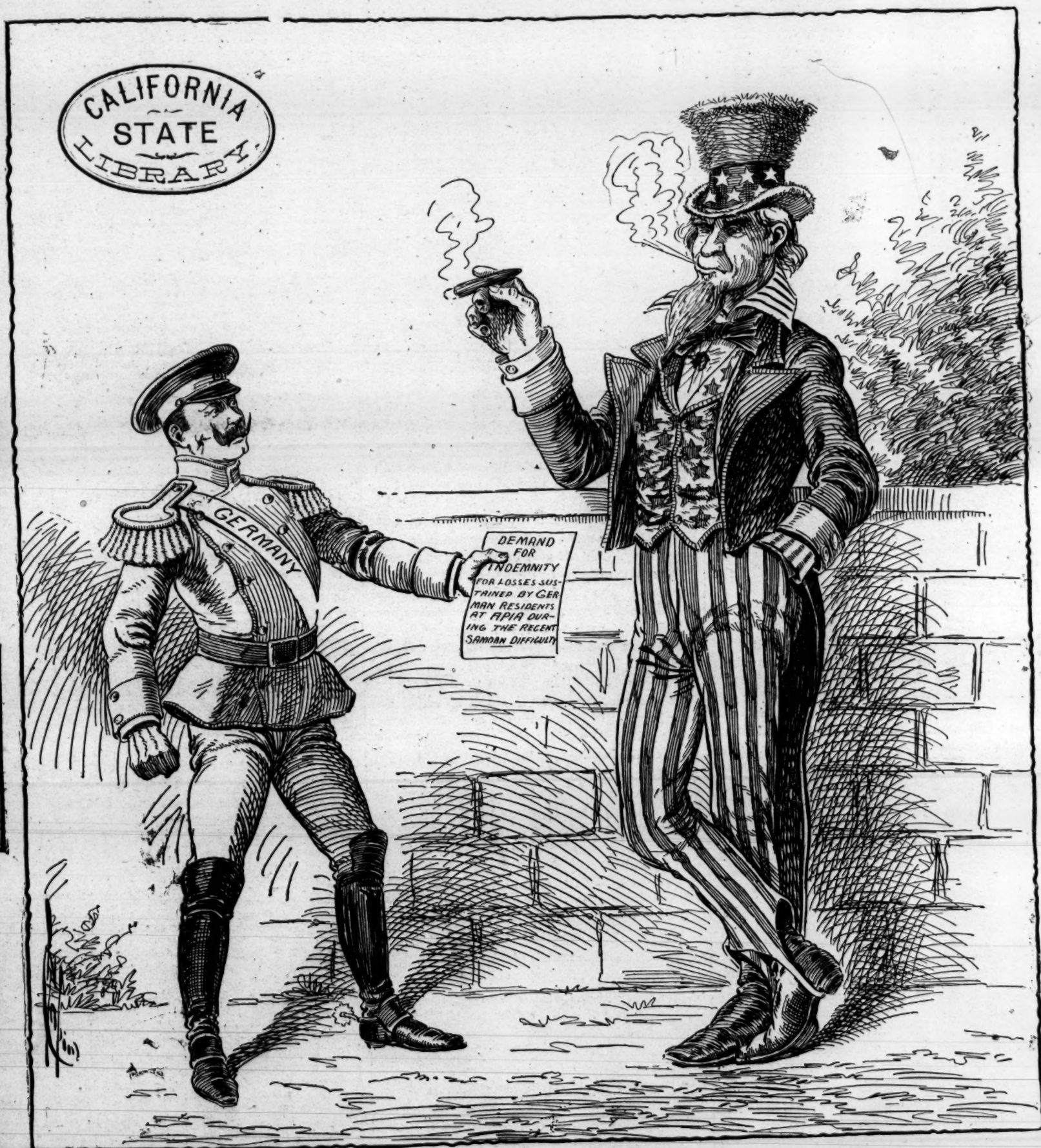
Part I.—28 Pages.

JUNE 25, 1899.

Price, 5 Cents

UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES, "NIT."

This Paper not
to be taken from
the Library. ♦♦♦♦



Uncle Sam to Germany: Not a cent, Billy. I'd like to have an explanation as to who supplied the rebels with arms before we talk about anything else.

THE MAGAZINE SECTION.

[ANNOUNCEMENT.]

THE ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE SECTION constitutes, regularly, Part I of the Los Angeles Sunday Times. Being complete in itself, the weekly parts may be saved up by subscribers to be bound into quarterly volumes of thirteen numbers each. Each number has 28 large pages, and the matter therein is equivalent to 120 magazine pages of the average size.

The contents embrace a great variety of attractive reading matter, with numerous original illustrations. Among the articles are topics possessing strong local and California color and a piquant South-western flavor; Historical and Descriptive Sketches; the Development of the Country; Current Literature; Religious Thought; Romance, Fiction, Poetry and Humor; Editorials, Music, Art and Drama; the Home Circle; Our Boys and Girls; Travel and Adventure; also Business Announcements.

Subscribers intending to preserve the magazine would do well to carefully save up the parts from the first, which, if desired, may be bound at this office for a moderate price.

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ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE SECTION.

ESTABLISHED DECEMBER 5, 1897.

THE USES OF WAR.

THE conference now in session in The Hague is evidence that the great nations of the earth believe war to be an evil. As a general principle this belief is undoubtedly correct. Nevertheless, deplorable as is war in itself, it has been through war that the great triumphs of history have been brought about.

Fighting is the exaggerated manifestation of earnestness, of "the strenuous life," and it is strenuous activity that is back of all progress. Hence it is that war has given impetus to the great movements of civilization. Homer and Virgil invoked the Muses to sing of the glory of the men who fought for principle, and in so doing voiced a sentiment which has prevailed ever since the beginning of human history, and which is fundamental among men of all races and all nationalities.

Rome became great through her military prowess; her downfall followed a loss of the martial spirit and an indulgence in dissipations attendant on more peaceful conditions. Christianity itself, with its doctrines of peace on earth and good will to men, has been propagated to a large extent by the stern instrumentality of war. In the early days of the church rigid rules were established prohibiting the use of weapons of war by Christians, and Christian soldiers returning from victorious campaigns were required to pass a term of penitence before they were admitted to the communion.

But after a time the church authorities came to recognize the fact that the interests of religion were allied with political and social conditions; that progress in religion as in other things required the forcible removal of obstructions to such progress. And so it came about that the attitude of the church was changed, and the sword was recognized as a rightful instrument with which to make way for the cross. Constantine, whose adoption of Christianity as the state religion of the Roman empire, earned for him the title of "the Great," caused the symbol of Christianity, it will be remembered, to be inscribed on the standards and shields of his army, and thus promulgated the doctrine, if not all the practices, of the religion of Christ.

Still more aggressive did Christianity become when Mohammedanism appeared and took possession of the places to which the Christian pilgrims went to worship, and insulted and persecuted the worshippers. "If it were a meritorious thing to make a pilgrimage to the Holy Sepulchre," history says, "much more would it be a pious act to rescue the sacred spot from the profanation of infidels." And thus the religious campaigns known as the Crusades were inaugurated, and carried on for more than two hundred years.

It will scarcely need argument to convince anyone familiar with the causes and results of the American revolution that the American people could not have been what they are today had it not been for the resort to arms. No arbitration that would have been possible, or is conceivable today, would have recognized the absolute independence of this country, and it is this independence that is the very foundation of our liberty and our greatness. And the credit and glory of preserving the Union, which had to be achieved through war, are even greater than the honor of creating a new nation dedicated to liberty. Bismarck spoke the truth when he said, some years ago, that Germany secured her independence and her high rank among the nations by heroic conduct in wars resulting from conditions that made those wars necessary. Japan had been making progress in the arts of peace for some years, but it required the display of her military prowess to gain for her the respectful recognition of the world. But much more conspicuous in the good results it has accomplished is the recent war of the United States with Spain. The display of our military strength, coupled with the humane purpose for which the war was inaugurated, astonished the world, and this astonishment has been followed by a degree of admiration and respect that is an almost priceless asset in the nation's moral as well as its material resources.

While, therefore, it cannot be said that all wars result in a betterment of conditions, or in the promulgation of right principles, the fact remains that the disasters of war, terrible as they are, are not without great compensating benefits. The uplifting of the race of the earth without the shedding of blood would be a consummation devoutly to be wished; but where in history has that consummation ever been largely achieved?

THE COMING EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION. IT IS within the memory of most of the adult readers of The Times when the idea of such a national, representative gathering of the educational forces of the land as is expected to meet in this city next month would have been regarded as a most preposterous one. Los Angeles, less than a generation ago, was considered as upon the very frontier of American civilization, having little in common, educationally, with the college-nurtured East. But nowhere can the student of American progress find a better object lesson in this respect than that which Los Angeles itself presents in the rapid advance which she has made in the two past decades of her history. The old past of her life has as truly and as fully vanished as has the ancient past of Greece or Rome, and American enterprise and Yankee intelligence and thrift have made of her in this brief period of her history one of the handsomest and most progressive cities on the continent. Here two civilizations have touched hands—the civilization planted by the early padres, and that broader civilization which has been brought hither across the continent by the surging tide of immigration from the older sections of the land.

And one notable feature of this rapid influx of population is its character. It has brought to us the very best elements of the social and business life that the republic has to offer, so that we today are fully in sympathy with all that is highest and best in the spiritual, moral, and educational advancement of modern times. The college and the university; the church and the newspaper are as much in evidence here as in the older New England States, for Southern California is thoroughly cosmopolitan and is fully wide awake and jealous of every hindrance that would impede her progress.

What more fitting place, then, could have been chosen for this representative gathering of the educational forces of America? They will come to a city and a State that is in every way in sympathy with every element of modern progress. They will find Nature ready to welcome them in her happiest mood, and undreamed-of material for education which they never could find in the pages of a book. They will return better fitted to teach the geography of the American continent than they ever were before, and they will

realize that this great, broad, breezy West is no ignoble part of this free land of ours. They will have a better conception of what expanded empire means when with their own eyes they see how from the thirteen original States we have grown till we cover the vast spaces of a continent. New England is pretty big, morally and intellectually, but the West is a big brother that will eventually outrun her, and our visitors will soon see that he has dropped his swaddling clothes, and in full-clothed manhood is ready for the race. But he is big-hearted and will give the warmest and most generous welcome to every visitor and show them his wealth of mountains and of plains, of rich soil and eternal sunshine, and point with pride to the schools and colleges; the universities and nurseries of art that have been established here, and welcome all who come as collaborators in the great school of national progress.

CURRENT EDITORIAL THOUGHT.

[New York Tribune:] It has never been the desire or the destiny of this free nation to live the selfish and cowardly life which the Atkinson-Garrison set describe as a duty. Near it were Florida and Louisiana, needing a higher than Spanish civilization, and it acquired both. Seminole Indians did not want civilization, and the nation put it out of their power to tyrannize over other tribes, as it will end the power of Aguinaldo and the Tagals to rule the Philippines by force and terror. The vast Northwest Territory was taken, and there also the end of savage extinction of other savage tribes was found a duty. Texas wanted freedom, and the United States lifted its hand, gaining Texas and parts of Mexico.

[Boston Globe:] Not until the war provoked by Aguinaldo has passed into history, and its story of hardships, gallantry, and devotion told as it deserves to be told, will the American public come to a realizing sense of what our soldiers did and dared in the Luzon advance.

[Omaha Bee:] If there was ever a lingering doubt in the minds of any that Gen. Lawton was a fighter of the most aggressive type the news from Manila should set it at rest. Not only does he push the men forward, but he goes in himself where the Mausers are singing.

[Chicago Record:] Reform spelling is not needed so much as reform arithmetic in our schools, so that the future constables and members of the Legislature will not make so many painful mistakes in figuring up mileage.

[St. Louis Star:] If that fellow who jumped from the Brooklyn bridge simply to show his faith in theosophy will now tackle the right hind foot of a Missouri mule and come off unscathed, theosophy will get us sure.

[St. Louis Globe-Democrat:] This year's estimate of the beet-sugar crop of the United States is four times that of 1898. In time this industry will be as successful in America as it is in Germany and France.

[Pittsburgh Dispatch:] According to Mr. Havemeyer the tariff is a robbery in every duty that does not permit the Sugar Trust to pocket the swag.

[Baltimore American:] Spain wants to get her guns and other war fixings in the United States. She has made a practical test of their merits.

[Topeka State Journal:] Recent events in the Philippines show that Funston and his men are not the only swimmers over there.

FROM DAY TO DAY.

I see new meaning in each waking day,
New glory in the boundlessness of skies,
New splendor in the sunshine of the morn,
Catch anthems new in the soft melodies
Of million leaves, which, all breeze-stirred, do sing
The sweet world's psalms, and softly clap their hands,
As stir the crimson bells of opening flowers;
New glory in the mountain wall which stands
Like God-built altar for this world of ours.

Not quite the same today's sunshine that gleams
In golden light upon this world of ours,
As that which yesterday lit up the straits,
Or, smiling, lost itself amid the flow;
Yet not less fair, less beautiful the day,
And not less full the sunshine's cup of gold
In which Noon bathes her tresses. In Summer's arm
The sweet earth lies while her fair days are told,
And maiden June unfolds her many charms.

And when the splendor of the night is here,
And the young moon walks 'mid the countless stars,
And calm and fragrance fill the atmosphere,
Nor noise nor strife the sacred silence mars,
My soul drinks in the night and seems to rise,
New-winged by thought, into the deeps of air,
Filling the Vast above us; and there it lies,
Cradled in trust, while round it everywhere
God, ever-present, fills the sea of skies.

ELIZA A. OTIS.

June 20, 1899.

A CURIOUS FIND.

[Paris Daily Messenger:] A squad of workmen employed in constructing a large dry dock at Cherbourg made a strange discovery a day or two ago. For some time they had used an enormous oak log as a sort of fulcrum in moving about the granite blocks. On Saturday this log suddenly burst open under an extraordinary pressure, and to the amazement of the workmen a stiff parchment fell out, together with a shower of gold coins. It was ascertained that the log had been originally part of the Galet fortification, and that at the time of the laying of the first stone thereof Louis Philippe had placed the document and coins in the log, according to the usual custom.

THE HAGUE.

UNIQUE OLD CITY WHERE THE PEACE
CONFERENCE MEETS.

By a Special Contributor.

SHOULD the Peace Commissioners come forth from their tedious sitting with an acceptable plan for universal disarmament, The Hague will have added one more to the list of important diplomatic events which have occurred there. Those connected with the long struggle of the Dutch for freedom, and with the formation of the Triple Alliance were of great national interest; but a question of international interest gives no less distinction.

The Hague of today is a vastly different place from The Hague of the early part of the century. Until the reign of Louis Bonaparte, it was but a village, having neither corporation, nor walls, nor representation in the States General or Dutch Parliament. Within the past decade the tourist has claimed it, and the city is now quite cosmopolitan. In 1250 The Hague was the hunting-seat of the Counts of Holland, and the name is traced to the Counts' hedge (S'Graven Hage) surrounding the park.

After the bustle and stir of busy Amsterdam and Rotterdam, the capital city seems dignified and restful. Above all things, the visitor is impressed with the appearance of thrift, moderation and cleanliness. The houses are uniformly comfortable, generally two-story. They are built upon foundations of piles, driven close together into the sand, which would otherwise prove

along the narrow, cobble-stoned streets, the water is often rushing through a sluice high above his head. The dikes are made of earth, sand and clay, held together by willows or straw. Only the largest ones are of masonry.

Fighting water is the eternal problem of the Dutch. Not only must they guard against the inroads of the sea, but against the waters of the Rhine and many other rivers which find their outlet through Holland. Indeed, Napoleon annexed Holland, claiming it was the alluvion of French rivers. The natural tendency of the water to flow inward necessitates the thousands of picturesque windmills, which are the sine qua non of the country. By means of these and great steam engines, the water is kept moving through the intricate system of canals, and a fair amount of drainage is effected. At The Hague, although but a few miles from the coast, the water is more stagnant than at many other places.

The growth of The Hague is not due to its manufacturing or commercial interests. It is the political center, and agriculture furnishes an income to the wealthier citizens. The farming lands lie just outside the town. They are secured for the purpose by the drainage of lakes or swamps, and are known as polders. After being drained, they are fertilized and cultivated, and these polders are so fertile that the cost of dikes, dams, windmills and pumps is soon repaid with interest.

On arriving at The Hague, the sightseer who knows his business is likely to go from the station direct to the Vijverberg, or fish-pond hill. Such a gentle rise of ground would never be termed a hill by any one but a Hollander, to whom the sand dunes on the coast are veritable mountains. The Vijver is a large square pool near the center of the town, in the center of which is a tiny island, made into a park. On one side of the lake is a shady promenade, while on the opposite side is the Binnenhof, perhaps the most interesting building in Holland.

The Binnenhof is irregular and of brick, portions of it dating from the thirteenth century. Once a castle of

which contains a fine national monument commemorating the restoration of Dutch independence in 1813.

Passing through the large gateway at the eastern side of the city, where sentries are constantly on duty, and traversing the garrison parade ground, which in the evenings at this season is full of bicyclists and cricket players, Het Bosch is reached. Het Bosch, or The Park, is a grand old forest of beeches and oaks, one of the few in all Holland that look as if Nature had had a hand in putting them there; and, best of all, the trees are not trimmed with the neatness and precision which make those along the streets and canals look as if they had escaped from a Noah's ark. There are delightful walks and drives in Het Bosch, and in the center of it is the House in the Woods, the royal villa tendered by the Queen as a meeting-place for the Peace Conference. The House in the Woods is a romantic old place, part of it having been built by the grandmother of William III of England. In this particular hall the mural decorations are painful to behold. They have been done by various artists of more or less distinction, long since dead, and it may be hoped they are not paying the just penalty of their atrocities.

As in every other town in Holland, The Hague has its collection of tame storks, pensioners of the city. The arms of Holland bear this bird, and it has a sort of sacred significance to the people. If one chose to make its home near a house, it is a good omen, and the stork will be furnished every convenience.

But, after all, it is not the museums, nor the palaces, nor Het Bosch that gives The Hague its charm for the visitor. Of course, he must sight-see; but it is the people he meets as he goes about and the customs he observes that make the lasting impression.

Every one is familiar with the quaint dress of the Dutch woman, the shelf-like extender worn about the hips, which makes the full skirt fall over like a cataract, and incidentally serves as a rest for the elbows; the curious head-dress of beautiful lace, and gold or silver ornaments, which are handed down from generation to generation; and the clanging "wooden shoon." All this in strange contrast to the Anglicized garb of the men.

At the fish market may be seen the fisher-folk of Scheveningen, with still more wonderful head-dresses. They bring their fish in dog-carts, and on returning the owner takes the place of the fish, and the homeward drive has been described as "taking an airing in a one-dog chaise."

The gratification of curiosity seems to have been reduced to a science. Just outside the windows of most of the houses mirrors are so arranged that one may see all that happens in the street without looking out.

In the evenings the sidewalks will be filled with chairs and tables, and the entire family is gathered in front of the house, chatting with friends and sipping, sometimes beer or Rhenish wine, but more often only coffee. This, and strolling about the streets or parks where bands are playing, constitutes the pleasure of the majority; and nowhere else do people seem so happy.

All Holland dines as the clock strikes 5:30, The Hague included. There has been a breakfast of two or three kinds of bread and five or six kinds of cheese, with delicious coffee. At noon more bread and cheese, and to the initiated possibly a plate of soup. By 5:30 o'clock every one in the country is so hungry that he rushes to the table. Should the stranger, not knowing, return to his hotel an hour later, he will find everything put to rights, and the bland landlord surprised that he expects anything to eat. Of course, a plea of ignorance and a persuasive coin may produce a bite, but the next evening the stranger joins the rush at the appointed time.

The population of The Hague is something over one hundred and eighty thousand; and it would be hard to find another city of this size where having a mild sort of good time seemed to be the business of so many people, with the appearance of its being a very profitable pursuit as well.

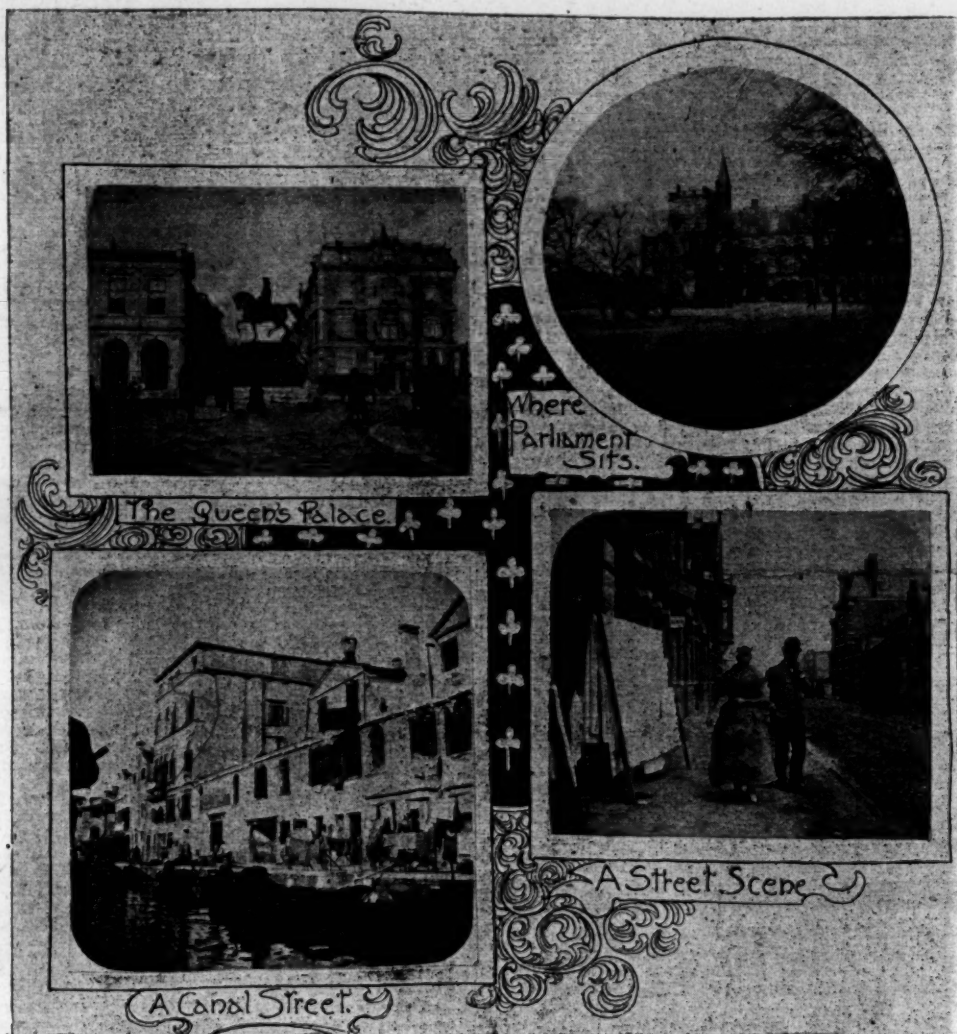
BERTHA H. SMITH.

RAILWAY LUXURY IN EUROPE.

Some interesting data have recently been made public as to certain features of railway lighting and travel in Europe. People who have not been abroad, and who imagine that the comforts of the Pullman and Wagner are obtainable only in the United States, will perhaps be surprised to learn that the "wagonslits," or sleeping cars of Europe carried last year not fewer than 2,250,000 passengers; and the service applies only to the continent, excluding England, Scandinavia and Greece. Its northern terminus is St. Petersburg, its western the French shore of the English Channel; its eastern is Nijni Novgorod, on the Asian borderland, and its southern is Palermo, Sicily, and Seville, Spain. At one time the company owned a lot of hotels, but these, which have now been transferred to an allied management, number no fewer than fifteen, while a new one, now building in Paris, to be known as the Palais Elysée, is to beat anything in London or New York. The sleeping cars have a corridor on one side, are sixty-two feet long over all and weigh, complete, 58,000 pounds, the frame being entirely of steel. As to train lighting in Europe, some recent statistics show that a well-known gas system used also in this country on some 13,405 cars, is used in Europe on over seventy-five thousand cars and thirty-six hundred locomotives. Two English roads which have been experimenting with electricity for twenty years have over four thousand cars lighted by this gas and run fourteen gas works to supply them.

EDISON'S PORTLAND-CEMENT INDUSTRY.

The name of Edison has just been associated with a Portland-cement industry, with a capital of \$11,000,000, and many people are wondering what it means. The fact is that Mr. Edison's work in crushing magnetic-iron ore to extract the iron from the rock through which it is sparsely scattered, has taught him many ideas and tricks in rolling and crushing such substances as go to make up cement, and his machinery used in separating the low-grade magnetic ore has already been applied successfully in other industries—in zinc mines, for instance. His briquetting machines for compressing the ore are also favored for utilizing coal cull and dust. Moreover, as a big by-product, Mr. Edison has at his iron mines huge mountains of crushed rock. It is said that this will help make the finest cement in the world. It is already in large use as a basis for building mortar. Being crushed and not having been rolled around, like sea sand, for centuries, it has a fine crystalline edge that builders appreciate. Moreover, a portion of this sand separates itself out in various ways and becomes useful in the preparation of paints. Hence, Mr. Edison's interest in the Portland cement industry is not such a mystery, after all.



rather unstable. Land is too scarce for the luxury of lawns, gardens or "backyards." Hence it is a common sight to see the beating of carpets, and other housework done in the streets. Then, too, the outside of the house must be as clean as the inside; and if the passer-by gets an unexpected shower-bath he will discover a Dutch maid high on a ladder scrubbing down the weather boarding. Such extreme cleanliness is a trifle uncomfortable to the average visitor. He feels that he should leave his shoes at the door with the peasants' sabots; and a dusty traveler is positive that the house will get a thorough overhauling as soon as he has taken leave. But, strangely enough, the Dutch are not very clean personally; in fact, they are quite the opposite, which is a glaring inconsistency.

Wherever there is a bit of ground, it is made into a garden, with a sort of reed grass and most beautiful bulbous plants. Then there are the hedges of box, trimmed in fantastic shapes, representing a man, a woman, or some fancy of the owner. The few trees to be seen are marshaled along in straight lines, so prim and obviously planted that nature could never be accused of having put them there.

The Holland house painter may at least claim individuality. What starts out to be a green house may get a dash of yellow or blue or red that makes it look as if the green paint had given out; but it is only a matter of taste.

"God made the earth, but the Dutch made Holland." And the Dutch have reason to be proud of their handiwork. The country is built on reclaimed land, and is a network of canals, dykes and sluices. At The Hague the traveler is often reminded of Venice, for many of the canals serve as streets. The one thing lacking is the gondolas. The waterways are used only for carrying freight.

The land lies below the sea level; and as one walks

the Counts of Hollands, the north and south wings are now occupied by the States General. The erstwhile Court of Justice now holds the archives of the Home Office.

The Buitenhof is a large open space to the southwest of the Binnenhof, with a statue of William II. From this square, a very ornate modern arcade leads to the busy, narrow Spuistraat, with its large business houses.

The Gevangenpoort, the old but restored gateway, leads from the Buitenhof to the promenade beyond the lake. In the tower is a collection of instruments of torture which would do credit to His Satanic Majesty. They were in active service in the era of inquisitions, but at this distance it is hard to connect such diabolical tools with the history of a people so happy-hearted, generous and hospitable.

At the northeast end of the Binnenhof is the famous museum of pictures, composed almost entirely of the works of Dutch masters. Here the art lover may spend days, and go away unsatisfied. There are five Rembrandts, among them the groomsome but fascinating "Lesson in Anatomy;" Paul Potter's wonderful Bull, and Rubens, Van Dyck, Durers, Holbeins, Van Der Meers, and all the rest galore.

At some distance to the northwest of the Binnenhof is the royal palace, the home of the Queen. It is a very plain and rather unimposing structure. Opposite the court which separates the two portions of the palace is an equestrian statue of William I, Prince of Orange. Of even more interest than the palace are the magnificent stables, separated from the house by a beautiful grove. The stables are filled with fine horses, although the royal equipages are very modest. In the vicinity of the palace is a very desirable residence portion of the city, though the houses differ but little from those seen elsewhere. A short drive leads to Willem's Park,

LUCK AND LAZINESS.

J. J. HILL, THE RAILROAD MAGNATE,
DISCUSSES THE SUBJECT.

By a Special Contributor.

JAMES J. HILL, president of the Great Northern system of railroads, which crosses the territory between St. Paul and the Pacific and covers part of it with a veritable network of tracks, is short and broad in person; in New England they would call him "stubby," making two syllables of the word.

In complexion he is dark, almost to swarthiness, and his face is full of rugged lines inscribed by the strenuous hand of experience. His eyes are dark brown, possibly black; sometimes they glow like two coals. His jaws and lips are covered with a rough growth of whiskers. His hair, slightly gray and thinned at the top, is almost long enough to brush his coat collar. His dress is unobtrusive, a rough business suit, the coat of which is a short sack, being his favorite. His hat is soft and has a broad brim. He smokes with enthusiasm when he talks, and he talks well on any topic you are likely to broach, avoiding himself if possible, but always ready to discourse about his railroads and the Northwest. He believes in hard work, mixed with thought, good company in business and luck. These three things have helped him, who began life a poor boy on a sterile Canadian farm, to become one of the four or five greater developers and railway monarchs of the age.

Sitting in his St. Paul office the other day, Mr. Hill discussed with the writer the future of the country, present chances for young men, and other topics of current interest. Incidentally his talk threw much light upon his own life and personality. Hill is an optimist, as you would expect a man of his type and achievements to be, though he isn't blind to the fact that many new and difficult problems have been brought into existence by modern business and social developments. In spite of these, however, he says there are still innumerable opportunities for young men to win financial success in the United States. The development of the country has only begun, so to speak, and there'll be plenty of chances as long as development is going on. But the man who desires to get his chance must work and persevere in his work.

Steady Workers in Demand.

"The crying need of the Northwest today," said Mr. Hill, "is men who have the gift of continuance. We have sent 15,000-track laborers out in the past twelve months, and yet we have not had more than 2500 at work at any one time. The majority of the laborers now at work in the Dakotas and Minnesota are Italians and Poles. The Italians are highly unsatisfactory. As a rule their object in coming here is solely to get enough money together to support them in idleness at home, and they hoard their earnings to the last possible degree. For this reason, and because they come from a land where food is not abundant, they rarely eat enough or well enough, and so have not sufficient physical strength to stand the strain of long-continued labor. The Poles are much more satisfactory. They are strong, hardy and willing; moreover, they are anxious to leave off working for wages as soon as pos-

sible. Conditions of political and personal freedom in Poland are not to their liking, and consequently they do not desire to return to the Old World as the Italians do, but are prone to settle down on land in this country as soon as they get money enough to do so.

"West of the Dakotas we use more Japs than men of any other nationality. We did not begin the employment of the little brown men from the Orient from choice, but because we were obliged to; we couldn't depend on men of any other nationality. It is only right to say that having tried the Japs we find them the most satisfactory laborers we have. They are willing, cheerful and strong; they work a little cheaper, and that is a point, of course, but the great advantage of the labor of the Japs over any other labor now available in the Northwest is their reliability. It comes mainly from their personal cleanliness.

Disease Bred by Dirt and Drunkenness.

"Most white laborers, and especially Italians, simply will not keep themselves and the places they live in clean. The result is disease. We have great trouble to keep typhoid fever out of the camps, exactly as it was hard to keep it out of the volunteer army camps last year. Disease and intemperance incapacitate a large proportion of white laborers much of the time, and few of them are busy more than four days in the week the

Is There Work for All?

"There is much talk that men cannot get work to do in this country. It is not so. Every healthy man who is idle in the United States today is so from choice. I do not say that every carpenter can get carpenter work to do, or that every plumber can find a job at his trade, but if he will take what he can get, every idle man in the country can go to work as soon as he is ready to. At this moment there are jobs ranging in pay from \$1.25 to \$3 and \$4 a day for 100,000 men in Northwest. There are, no doubt, enough idle men in this region to fill all these jobs, but they are men who have dropped out of healthy, active life into the life of the loafer in the manner I have described. In a sense this condition of things is enough to make an observant man pessimistic, but a broad view throws a different light upon it. To offset the arm of idle, vicious men—for idleness breeds viciousness—there is a great body of busy, prosperous farmers, business men, professional men and employes in Minnesota, in the Dakotas, in Montana and away out to the Coast.

"It may be true that the wilfully idle are now multiplying; if true, this might be taken for a disquieting sign by the faint-hearted. But there is a remedy, and it is self-acting; the doctrine of the survival of the fittest is eternally true, and those who will not work cannot eat.

Words to Young Men.

"Were I asked to give definite advice to a young man of intelligence and health, but without capital or the training of the schools, I should say, first of all, that he must remember that opportunity has much to do with success in any place, and in any circumstances, in other words, there is something in luck. At the same time luck and laziness don't go together, and opportunities will not hunt him up. He must look for them and work for them, and, after all, the measure of success depends a good deal upon the man. Such a young man as you suggest could not win if he were bent on living as if he had an income of thousands, while yet his income were not more than from \$400 to \$600 a year. But let him work steadily, live prudently, and give signs

of coal-heavers to replenish the tenders of our engines. They had to work in the dark as well as in the light, for people wish to travel by night as well as by day in these busy times, and freight bound from the West to the East cannot be stopped when the sun goes down. So, although our coal-heavers were unemployed a good portion of each day while waiting for engines, and did not work more than from four to six hours in each twenty-four, they were obliged to be 'on watch' all the time. Our system was to divide the day into twelve-hour shifts, thus keeping two full forces of men at each point where our engines took coal. We paid the men \$45 a month. After a while some one came along and persuaded them that they were not having a fair show; that no matter how short the actual time of work each day, no man ought to be on watch more than eight hours at a time. Accordingly, they de-



J. J. HILL.

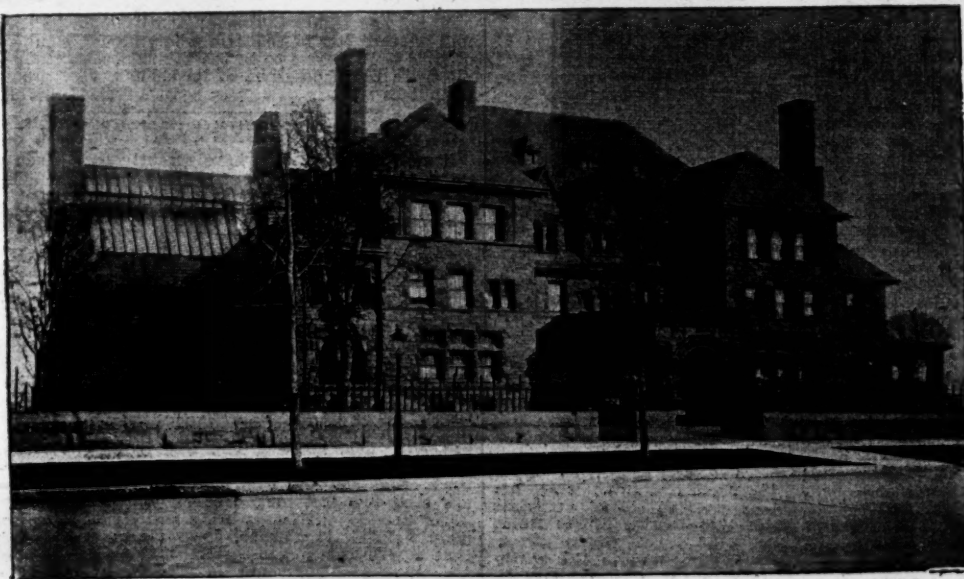
manded three shifts a day with no reduction of pay. This meant adding one-half to the cost of coaling our engines. Down to that time it had cost us 12½ cents a ton to replenish our locomotive tenders; under the new arrangement it would cost us nearly 19 cents.

"Well, we had to keep the trains running, and we accepted the terms of the men; but they were not pleased, for this was an increase of running expenses which brought no increase of business. If we were to increase expenses 50 per cent. along the line without increasing the volume of business we would have either to stop our trains or increase our freight and passenger rates enormously. Naturally, we sought a remedy for the new situation. It was by no means difficult to find. We have many men of mechanical expertness among our employes, and in a short time we were coaling our engines by machinery, employing only two men at each coaling place, one by day and one by night, at a cost of \$90 a month, instead of eight or ten men at a cost of from \$360 to \$400 a month. Now each man simply tends a machine, run at a nominal expense. Now when an engine has to be coaled it runs alongside a trestle, the fireman pulls a lever, and the coal is chuted into the tender. There is not only a great saving of expense, but also of time, and this latter is one of the most desirable features of the present system. Per ton, the cost of coaling our engines now averages between 3 and 4 cents; sometimes it is as low as 2 cents. That is all right for us, but not very pleasant for the men, since nearly four hundred of them who had steady work, hard, perhaps, while it lasted, but with plenty of rests between whiles, have had to seek other employment; but it should be remembered that it is their own fault if they are idle. Eventually we might have come to the present method of coaling in any event, but we hadn't contemplated it when the demand for eight-hour shifts was made."

Mr. Hill's Methods.

Personally, James J. Hill practices the gospel of work as persistently as he preaches it. His friends say he is never idle except when asleep. My call upon him was made late on Saturday afternoon. Nearly every part of the big Great Northern building was deserted except the president's offices. It was occupied by the president and the clerks who work under his personal direction. All were as busy as bees. In spite of their generally longer hours and their infrequent half holidays as compared with the other clerks, all Great Northern employes court places close to the president. When he takes a young man into his office it means that he has some faith in that young man and if the faith is justified by his works, promotion is as sure as the sunrise after the night.

Some years ago a rather diffident, serious-faced young St. Paul lad, named Frank E. Ward, went to work for Hill as his personal stenographer. Times had never been easy with the boy, and this led him to approach his duties with terrible earnestness. From the first Hill was interested. He noticed in particular that the boy always had a book handy, which he pored over whenever there was a minute's respite. One day the president picked up the book. It was not a work of fiction, but an algebra, and no objection was made to its continued study. It is Hill's custom whenever traveling over his road to sit at the rear of the train and make a flying inspection of the tracks and the right-of-way. Till Frank E. Ward's time Hill had always insisted that whoever was with him on a trip of inspection should also watch the tracks, but he made an exception in the case of the young stenographer. He was allowed and encouraged to study when making trips. All the same, the boy kept a pretty close watch on everything pertaining to the road and its operation, as Hill found out from time to time by talks with him. One day the stenographer was promoted to be president's assistant. Later, when Hill saw that the lad, now grown to be a man, was competent to work alone, he was promoted again, and he now writes "general superintendent" after his signature. The



RESIDENCE OF J. J. HILL AT ST. PAUL, MINN.

of intelligence and enterprise, and help will eventually come to him. In truth, help for such young men is constantly looking for them to take it; help to buy farms, help to take charge of enterprises, small at first, but in this period of rapid evolution, sure to grow into some thing well worth while; help of greatly diversified sorts. No one who reflects a bit can fail to see the falsity of the notion that the day of rapid development of big enterprises has passed. It is true, for instance, that more miles of long-distance steam railroads have been built than are yet to be constructed, but the development of urban and interurban electric railroads is still comparatively in its infancy. The same is true of many other forms of development. They all require capital; but when of the right sort a young man need have no difficulty in attaching himself advantageously to those who can command it. One of our most serious troubles, at the present time, is the scarcity of proper men to place in posts of trust and responsibility, as foremen, superintendents, and the like. We simply can't find them fast enough. There are plenty among the working men, probably, with sufficient ability to assume such posts, but most of them insist upon joining in certain short-sighted movements that shut them out of promotion and often deprive them of the work they already have to do. I will give you an example of this:

A Railroad Economy.

"Until a comparatively recent date we employed hun-

story that Great Northern clerks have taken up the study of algebra extensively since Ward's promotion is probably not true but it is certain that his rise has been an excellent object lesson all along the line.

Luck as Well as Management.

Though circumstances have sometimes been against Hill, it is true that luck has generally been with him. Thus, while the St. Paul and Pacific, the first link of the Great Northern chain, did little business the year before he acquired its control, its business increased several fold the year afterward. This increase was a piece of luck and not of management, due to the first big Manitoba boom. The business it engendered had to go over Hill's road, for there was no other thoroughfare for it. Six months before Hill got the road one or two trains a day were counted good business; six months afterward the line was choked with trains from terminus to terminus, and big gangs of men were kept busy building sidings over which the trains might pass one another.

From the beginning of his active life, Hill has constantly sought for shorter ways of doing things, for schemes to save labor, and so make transportation rates cheaper. His first warehouse, built on the St. Paul levee more than thirty years ago, long before he owned an inch of rail, is a case in point. All previously-built warehouses in St. Paul stood so far back from the river that goods unloaded from the steamers had to be deposited on the wharves in the open air till they could be carried into the warehouse, thus being handled twice. Hill's warehouse was built at the water's edge, so that goods could be unloaded into it directly from the steamers. Men laughed at the warehouse while it was being built, exactly as they did at Hill's announcement later that he was going into the railroad business. Eventually they stopped laughing and took to imitating him. Confidence in the country, push, perseverance and the sort of common sense shown in the location of this warehouse have been great factors in the building up of the Great Northern Railroad system.

Mr. Hill told the writer the other day that he found out long ago that transportation is nothing more nor less than overcoming the law of gravitation. Were it not so a carrier-pigeon could move as much as a locomotive. This explains why he has so invariably sought for low grades, his idea being to make his road as nearly level as possible. He has personally examined every foot of territory through which every Great Northern line has been built, both as to the resources of the country and the engineering possibilities. Confidence in his judgment is so universal among the people who dwell in the regions his railroads serve, that a line of stakes across an unoccupied territory driven by Great Northern surveyors, and indicating that a new line will eventually be built there, invariably attracts settlers in advance of the line, so that when the rails are laid there is generally almost enough business at the very beginning to make the line pay its way by itself, certainly enough to insure its profitable operation as a part of the entire system, and a feeder to the main line.

Mr. Hill's beautiful residence, his gallery of paintings, his 4000-acre farm, where he carries on all sorts of agricultural operations suitable to the Northwest, and where a noteworthy herd of buffalo is kept, have often been described. He has given careful thought to all these things as well as to the construction and operation of his roads and the development of the Northwest, but to nothing has he devoted more care than the education and training of his sons. One of them, W. L. (known familiarly to every one in St. Paul as Louis) is now assistant to his father. The other, James N., is vice-president of the Eastern Railroad of Minnesota. Samuel Hill, a son-in-law, is president of one of the Great Northern branches.

I. D. MARSHALL.

HAWAII'S NATIONAL DISH.

[Caspar Whitney in Harper's Weekly:] Poi is the national dish of Hawaii, and has the great advantage of being cheap and fattening—formerly the native took as much pride in his particular brew of poi as some good housewives do in their biscuits, but now, alas! his pride has departed, and this industry too has fallen into the hands of ever-watchful John Chinaman.

And the making of poi is no easy task—perhaps that explains the natives' retirement from the work. Taro is a tough fleshy root, and in the first poi-making stage it must be ground to a flour. This could, of course, be done by machinery, but that would not be Hawaiian—therefore, as in the old days, the tough root is brought to the desired condition by a stone pestle and a wooden—sometimes stone—trough. After its reduction to flour it is then worked into a thin paste, and if the best article of poi is desired, it is permitted to ferment before being served in the calabash, as the wooden bowl—the only dish of the natives—is called. Usually one calabash answers for a family, which, squatting around the common dish, feeds by skillfully gathering a quantity of poi on the fingers, and then with equal dexterity transferring the mess to the mouth. According to its consistency, it may be "one finger," "two finger" or "three finger" poi, the index-finger being equal to the task of the feeding if the poi is quite thick, and three fingers required when it is at its thinnest. It is an acquired taste to the foreigners, but many of them appear to acquire it readily enough—the white Hawaiians take their poi and squid (as the dried tentacles of the octopus are called) with apparently as much relish as the natives. It was, tasteless to my palate, unless perhaps it suggested starch.

POPULATION IN 1900.

[St. Louis Globe-Democrat:] There is a disposition among conservative statisticians to avoid high figures in the forecasts of the probable population which will be found in the country a year hence. There are, of course, two causes for this. The financial convulsion of 1893, the effects of which lasted until about 1899, checked immigration, and probably cut down the natural increase from the inside. As nations grow older the rate of increase in population diminishes. Keeping these two considerations in mind, however, there is no good reason to suppose that the aggregate inhabitants in 1900 will be below the 75,000,000 mark. This figure, indeed, will represent a very encouraging growth. No other country in the world shows a rate of population expansion anywhere near as great as this. When Benjamin Franklin long ago excited the incredulity of Europe by predicting that the great republic of the West, which was soon to come into being, would double in population every quarter of a century, his estimate was very far from being as wild as the Old World supposed.

AN AMERICAN IDEA.

MARVELOUS GROWTH OF THE NEWS-PAPER CLIPPING BUREAU.

By a Special Contributor.

SEVENTEEN years ago a man had an idea, which he developed with 50 cents, the last money in his pocket. Less than a month ago half a dozen firms, engaged in the business resulting from that idea, confessed and capitalized their joint undertaking at \$5,000,000. Even at that they had no stock for sale—the capitalization was merely an equitable prorating. Unless all signs fail there will be handsome dividends. The business is international, and so solidly established that only a social cataclysm can overset it.

The story has been told more than once of how a young Russian-American, at the end of his resources, saw a famous French artist pay handsomely for papers several days old containing notices of his salon pictures, and was inspired by the sight with the thought of making a business of furnishing such notices to whoever had need of them. But the spread and development of the thing thus insignificantly begun will be news to the most part of the reading world.

Today 50,000 persons and \$50,000,000 are employed in the business of making and distributing newspaper clippings. There are between fifty and one hundred bureaus in the United States, nearly as many in England and on the continent, others at Melbourne, Sydney, Calcutta, Yokohama, Hongkong, Johannesburg, Natal, Buenos Ayres and Rio de Janeiro. All the biggest of these are in effect international. If they have not branches all about, they have instead a sort of traffic arrangement, after the manner of the big banks, by which their foreign correspondents fill cabled orders quite as though they were received over their own counters.

Even this does not mark the full spread of the idea. Railways, telegraph lines and express companies have gone into the business on their own account. At first they were among the regular bureaus' most paying subscribers, but presently they began ordering local agents to clip and file every line of railway matter appearing in local sheets, and to send the clippings to the main office, where they are indexed and put away. Several times an item so kept has proved to be worth a good many dollars to the company keeping it.

Specialized Clippings.

Among clippers as elsewhere specialization works. Some bureaus give their whole mind to things literary. To them the author, especially the fledgeling author, is as the shadow of a great rock in a weary land. The minute a book is out—sometimes even earlier—the writer of it receives their circular letter, inclosing a sample clipping—a notice of himself or his book, and asking his subscription. The rate is \$5 a hundred clippings, or if the writer be little known, \$5 a year. Where competition is keen, figures are often lowered one-half. In case the author should already have engaged with another bureau it is not uncommon to ask that the later comer be allowed to send clippings also, receiving pay only for such as are not duplicates of those already received.

Besides notices and reviews, the literary bureau will, if ordered, send all manner of literary intelligence. It is thus a very present help to those who live away from the great centers. It is a question, however, if the bureau is not equally a boon to those in the great centers. Life there is so tense and crowded, one has but little time to seek out items for himself.

Certain facts in clipping history bear out the idea. Emperor William, for example, is much too busy to read the papers, yet needs strenuously to know what his world is saying of particular things. So he has a scrap book, in charge of a court officer, whose business it is to see that every morning it is brought strictly up to date, and duly submitted to the imperial eye. W. T. Stead, another very busy man, is credited with possessing a whole library of books made up of clippings. It fills three dingy rooms in a London house, and is said to have suggested to him the plan of the Review of Reviews.

Other bureaus concern themselves mainly with business affairs. They give to their subscribers not only all that appears in print concerning the subscribers' lines of business, but advance intelligence of such things as the letting of contracts, the adoption of building plans, new materials, inventions, discoveries, legal decisions affecting commercial interests, also legislation. While the Dingley Bill was pending every firm interested in the wool trade received from a Chicago bureau every scrap of intelligence bearing on the wool schedules. It is the same with other staples—cotton, copper, wheat, live-stock, crop prospects generally. The whole material world, indeed, is the business bureau's parish, and one that is very carefully looked after.

The very latest development is the bureau of medical intelligence which collects and distributes whatever is new in medicine. This is not merely of the astounding discoveries that exploit themselves, but of operations, experiments, theories even, which men eminent in the profession put into print. They are, of course, always available to the men who know where to find them and have time to look.

Patrons Royal and Otherwise.

One needs imagination to see anything picturesque in the mechanics of clipping. One establishment with over a hundred employés shows to the casual eye only ranks and rows of men and women, reading, blue-penciling, clipping, pasting and stamping. This bureau's usual output is 50,000 clippings a week. Under a rush order it could clip and mail 100,000. There is an elaborate system of card classification. The cards are hung on hooks in a stair-step rack some four feet across, and running the whole length of a very long room. Nearly every hook is filled, but the fact is far from being solely a comment on human vanity. It needs but a little reflection to see that the clippings run the whole gamut of human passions, necessities and desires.

With that in mind a certain sense of tragedy, or comic tragedy, comes as one looks. The commonplace manila envelopes fly out and about, freighted with many things. Ninety-nine may signify nothing, yet the hundredth be potential of joy or grief, of failure or success. Oddly, it is not the class one would look for—actors, artists and authors—which is most avid of this sort of thing. Society people are even more anxious to

see what the world outside thinks of them. This not only of the great lights, but those who affect to deplore publicity. The book of "latest orders" in a big New York establishment around horse-show and dog-show times, and in the era of important social functions, would reveal much as to the inwardness and inspiration of certain published things.

The professionals, however, by no means slight the bureau's good offices. They could not afford to—neither could the bureaus afford to let them. Witness these two facts: Duse, in the course of eleven weeks, received 2888 personal clippings; Richard Mansfield's order excludes the works of his press agent, and critiques of his plays as plays, yet in the season his weekly clippings bill often runs to \$30.

Queen Victoria a Patron.

Queen Victoria subscribes to more than one bureau, but never sees the clippings until they have been put in books under the editing of some of her family, which means, of course, the leaving out of anything unpleasant. The Prince of Wales also takes clippings from two sources. In addition he cuts out with his own royal hands all the pictures of himself which appear in the public prints. The greater the caricature, the broader his chuckle over it. Slurs upon his family are said to touch him nearly, yet to things said against himself he is artlessly indifferent. One can readily credit that upon hearing that by his own order a scrap book was made for him containing American opinions in re the bacarat scandal.

However, the royal patron dearest to clippings-bureau regard is His Majesty the Czar of All the Russias. He has shown himself exceedingly well disposed toward them. Some of their notable orders have come at his instance. A New York bureau man has made for him sumptuously-bound scrapbooks, all Russia leather, and gold clasps and gilt edges, first about the death and obsequies of his father, Alexander III, then about his own marriage and coronation ceremonies, and later in regard to the American journey of Prince Hillkoff, his Minister of Railways. The same house has now in hand clippings about the Peace Conference, which are to form another in the series of imperial scrapbooks. They are the finest ever made in New York, exceeding even the magnificent volumes in which Mrs. Bradley-Martin is preserving the eight-thousand-odd clippings in praise of her famous ball.

Governmental Clippings.

Uncle Sam himself has stolen the clippings idea, and keeps at the White House a corps of trained clippers and a government scrapbook. President Cleveland is said to have looked at the scrapbook just once in his last term—that was in the course of the Venezuela crisis. Mrs. Harrison subscribed to a bureau on her own account, and her daughter has many books full of the things printed about "Baby" McKee. Mrs. Cleveland had a scrapbook of personal notices—not, however, of herself, but of her husband. The wives of many other prominent men have similar books, which it is both reasonable and charitable to hope do not include the caricatures of their liege lords. Almost every man in public life is a bureau-subscriber. "Himself" is the order oftentimes written opposite a big name, though in many cases it is "Himself and Pacific railroads," or "Himself and the Nicaragua Canal," or even "Himself and the Agricultural Department."

Uncle Sam is, however, not wholly without conscience in the matter of clippings or perhaps he has learned wisdom by experience. It took \$15,000 to buy for his archives a complete file of a New York paper covering the period of the civil war; further, the Townsend scrap-book history of that war cost Columbia College \$40,000. Whether from conscience or thrift, the government has just ordered and received from a New York establishment a scrap history of the war with Spain. It is in twenty big volumes, though most of the war pictures were left out. The volumes are bound in Morocco cloth, and cost the government \$1000. That sum, indeed, hardly covered the cost of making, but the bureau man has gathered a duplicate set of clippings, and looks for his profit in them whenever a rich and patriotic citizen decides to give a similar history to West Point or Annapolis. Stanford University has already a monumental set of scrap histories bearing on everything American, and particularly the life and works of its founder.

John L. Sullivan gets clippings—subject not specified. Lord Randolph Churchill ordered "everything unfavorable," and was forced by the size of his first month's bill to exactly reverse his order. Nicola Tesla wants "electrical inventions." Edison is more comprehensive—he orders clippings upon above twenty subjects of living interest. W. D. Howells subscribes intermittently for real incidents going with whatever story he may have in hand. Many lesser lights of literature order "unusual real stories." One man who is said to have a plot factory patronized by both novelists and dramatists when imagination lags, wants all sorts of hairbreadth happenings. "Stories of elopement" was another order. The maker of it, strange to relate, was not a realistic novelist, but a luckless lover, who hoped thus by vicarious example to persuade his sweetheart to defy her parents and make him happy. The Cramps get every line printed in any part of the world about any one of their ships. Dr. Seward Webb has everything about horses, and C. Oliver Iselin all about cup races. Mr. Iselin has already a very fine scrapbook of the Defender's exploits.

A. G. L.

HOW CLOVES ARE GATHERED.

[New York Press:] More cloves are said to be used in America than in any other country. England and France following in the order named. In this country and in Great Britain they are used almost wholly as a condiment, but in France they are used largely in the manufacture of certain liqueurs. To some degree they are employed in medicine for their tonic properties. The name clove is from the French clou, meaning a nail. The tree is an evergreen, growing from forty to fifty feet high, with large, oblong leaves and crimson flowers at the end of small branches in clusters of from ten to twenty. The tree belongs to the same family as the guava, the pomegranate and the rose apple. The cloves are at first white, then light green, and at the time of gathering bright red. Pieces of white cloth are spread under the trees at the harvesting time, and the branches are beaten gently with bamboo sticks until the cloves drop. They are dried in the sun, being tossed about daily until they attain the rich, dark color which proclaims them ready for shipment. A clove tree begins to bear at the age of about 10 years, and continues until it reaches the age of 75 years. There are two crops a year, one in June and the other in December. Hot weather is favorable to the crop, although a little fog is said to improve the flavor.

IN BUFFALO TIMES.

AN EXCITING EARLY-DAY ADVENTURE
RELATED BY AN ARIZONAN.

By a Special Contributor.

THOSE who made their homes on the frontiers of Kansas in the early '70's "lived more stories than artist could ever invent," as Kipling would put it. These were the days when "unreconstructed" Indians held sway over all the land and countless myriads of buffalo roamed at will over the vast plains. Between seasons of drought, Indian raids and buffalo invasions, the settlers upon the remote line of advancing civilization held their lives in their hands.

It was in the fall of 1870 that, taking the advice of Horace Greeley, I left Philadelphia and hung out my shingle in a town upon the very verge of the unbroken plains of Western Kansas. It was a live, bustling, busy little city, with the customary mixed population of a frontier town, enterprising, aggressive Americans, lazy, shiftless Indians, cowboys, gamblers and desperadoes. But, withal, a very desirable point, both present and prospective. So here I cast in my lot for good or ill, come what might. Being then in the heyday of youth, I thoroughly enjoyed the rough, unconventional life. Practice among the cattle camps partook very much of the nature of army life, and gave zest to the more humdrum parts of a doctor's life. But nothing so much attracted me as the opportunity for shooting large game; I am a natural-born sportsman, fond of the rifle and shotgun, but in the East most of the shooting was confined to the latter arm, as squirrels and quail were the largest game to be found. So when I found myself in a land where buffalo and antelope were to be had for the hunting, you may be sure I was delighted and lost no opportunity to gratify my taste.

But, although buffalo came within fifty miles of us and destroyed the crops of the settlers, I had never been able to get a shot at them until I had lived in E— for nearly a year. Then occurred the adventure which I am about to relate. It was early in October, and during the most beautiful Indian summer weather, we had been hearing reports of immense numbers of buffalo on the Upper Arkansas River, which were drifting slowly southward to the winter pastures. One evening Judge Miller, a warm friend and chronic patient of mine, came into my office. He was quite excited, and broke forth into speech immediately:

"Now is our time, doctor; we have been waiting for a year to go on a buffalo hunt, and now I can get a permit to go on a construction train as far as Dodge City, where we can get horses and go to the hunting grounds in a few hours. What do you say? Can you go?"

The Judge was an enthusiastic sportsman, a good shot, and an all-round good fellow. He had resigned a position on the Supreme bench in Minnesota to seek a milder climate on account of bronchial trouble, and spent much of his time in outdoor exercise in our balmy climate. We were great chums, and, I confess, his proposition met my warmest approval, so the matter was speedily arranged, and we were soon preparing to start at 11 o'clock the same night.

Ladies in the Party.

Now it so happened that my wife and the Judge's wife had also a great longing to see the lordly bison on his native heath, and both of them put up a plea to go along on the proposed excursion. At first we argued stoutly against the idea of carrying two ladies along on a rough-and-tumble trip, as this was likely to be, urging the fatigue of the journey, the danger of Indians, and everything we could think of, but of no avail. For you know that "when a woman will she will, and that's the end on't." And to tell the truth I was secretly proud of the pluck of these little women who shared our deprivations on the frontier, and I thought they ought to have a chance at any fun that could be gotten out of our rather barren existence. So, in the outcome, the 11 o'clock construction-train on the Santa Fé found a party of four, instead of two, ready to board it.

We were well equipped and provisioned, had plenty of blankets and assorted guns—among the rest two small revolving Colt's rifles for the use of the ladies. These were vicious little weapons at short range, but not much good for over two hundred yards. The Judge snorted at the little "poppuns," as he called them, and later experience showed that they were far more than ornamental.

Shortly after daybreak we reached the terminus of the railroad, at a construction camp about four miles from Fort Dodge. It was upon the north bank of the Arkansas River, a sluggish stream about half a mile in width and filled with bars and quicksand islands, a most treacherous stream. A town of tents alone showed signs of human occupancy of a lovely valley, which now, at a period thirty years later, is a very garden spot of fertility. Here, through the kindness of the superintendent of construction, we were able to procure a team of cayuses, and an old frontiersman for a driver. His knowledge of the habits and habitat of the buffalo enabled us to speedily get onto their grazing ground and have a glorious day's sport. After an open-air breakfast, cooked by the ladies, we at once set off down the river to begin our work of destruction.

Just as we were about to start, two young fellows from the East, who had been taking some practical instruction in civil engineering, came to us with the request that they be allowed to join our party for the hunt. They were about to return to their homes, and they wished to be able to entertain their eastern friends with some hair-raising stories about buffalo-hunting and Indians. We demurred a little at first, owing to the overcrowded condition of our vehicle, but finally consented, feeling that, as the driver suggested, the stronger our party the safer we would be in case of an encounter with unfriendly Indians. Of this, however, we had but little fear, as we had a rather low opinion of the stories told about Indian raids and outrages, as in our more thickly-settled region we seldom gave them a thought. But when we came to Fort Dodge, on our way down the river, the commandant came out to meet us, and insisted that we leave the ladies at the fort. He told us that the Arapahoes and Comanches were very dangerous, and we would be hunting upon their grounds, which always irritated

them. And, moreover, the very fact that we had ladies in our party would make it much more likely that they would attack us. He was very much in earnest, and we began to see that these Indians might be very different from the lazy beggars we had been accustomed to at home.

They Were Determined to "See the Fun."

But again the woman's will prevailed. They hadn't traveled all night in a cattle-car to spend a day in a fort—not much. They were going to see the fun, too. Indians be hanged. So with laugh and banter they had their way, and we left the good, old colonel sorrowful, only we promised faithfully that we would by no means risk a night on the open prairie.

The beauty of the day and the invigorating coolness of the morning air soon dispelled any unpleasant thoughts suggested by the colonel, and we were all in high spirits by the time we reached the shooting grounds. We had seen a few scattered groups of buffalo on the foothills as we wended down the river, but it was only after we had gone about fifteen miles below the fort that we began to get among the large herds. Turning the bend of the river and around a sharp knoll we suddenly came upon four huge stags, which were tearing up the sand with their horns and pawing it over their backs. In a moment we were all wild with excitement, and wanted to jump from the wagon to get a shot at them, but the driver bade us sit still, and he would drive us much nearer than we could get on foot. He knew their habits, as we soon found, for instead of galloping away, as they would have done from a hunter on foot, they stood staring curiously at the wagon until we were within one hundred and fifty yards of them. Then, unable any longer to restrain ourselves, we compelled the driver to stop, and we prepared to fire. Just then the Judge proposed that he who killed the first game should be the guest of the party, and be exempt from camp duty. "Agreed, you take the one on the left and I the one on the right. Give the word." "Fire!" And we both pulled trigger at the same instant, but there was only one report. The Judge's gun had failed to respond, owing to a defective cartridge. His language was unorthodox, notwithstanding his Methodist proclivities. But, to my surprise, all four stags started off at a clumsy gallop, swaying their big heads up and down, as though to get themselves in motion. I was chagrined at my apparent failure, for I had aimed point blank at my quarry's heart, and at that short distance I could not see how I

ty miles from the fort, where we had promised to spend the night. All hands hastily collected at the wagon, where we held a council of war. Could we get back to the fort in the darkness, and, if so, what was the use when we wanted to come back again next day for more shooting. The driver protested that it was too dangerous to attempt to drive among the washouts and ravines at night. We had seen no sign of Indians all day, and had gotten over the impression made by the colonel in the morning. So we decided to go to the river and camp for the night. This was only a mile away, and we soon found a place exactly suited to our purposes. The fine thick turf was very inviting to our weary bodies, and an abundance of driftwood from the river's bank gave us material for a good campfire. We had saved some fine young steaks from our day's shooting; so with the help of the ladies we soon had a good supper. After supper, lighting my pipe, my wife and I started for a stroll in the gloaming. The sun had set, but it was still quite light, and in that clear atmosphere objects could be distinguished at quite a distance. We had gone several hundred yards from the camp, upon some rising ground, and were gazing in wonder at the scene before us. It was one never to be forgotten. Casting our eyes up and down the river and as far as vision could reach was one moving mass of brown bodies. It was the hour for the buffaloes' daily drink, and they were coming from miles back upon the range to drink and wallow for a while and then go back to their grazing until the next day. It is entirely within bounds to say that fifty thousand of these huge animals were within the scope of our vision, and these were but a small fraction of the countless herds extending miles and miles up and down the river. Who could have predicted that within a quarter of a century these noble beasts, America's emblem, would be extinct?

Indians Slinking in the Neighborhood.

I was gazing, lost in contemplation, when my wife suddenly seized my hand and said, "What is that?" pointing to the foothill nearest the river. Looking in the direction indicated, I saw an Indian on a cayuse cautiously approaching our camp. He evidently avoided observation, and kept under cover of the high grass and bushes. He approached to within a short distance of our unsuspecting comrades, evidently unaware that he was himself the object of observation. After reconnoitering our position carefully, he scurried back, and was lost to sight in the gathering darkness. But I had seen enough. He was an Arapahoe, and a cruel-



A FEW BUFFALO.

had missed him. But the driver shouted: "You've got him, doctor. Look at his tail!" And, behold, it was curled over his back, like a pig's tail, while the other three carried theirs straight out behind. "That's the way they always do when they're hit," said he. And just then, as if in answer to his words, the huge beast stopped and began to cough, the blood flowing from mouth and nostrils. After a moment, he lay down, while the others disappeared around the bend. A kindly bullet finished him, and I was the hero of the hour. I don't think the Judge enjoyed his bargain, for he was an acknowledged shot, and expected to reap the benefit of our agreement.

So began the day, and so it continued. Soon we were in the midst of countless groups of feeding buffalo, which only shifted their ground when we got unpleasantly near them, but did not leave the range. We shot and shot, always at a range which made a miss almost impossible, but such is their tenacity of life that it often took half a score of ounce balls to bring one to his knees. It was rare sport for a time, but at length it degenerated into mere slaughter, and seemed more like shooting cattle in a barnyard than honest hunting. Along toward night I had brought down a veteran whose splintered horns showed him to be the hero of many a combat. I had poured a half-dozen bullets into him before he sank sullenly to the ground. Our two visiting comrades, who were armed only with revolvers, came up and asked me to let them put the finishing touches on him, so that they could honestly say to their home friends that they had actually killed a buffalo. So, turning away, I left them to their work.

Hunters Who Were Hunted.

I had walked a short distance down the slope, and had heard several revolver shots behind me, when, suddenly, I heard shouts of alarm, and turning round I beheld the two "brave boys" on the dead run down the hill and the old "vet." in full pursuit. Their peeping with the revolvers had irritated him into one final effort, and he had suddenly risen and charged them. The poor fellows were so badly "rattled" that they did not know enough to separate, but ran side by side like two schoolboys in a footrace, and their pursuer was rapidly gaining upon them. Stifling my laughter, I waived them to separate, and allowed the old bull to charge straight at me. When he was about thirty paces from me, with nose to the ground, I fired an ounce ball straight between his eyes, and his warlike career was over. But those boys had had enough of hunting (or being hunted) for the day, and went to stay with the wagon. Other incidents, ludicrous or exciting, sped the hours, when we suddenly awakened to the fact that the sun was just setting, and we at least twen-

looking wretch. He had seen our camp, and that there were women there. No doubt they had been watching us in our wanton sport during the day, and were enraged at our intrusion into their hunting grounds. The colonel's warning and earnest entreaty returned afresh and with increased meaning. Hurrying back to camp we told what we had seen. The bronzed old driver actually turned pale under his tan. "Let's hitch up and git out of this," he said, and began to throw the harness on his ponies. But after a moment he stopped. "It's no use. They will follow us and catch us in less than five miles."

"Do you think there is any danger?" asked the Judge.

"Danger?" snorted the driver. "If there's one of us except the women alive in the morning it will be a God's mercy."

"Why do you say 'except the women?'" again asked the Judge.

"Oh, they never kill women," he replied, with a look so full of meaning that it froze the blood in our veins.

"I didn't suppose that there was a red devil within fifty miles of here, or I wouldn't have come for a farm. But it's too late now to whine, so let's git ready fur a fight." And we began to follow his advice with sinking hearts.

By common consent the driver became commander-in-chief. He was an old Indian fighter, and knew their ways. First in the line of defense we looked to our arms. Fortunately, we were well equipped. Three Winchester and abundant ammunition for them, two Colt's revolving rifles, already mentioned; five long navy revolvers and two Derringers completed our outfit. We numbered five men and two women; and all fairly-good shots. Possibly we might stand them off until relief came from some source. At least, we had no choice, and we could only prepare for the worst. Old Bob, the driver, told us there was plenty of time, as the Indians never make an attack until near daybreak, so we examined the ground to see how we stood for defense. Fortunately, it was admirably adapted to our needs. The river was at a low stage, and a beach of solid sand extended from the water to the bank, upon which we were encamped. This bank was about four feet perpendicular down to the sand beach, affording a good natural breastwork behind which to fight if it came to the worst.

Old Bob slid away through the grass to reconnoiter, but soon returned with the information that Arapahoe sentinels were posted in a semi-circle around us from the river below our camp to the river above it, making escape impossible. Evidently they did not intend to lose their prey. Our sturdy commander told us that our best policy would be to feign ignorance of our peril,

and thus induce carelessness on the part of our enemies. So we built a big fire and went about the usual camp duties as though nothing were suspected. Old Bob went so far as to sing a lusty song, with more noise than tune. But as for the rest of us, we had hard work to keep up even a semblance of cheerfulness.

Preparations for a Fight.

About 9 o'clock the moon rose full and clear, which meant security for us for a time, as the savages would not risk discovery on the open ground, which, fortunately for us, was clear of bushes and high grass for several hundred feet from the river bank. They would wait until they thought us all asleep in the small hours toward morning. But, oh, how slowly the hours crept along! The agony of suspense made us wish that they would pass more rapidly and make an end of this awful nightmare. Our commander had laid his plans very carefully and clearly. Our wagon and camp equipment stood about fifty steps from the river. Around the fire, which we kept burning very brightly, we spread our blankets and lay down for such rest as we could get. One of our eastern boys had been stationed in the bushes to keep a bright lookout on our enemies. Our guns and ammunition had been carried cautiously to our improvised breastwork behind the perpendicular bank; also a small supply of food in case of protracted siege. Then our stations were assigned to each, extending for a space of about fifty yards along the bank. We found that, taking the revolvers into account—and each of our plucky little women insisted upon using one and doing her share—we could give the enemy a salute of sixty-three rounds without reloading. And, for convenience and speed in reloading, we placed cartridges upon the bank within easy reach. All this was done quietly and early in the evening, and then we spread ourselves around on our blankets to keep up the deception we were practicing until time for action arrived.

About 12 o'clock old Bob said it was time to get into "the trenches," and one by one, at long intervals, so as not to attract the attention of any of the red rascals who might be near enough to see, we took our places on the beach. Our blankets, carefully rolled to resemble sleeping forms, were left around the fire. The horses were allowed to remain picketed a little way from the wagon, a few sticks were added to the fire, and everything looked just like a peaceful camp of unsuspecting travelers.

Bob then took the place of our sentinel, after giving us very careful instruction in regard to every particular. We were to lie quiet until his return gave us warning of the enemy's approach; we were to let them "rush the camp," and not fire until we were each sure of his man; and, more than all, to remember that death was far preferable to capture, which meant torture to us and worse for the women. For more than two hours we crouched shivering behind the damp river bank, and, oh, what thoughts filled our minds! of home and friends and all the dear associations which might never be ours again; vain regrets that we had not heeded the colonel's well-meant warning, and maledictions upon ourselves for our folly. But through it all those two brave women made no complaint; only a dry sob now and then showed the tense strain on heart and nerve, and now and then a whispered word or a pressure of the hand. But there was no breaking down, no outcry; instead, the few spoken words were words of cheer, or prayers that went straight up to the Helper of the helpless.

So slowly passed the time that we had almost begun to hope that some merciful providence had interposed in our behalf, when, with a slight rustling of the grass, old Bob appeared, crawling like a huge centipede, and in low tones said: "They're coming—about fifty of 'em. Now keep your heads. Don't fire till I do, but get a sure bead on 'em. When you do begin, pump it into 'em strong. Keep still as death."

The Rush of the Red Devils Well Met.

We hadn't long to wait. A waving of the high grass, the snorting of our ponies, and then, with a frightful yell, the painted devils rushed into our camp to tomahawk the sleeping victims. The full moon, now well down in the West, made every form plainly visible. Before they reached the smoldering campfire, with its surrounding blankets, old Bob raised a most diabolical screech and fired his Winchester full at the breast of the leader, who plunged forward on his face and moved no more. Seven shots rang out from the riverbed, and others in quick succession, and the ground around the campfire was covered with writhing forms. Our sixty-three shots poured into them at short range, before they had time to locate us, completely terrified them, and without firing a single shot, or even securing the horses, the uninjured savages broke for the hills.

And then happened a most surprising thing. A bugle blast, strong and clear, rang out on the still night air, scattering shots and yells, and in a moment more the good colonel from Fort Dodge, with a band of brave blue-coated troopers, dashed into our little camp. He was more than delighted to find us all alive and unhurt, as from the rapid firing he feared he had come too late. And then there was handshaking and much excited talk and laughter. And those two brave little women, who hadn't whimpered in the face of death, just quit playing heroine and, woman-fashion, had a good hysterical cry. But we loved them all the more for it. It showed that they were women still.

As to the colonel's timely advent, some hide hunters, who had seen us going into camp and knew that the Arapahoes were around, carried the word to the fort. The colonel at once took a troop, and, with his informant for guide, started to our rescue.

Fourteen dead Indians told of the accuracy of our aim, as well as the serviceability of the "little pop-guns" and revolvers, as well as the surer Winchesters. We didn't hunt buffalo next day.

DR. J. M. CRILEY.

SARASATE AND HIS IMITATOR.

[Philadelphia Evening Post:] Of Sarasate, the famous violinist, a pleasant story was told the other evening at a reception in Washington. The great master enjoys nothing better than giving or receiving jokes. Sometimes his bon mots are a trifle savage. One evening at a social function a young violinist, who had a much higher opinion of his own musical ability than any one else, had the bad taste to play one of Sarasate's compositions with variations of his own creation. The latter were inappropriate and inartistic and jarred upon the ears of all.

The performer ended his work and made his way to Sarasate, doubtless expecting a word of recognition or praise. Sarasate said nothing, and the player finally asked, "I hope you recognize that piece?"

Sarasate promptly replied, "Certainly. It was a piece of impudence."

A STUDY OF SPIDERS.

FACTS OF MUCH INTEREST THAT ARE NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.

By a Special Contributor.

SPIDERS are not insects, as most people think. There is precisely the same relationship between a spider and an insect that there is between a cow and a codfish. The cow and the fish are both vertebrates, and the spider and the insect are both annulids; but there the resemblance ceases. In every other point of structure they differ widely from each other. The spider has eight legs, whereas an insect cannot have more than six. The nervous system is constructed on a totally different system, and so are the circulation and respiration. The eyes are different, the insects having many compound eyes, and the spider never having more than eight, and all of them simple. Then a spider has no separate head, the head and the rax being fused together. Neither does the spider pass through the series of developments which we call "transformations." When the young spider is hatched, it is a spider, and retains the same shape through its whole life. Again, no insect that is at present known can spin silken threads: Take the silkworm as a familiar example. The silk is spun by the caterpillar, and not by the moth. Now, the spider can spin threads throughout the whole of its life. It possesses, moreover, the faculty of producing different kinds of silk, according to the object for which it is needed. If we watch the first of these creatures, we may see all the three silks produced. The web of the diadem spider is made of radiating cables, like the spokes of a wheel, and having a slight thread wound spirally over the spokes. The whole web is suspended by cables like those which form the spokes, and guy ropes of similar structure support it on every side. A blue-bottle fly now comes buzzing along and blunders against one of the supporting cables. It is not arrested by the cable, but falls upon the net, where it is at once caught. If we examine the web with a tolerably-powerful magnifying-glass, we see that the cables and spokes are smooth, while the spiral thread is covered with little globules of a gummy character. There are 1400 of these globules in each inch of thread, and on an average a complete web contains 87,000 of them. These globules are like bird-lime, and the moment an insect touches one of them with its leg or wing it is held tightly by the gum.

Spiders as Aeronauts.

If you anchor a pole in a body of water, leaving the pole above the surface, and put a spider upon it, he will exhibit a marvelous intelligence by his plans of escape. At first he will spin a web several inches long and hang to one end while he allows the other to float off in the wind, in the hope that it will strike some object. Of course this plan proves a failure. He waits until the wind changes, and then sends another silken bridge floating off in another direction. Another failure is followed by several other similar attempts, until all the points of the compass have been tried. But neither the resources nor the seasoning powers of the spider are exhausted. He climbs to the top of the pole and energetically goes to work to construct a silken balloon. He has no hot air with which to inflate it, but he has the power of making it buoyant. When he gets his balloon finished, he does not go off upon the mere supposition that it will carry him, as men often do, but he fastens it to a guy rope, the other end of which he attaches to the island pole upon which he is a prisoner. He then gets into his aerial vehicle, while it is made fast, and tests it to see whether its dimension are capable of bearing him away. He often finds that he has made it too small, in which case he hauls it down, takes it all apart, and constructs it on a larger and better plan. A spider has been seen to make three different balloons before he became satisfied with his experiment. Then he will get in, snap his guy-rope, and sail away to land as gracefully and as supremely independent of his surroundings as could well be imagined.

A Spider With a Diving-bell.

Most people have seen or heard of the diving-bell, which is considered to be a great invention of man. And yet, long before man thought of his diving-bell, the water-spider had hers, in which she reared her numerous family. There are several remarkable things about this nest; one of them is the manner in which it is made. Man makes a great deal of fuss when he wants a diving-bell; there is metal to be got and melted down, casting and riveting to be done, and then the great bell has to be swung down through the water. The water-spider makes no fuss at all, and asks for no help—not even her husband's. In that business-like manner which characterizes all spiders, she boldly plunges into the water and walks down the stem of a pond weed. When she has selected a suitable position for her silken palace, she fixes a number of strong lines in all directions for anchorage. Then in the midst of these she constructs a beautiful web, somewhat in the shape of a thimble, but not quite so large. It is full of water, and therefore not like a diving-bell. How is the water to be got out and replaced with air?

The old naturalists explained the difficulty in this way. They said that the spider so arranged her web on the stems of the plants that the little bubbles of oxygen gas which all green plants give off should be caught in this trap and retained. The true explanation is far more wonderful; she carries the whole of the air required from the surface! Now, look at this spider resting on the leaf before us. Her body and legs are covered with grayish hairs. When I touch her she plunges quickly into the water. The movement is so quick that the air has not time to escape from her hairy coat, and she goes down surrounded by a globe of air. When across the threshold of her own home, she carefully dislodges this air by rubbing herself with her legs. The liberated bubble immediately rises to the roof of her house, and there remains. In this way she at length fills the whole bell, and takes up her position in it, always head downward. Here she passes the winter, keeping snug and quiet until the warm days of spring invite her to the surface in quest of flies and other small insects. About this time the spider comes to inspect the house, and, finding it hardly large enough for two, they bring down more air, which expands the elastic walls, and gives the requisite space.

Soon the lady of the house constructs a neat and comfortable little cocoon, which she fixes in the roof of her nest and deposits about one hundred eggs in it.

In due time they hatch, and the swarm of tiny spiders make themselves happy, until each is large enough to set up a separate establishment.

Spiders' Thread and How They are Spun.

Dr. H. C. McCook, the well-known naturalist, has been studying the mode of constructing webs prevailing among the orb-weaving spiders, and he seems to have confirmed his previous opinion that the silk-line framework or foundation of their webs is laid, in the first instance, by the help of a current or air carrying the thread. In a number of cases Dr. McCook observed the spiders passing from point to point by means of lines emitted from their spinnerets and entangled upon adjacent foliage. These mimic "wire bridges" were of various lengths, owing to the direction of the wind and the fixed objects around it. Lines of two feet to four feet were frequent; lines of seven feet to ten feet occurred pretty often; one line had been measured for a length of twenty-six feet; and in several instances they had been observed stretching across country roads of thirty to forty feet in width. He had also observed some of these carried by the wind directly from the spider's spinnerets; had watched the entanglement; had seen the spider draw the thread taut, and finally cross upon them. These air-laid bridge lines were often used for the frames of the orb. The observations of Dr. McCook show nothing like a deliberate purpose in connecting the point of occupancy with any special opposite point. Many of the bridge lines were evidently tentative, and were chiefly at the mercy of the breeze, although some observations seemed to indicate a limited control of the thread by manipulation.

Some ten years ago a French missionary started the systematic rearing of two kinds of spiders for their web, and the Board of Trade Journal states that a spider-web factory is now in successful operation at Chalais-Meudon, near Paris, where ropes are made of spider-web, intended for balloons for the French military aeronautic section. The spiders are arranged in groups of twelve above a reel, upon which the threads are wound. It is by no means easy work for the spiders, for they are not released until they have furnished from thirty to forty yards of thread each. The web is washed, and thus freed of the outer reddish and sticky cover. Eight of the washed threads are then taken together, and of this rather strong yarn cords are woven which are stronger and much lighter than cords of silk of the same thickness.

RICHARD MAYNALL, B.A.

HOW TO MAKE A CHERRY PYRAMID.

ALSO GOOD NEW RECIPES FOR A RASPBERRY SOUFFLE AND A SWISS CREAM.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

Sago souffle with raspberries is an easy dessert to prepare. Take one quart of raspberries, three-quarters of a pound of sugar, one-quarter of a pound of cleaned sago. Put these in a porcelain saucepan in alternate layers, adding a little water, and cook without stirring for twenty minutes. Shake the saucepan now and then to prevent burning. When the mixture is cold, stir in the stiffly-beaten whites of eight eggs. Fill a souffle mold, and bake in a moderate oven.

An easy way to make a fruit pudding is to take strawberries, raspberries, currants, or any small fruit, stew with sugar, pour into a bowl; scatter over it stale bread crumbs, put a weight over it, a saucer, say, with a flatiron on it. When quiet cold, put the pudding on ice until ready to serve. If it has been well pressed down, it will turn out nicely on a dish if you turn the bowl upside down. Serve it with Devonshire cream.

A cherry pyramid is a more elaborate affair, but quite worth any trouble you may take in its making. Wash and stew a quart of cherries, first removing the stones. Roll out a biscuit crust about half an inch thick, and cut out a circle six inches in diameter; cover it thickly with cherries to within an inch of the edge, and scatter sugar over them. Put a circle of pasteboard about four and one-half inches in diameter over them, then a layer of cherries, leaving half an inch around the edge. Then a circle of pasteboard again about three and one-half inches in diameter, then cherries again, and finally an apex of pasteboard about two inches across. Steam this pudding on a plate for about two hours. Serve it with a hard sauce made of butter and sugar. A quarter of a cup of butter to half a cup of sugar are the right proportions.

A Swiss cream with cherries or raspberries is served in glasses, and made like this: Take one pint of thick, sweet cream, mix in one-half pound of sugar, the rind and juice of one lemon, three wineglasses of white wine—California hock, for example. Stir all this together thoroughly and then put it on ice for a few hours. Whip the mixture as you would whip cream, with an egg-beater or a cream churn, removing the foam and fill the glasses until you have used all. Place a small maccaron and a few cherries or other fruit on top of each glass of the cream.

Raspberries—red, black or white, or blackberries, can be made into a pie in a way a little different from the old-fashioned one, and to advantage.

Put into a porcelain saucepan one pint of fruit; add three tablespoonfuls of sugar and two of water. Cook until the juice flows freely, but do not allow the berries to lose their shape. Lift out with a skimmer and boil the syrup until clear. Turn the syrup into a mixing bowl, to which you add a piece of butter size of an egg, beaten whites of two eggs. Line a deep pie-plate with a rich paste. Lay in the fruit, pour over the syrup and bake in a quick oven.

OUR DUTY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

[New York Sun:] It is the obvious duty of the United States to provide the Philippine Islands with a good and secure government, for they are now under our authority, and we are responsible for them to civilization. Exactly what form that government will take must be determined by time and experience; that it will eventually be in strict accordance with American political principles is as inevitable as that meantime and afterward it will conduce to the liberty and welfare of the inhabitants to an infinitely greater degree than has done any other which they have ever had. But before a just and orderly government for the Philippines can be established, it is manifestly necessary that armed resistance by an unrepresentative band of the natives shall be subdued. First of all, there must be peace and order, and the sole purpose of our military operations is to compel such tranquillity by putting down the lawless effort of this band to obtain despotic control of territory belonging to the United States.

AMERICANS ABROAD.

THEY SPEND MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS A YEAR.

By a Special Contributor.

MUCH has been said and written about the great number of Americans who go abroad every year, but few persons not connected with ocean transportation realize what an immense business has been built up in travel abroad. The bald statement that 150,000 Americans will go to Europe this year conveys no adequate impression of its proportions.

These figures, it must be remembered, relate only to Atlantic travel. There are increasingly large numbers of persons who start on their wanderings from Pacific ports. This travel has received an unusual stimulus this year from the events which have turned the attention of Americans to the Far East. Counting in the voyagers to the Orient, to South American and other less visited points there are probably not less than 200,000 Americans who will visit foreign shores this summer. If they all went on one grand excursion it would require a train of passenger cars thirty miles long and a fleet of 500 steamers forming in single file a steaming line 100 miles long, to convey them.

Nearly two-thirds of these travelers want to leave this country in May, June or July, and to return in August, September and October. Therefore, the tide of foreign travel is marked by movements as regular as those of ocean itself. It rises sharply at the beginning of May, reaches its height toward the end of June, and commences to ebb along in August. The outward movement is at its height now, but there are indications that the return flow will begin somewhat later than usual this season.

It is during the six months of summer travel that the companies operating the great ocean lines make profits, enabling them to keep their magnificent steamers in operation the year around.

Seventeen Million Dollars to Steamship Lines.

There are thirty steamship lines carrying passengers from New York, some twenty from other Atlantic ports, and a dozen from different points on the Pacific Coast. Of course many of these do their principal business in freight, and have only a small passenger capacity. The great passenger carrying lines which operate the fast liners, number about a dozen altogether. These various companies run about one hundred and fifty ships, beside freight steamers and sailing vessels.

The Americans who lament so vast an expenditure of money for foreign travel would be surprised to learn how large a proportion of it remains in this country. Nearly all the voyagers must travel some distance by rail before beginning their ocean journeys. The amount spent in this way and in unusual expenses in preparations for the journey is at least \$25 for each person. This makes an item of \$5,000,000 to begin with, which goes directly to American laborers and tradesmen. Every person who goes abroad, too, finds it necessary to purchase extra clothing and traveling supplies to the extent of at least \$50.

All the liners outfit for their voyages on this side. American meats, American canned vegetables and American ice cream supply their tables. But the men who sail and own the vessels are for the most part foreigners and their earnings go into the pockets of foreign shareholders.

The cost of first cabin passage by all the great liners is \$100 during the summer season. Second cabin passage costs from \$40 to \$80. About two-thirds of the Americans going abroad travel first cabin and one-third second cabin. Accordingly, if the estimated number of Americans go abroad this season, they will pay the steamship companies something like \$17,000,000, or very nearly the amount of the Spanish indemnity.

What We Pay into Foreign Pockets.

The cost of the stay in Europe, or wherever the tourist may elect to roam, varies, of course, according to his means, tastes and methods. The rule ordinarily laid down is an average of \$10 per day for each person to cover all the ordinary expenses of travel. As the length of the usual stay is from six weeks to two months, the outlay for each person, judged by this standard, will amount to between \$400 and \$600. Of course there are many who spend several times this amount, and an average of \$500 for each person is a very conservative estimate. According to this calculation, the amount spent by Americans on foreign touring this summer will not fall short of \$100,000,000, or more than is spent by the governments of the smaller European countries for all their expenses.

The Great Item of Tips.

One item in our foreign travel account that amounts to surprising proportions is the expenditure for tips. The American abroad realizes that he is expected to tip, and if inexperienced he is likely to overdo the matter, distributing his fees with a lavishness that excites the contempt rather than the admiration of the recipients. Five per cent. of the amount purchased is the established European tip. Waiters in the restaurants expect that; more they do not appreciate or understand. But even if Americans adhere to this rule, which most of them do not, their outlay in tips and fees amounts to a pretty penny in the course of a season.

The tipping on shipboard varies according to taste or will, but on a land tour through Europe the fees to waiters, porters, guides to public buildings and a horde of unnecessary officials need not be large. Twenty-five dollars for each traveler is a meager allowance, but at this estimate it adds \$5,000,000 to the bill paid by American visitors to the old countries.

Another Five Millions.

Another item that reaches to about the same figure is the money expended for souvenirs. Every American who goes abroad brings home a number of little gifts for his or her friends, and this outlay is seldom less than \$25 for each traveler. The custom of shopping abroad has fallen off considerably of late on account of our rigid customs inspection and the national pride in our products. But every woman who goes to Paris spends from \$25 to \$500 for the "perfectly lovely" creations of the Parisian shops. Thus another item of millions is added to the account.

From these figures it will be seen that by a conserva-

tive estimate \$150,000,000 will be spent this summer by Americans who are going to foreign countries, and at least \$100,000,000 of this amount will be spent abroad. The compensating return from Europeans visiting America is too small to be taken into account.

It is almost a certainty that the close of this season will give Americans the right to claim the distinction of being the greatest travelers on earth. This honor has been claimed for them before, and for years they have been second only to the English, but now they bid fair to outrank their Anglo-Saxon cousins as well as the rest of the world.

Visitors to Paris.

Perhaps there is no better index of foreign travel than is afforded by Paris for the reason that almost every person who tours on the continent visits the French capital. Inasmuch as the Parisian police department keeps a record of the number of travelers stopping in the city, it is possible to gain some reliable information from their statistics.

In 1885, according to the reports, a little more than 20,000 Americans visited Paris, while the number of English visitors was 35,000. In 1895 the number of Americans had increased to 42,000, while of English there were 45,000, and of Germans, 32,000. During the coming season, estimating the increase of Parisian visitors from the probable increase in the number of Americans going abroad, the number recorded by the Parisian authorities will be more than 60,000, while the English and Germans are hardly likely to approach the 50,000 mark. In the amount of money spent and the distances traversed, divergence between the Europeans and Americans is even more striking.

Putting together the total distance covered by this American army of foreign occupation, and it cannot be less than 500,000,000 miles, or enough for a round trip excursion to the center of our solar system, with side trips to Mars, Jupiter and all the intervening planets. If a party of 100 persons set out to cover the distance traversed in a single season by the Americans who go abroad, they would each be compelled to travel 200 times around the world, a task which would keep them busy at the highest speed they could attain for a matter of fifty years, a lifetime of activity.

About 10 per cent. of those who go abroad travel by some one of the numerous systems of personally conducted tours. This method of sight-seeing is not so much in favor as formerly for the cheaper kinds of touring, but is coming to be adopted by those who demand all the luxuries of modern travel with none of its inconveniences. It is being generally adopted for trips to distant places and to points off the beaten track of the ordinary tourist, such as the Orient, Australia, Northern Spain and South America. M. E. A.

ITS HISTORY.

REMARKABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

By a Special Contributor.

THE life of the National Educational Association, like the life of the nation, began in the city of Philadelphia. On the 26th of August, 1857, in response to a call that had been issued the year before, a few prominent educators, mostly presidents of the few State teachers' associations that had been recently organized, met in that city and effected an organization under the name of the National Teachers' Association. This name was, in 1870, changed to its present form. The first regular meeting after this initial one was held in Cincinnati the following year, although only five of the thirty-eight who had signed the constitution the year before were present. Zalmom Richards, the venerable educator of Washington, D. C., was the president at this first regular meeting. The next meeting was held in the city of Washington in 1860. There were no meetings in the years 1861, 1862 and 1867.

Up to the year 1870, the papers and discussions were given before the general meetings as a whole. But in that year two other associations, viz., the American Normal Association, organized in 1864, and the National Superintendents' Association, organized in 1865, were incorporated into the National Educational Association as departments. Other departments, touching special features of educational work, were organized within the parent association, thus greatly broadening its influence.

After 1870, the year 1884 was the next memorable milestone in the association's history. Previous to 1884 financial difficulties were a constant menace to the permanence and ultimate success of the organization. The necessary bills had been met by the voluntary contributions of enthusiastic members of the association. But it was necessarily only a question of time until the patience of these friends of the association and of the cause of education would overcome their enthusiasm and the machinery of the association would stop through sheer lack of lubrication. But in 1884, at the great meeting at Madison, Wis., the association experienced a decided boom—a boom not only in numbers and in educational enthusiasm, but in money, which is proverbially necessary to make not only "the mare," but various other things, "go." It was a day of booms; but the association's boom, unlike most other booms, did not die. It was a lusty child to begin with, and it has grown stronger from year to year, until today it is a veritable giant.

In that year the charge for annual membership was raised from \$1 to \$2. Also, life memberships were issued to active members on the payment of \$20, and life directorships on the payment of \$100. Likewise, perpetual directorships were issued to educational bodies, like boards of education and minor educational associations, on the payment of \$100. Thus, a permanent fund of several thousand dollars has been accumulated, which is yearly added to and which is a guarantee of the stability of the association. As a still further assurance of permanence, this fund is invested in the best class of interest-bearing bonds. In the year 1886 the association took out articles of incorporation in the District of Columbia.

This financial prosperity has borne fruit in

various ways, one of which is in the ability of the organization to publish its entire proceedings each year in book form. The bound volume contains verbatim reports of all the papers, addresses and discussions before the general association, and the various departments. Besides this, it contains lists of all officers and committees, reports of committees, the constitution and bylaws, matters of business connected with the association and lists of the entire membership, classified by States and Territories. Each member of the body who pays the annual membership fee of \$2 is entitled to a copy of the proceedings.

The first meeting of the association held west of the Mississippi River was at Topeka, Kan., in 1886. It was considered a debatable question whether it was best to take the association so far into the "wild and woolly" West. But the meeting was, nevertheless, a success, and the association, after going east again for a year to rest and recuperate, once more decided to move West. So the next year, 1888, drawing a long breath, it sprung clear over the Rocky Mountains and held its meeting at San Francisco. This meeting was a most successful one. The membership reached 7216, California alone enrolling 4278 members, which is the largest number ever enrolled from any one State. The meeting in Los Angeles in the coming July will thus be the second meeting in California, and the second west of the Rockies.

Having honored the West with its presence, the association next invaded the South, holding a very successful meeting at Nashville, Tenn., in 1889. In 1891, the annual meeting was held at Toronto, Can., the only time a meeting has been held outside of the United States. In 1895, the meeting was held at Denver. This meeting was noteworthy by reason of the large membership, the number enrolled, viz., 11,297, being the highwater mark in the association's history.

The officers of the National Educational Association are as follows: President, twelve vice-presidents, secretary, treasurer, board of directors, board of trustees and executive council. Of all these officers, there is no other, probably, upon whom devolves as much labor and responsibility as upon the secretary, who draws a stated salary from the association for his services. The secretary, together with the president, first vice-president, treasurer and chairman of the board of trustees, form the executive council. This council, or committee, decides the important matter of the location of the meetings from year to year.

There are within this great association seventeen different departments, embracing nearly every phase of modern school education, viz., school superintendence, normal schools, elementary schools, higher instruction, industrial education, art education, kindergarten instruction, music education, secondary education, business education, child study, physical education, natural-science instruction, school administration, library department, department of instruction of the deaf, blind and feeble-minded, and the national council of education.

The national council of education is somewhat distinct from the other departments. It, like the other departments, has its own officers and separate meetings, but, unlike the other departments, it meets a few days before the general association convenes and has a constitution of its own. It is composed of a select number of the most eminent educators of the nation.

Each department has its own meeting place, its own officers and its characteristic programme of papers and discussions. The department meetings are held in the afternoons, while those of the general association are held in the mornings and evenings.

The teacher who attends a meeting of this great organization and, note-book in hand, expects to tabulate the information obtained from papers and discussions, is likely to be woefully disappointed. For, aside from the physical impossibility of attending fourteen or fifteen different department meetings in session at one and the same time, there is the excitement and confusion of large numbers of people; which will, necessarily, prevent the acquiring of very much exact knowledge. One can attend all of the general meetings, but the crush is so great that it is usually impossible to get near enough to hear any of the papers or discussions, at all, much less get any practical good from them. Then, the papers read at these meetings are generally of an abstract nature, which to merely hear read does one little good.

The attendance at the department meetings is smaller and the discussions more practical, so that the teacher may select his or her favorite one and attend it to some advantage.

But, generally speaking, the good the working teacher gets from these great meetings is not the actual information acquired. It is the mental and physical stimulus of travel and a change of scene and the inspiration that comes of contact with large numbers of persons engaged in working in the same cause. Then, the average teacher sees and hears the voices of the noted men and women of the profession. Five minutes of being in the magnetic presence and listening to the voices of such men as Col. F. W. Parker of the Cook county, Ill., Normal School, veteran of the civil war, as well as of the war against ignorance; Chancellor James H. Canfield of the Ohio State University, wonderful scholar and magnificent orator; J. M. Greenwood, treasurer of the association, the genial, gray-haired educator who for so many years has superintended the schools of Kansas City; John MacDonald, the witty Scotch editor of the Western School Journal; Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, the brilliant scholar; Dr. William T. Harris, the venerable Commissioner of Education, and hundreds of other noted authors, speakers and thinkers, is worth more than whole libraries of printed lectures. Then, after all, why should one worry himself with note-book and pencil, when, if he is a member, the volume of proceedings will place the whole matter before him in the most complete form after the meeting is over.

The meeting to be held soon in Los Angeles promises to be one of the great meetings. Nothing is being left undone by the various local committees to make the visit of the great association to Los Angeles a pleasant one. The city will be turned over to the teachers to do with as they wish. Many "side trips" to mountains and seaside have been arranged for, and it is expected that every visitor will carry away the very happiest memories of this sunny corner of our Uncle Sam's possessions.

Myron W. Whitney, Jr., has been singing in oratorio at Baltimore, and the critics of that city are unanimous in their commendation of him. The News hails him as "an artist of unbounded powers," and the American recognizes in him "a great singer." The Sun recalls that Mr. Whitney's father is "without doubt the greatest male singer that ever came from America," but adds that "the son requires no nepotistic assistance."

THE STAFF OF LIFE.

ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE IN BEHALF OF PURE FOODS.

By a Special Contributor.

There are a good many people in this world interested in bread from the standpoint of food, as well as the standpoint of health. Adulteration in food products is an offense, or, if you desire a stronger term, a crime, which is being fought by municipalities, by States, and by nations with a fiercer determination than ever before to bring the battle to a finish.

Leaving out of consideration the occasional use of various kinds of finely-powdered earths, etc., it is worth while considering the kind of adulteration now practiced in the manufacture of flour, from which the American laboring man gets his staff of life.

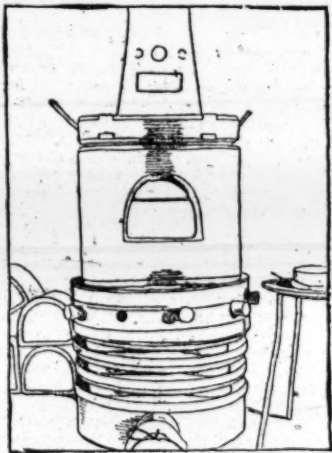
No doubt the men who adulterate their wheat flour with cornstarch console their consciences with some such reassuring thought that the adulterant is not only not poisonous, but uninjurious in its elements, and yet they are guilty of the most despicable piece of robbery known since meanness began, and those who eat it to the extent that the laboring men of the United States eat bread simply enter upon a certain, and not so very prolonged, period of starvation.

How Adulteration is Detected.

But, first, a word or two as to this adulteration and how the scientific men are discovering it—how they are working to render such adulteration as this in the future a practical impossibility.

The starch of the flour of every wheat berry and every corn kernel differ always and essentially as they come under the microscope. Take a sample of honest flour, and you will find every tiny grain to the last hundredth that comes into your field of vision as you move the slide below the lens, roundish in shape, every one of them, if cut in twain, showing a series of concentric circles, and a traverse section indicating the general form of a pair of dumb-bells.

When the corn-starch, like the wheat-starch, has been washed clear of all other elements, every grain, to the farthest millionth, instead of being round, is angular, full of corners, the flat body of the grain usually showing from five to six sharp angles. In the center of the grain the lines are not circular, as in the wheat, but straight, starting from a well-defined spot



FURNACE USED IN TESTING ADULTERATED FLOUR WHEN BURNING IS NECESSARY.

in the heart of the grain of starch and radiating out in perfectly straight lines, from three to five or six lines in each grain.

Each one of these grains is inclosed in a wall of cellulose. The character of the starch on the interior of each is precisely the same, whether of corn or wheat. In the wheat flour, however, as nature has given it to man in the wheat kernel, there is just the right proportion of starch for the needs of the human system, mixed with other ingredients which go to give the system its strength.

Why Adulteration Pays.

When the men who want to adulterate their flour find that wheat costs \$1 and corn 25 cents a bushel, it is a very natural thing, following the bent of a crooked mind, to mix the corn-starch with the flour-starch. The two are of precisely the same character as to appearance, etc.

But the detective is there, too, and, aided by that chief of all detectives, Mother Nature, the scientific chemist takes the adulterated flour, washes it in cold water, so that every part of the gluten of the flour is cleared out, and then, placing a tiny portion of the flour, or, as it now stands, starch, in a little tube, he puts it in solution, colors it with iodine a beautiful purple, puts a drop between the thin pieces of glass for his slide, tucks it under the microscope, and there swimming together side by side as purple as a sunset in the land of the midnight sun, are the two types of starch grains, hundreds of them, the one round, the other angular, the one having concentric rings on its interior, the other with lines as jagged as the greenish radiations from a fractured pane of glass.

It isn't a question of theory, but one of very cold, hard fact. The scientific chemist, especially the agricultural chemist, such a one as Prof. Harry Snyder of the State experiment station of the College of Agriculture in the University of Minnesota, doesn't have to depend upon any theories. He takes a sample of perfectly-pure wheat flour, tests it, finds the grains of starch of the one type. He takes a sample of pure corn-starch flour, the grains are all of one type and wholly different. He takes a sample of flour adulterated with corn-starch, and the two types appear. There is nothing left to chance.

But the adulterator knows his business. He has invented machinery which so rolls and powders the corn starch that, in some cases, the cell walls are broken down and the corn-starch blends into the wheat-flour starch. This would seem to be a blending beyond the power of the detective. But it is not. Prof. Snyder

has been carrying on experiments which show that he will in the future—and, in fact, has already reached some decidedly satisfactory results—be able to detect the fraud even here, for by an iodine test he can tell the difference between a flour composed of mixed corn and wheat-starch grains even after the cell walls of the grains are broken down. By far the greater proportion of all the adulteration, however, is quickly discernible by the other test.

Is This Adulterated Flour Harmful?

A good many people have asked this question, but the answers have been, in many cases, quite vague—just such indefinite answers as would be apt to suit the man who is adulterating.

There are three main elements in the wheat flour which make it the staff of life when it comes to bread—ash, for the formation of bone; starch for the heat of the body; gluten, or, in another word, protein, for the production of muscle. The gluten is made up of two substances, gluten and gliadin. The gliadin binds the flour together and makes it dough, the gluten prevents the dough from becoming soft and sticky. The gluten as a whole is the life-giving part of the bread. Now, suppose the man who gets his corn for 25 cents a bushel puts 40 per cent. more starch into his flour than he ought to. The man who eats bread made from this adulterated flour is robbed of 40 per cent. of the life-giving powers of the bread, for the incoming starch drives out the gluten. Very many Americans use bread as the staple of their diet. Prof. Snyder has demonstrated, by experiments upon men in feeding them for days at a time certain lines of food, to arrive at what is a reasonable ration for a man at work, that a man must have, where he has but little meat and not many vegetables, at least two pounds of bread per day.

This must be honest bread, made from the very best of flour, containing not less than 12 per cent. of gluten.

In case any per cent. of this gluten is driven out, to that extent the man's dietary is impaired. Suppose you were living on largely a bread diet, as so many American laborers are, they and their families. If suddenly, and without any knowledge of the fact—for the adulterated flour cannot be told by its appearance from the pure—your bread became from 15 to 40 per cent., or even in some cases 50 per cent. impoverished, how long before your strength and the strength of your family would show the effects? And whether you are a laboring man or not a very large part of your food is made up from bread or other articles of diet in which flour is used, and to the extent that this flour is adulterated with this corn-starch, to that extent you are robbed.

There is no theory here, it is plain fact; any one who wants to test it can go from a diet of two pounds of rich, nutritious bread, made from honest flour, per diem, with the few vegetables and the infrequent meat of a good many laboring men, to a diet on adulterated bread containing one-third as much strength-giving power, and test it to their own satisfaction. If you try it long enough you will not need a diagram or a diagnosis to show you what is the matter with you.

Some months ago, when the price of wheat was in the dollar region, complaints about adulterated flour were made from various parts of the western and southwestern portions of the country. So persistent and frequent were these complaints that Congressional action at last was invoked. Prof. Snyder, at the head of the department of chemistry in the University of Minnesota, has been called upon to test many samples of these adulterated flours. Here are three analyses, one showing what a typical honest wheat flour is composed of, one showing what an adulterated flour is composed of, and one showing the constituent parts of rice flour. It need only be said in this connection that the sample of rice flour, largely the food of the Chinese laborer, is practically the same as to its food value as the sample of adulterated flour, which is only one of many which Prof. Snyder has recently been testing.

The analyses are as follows:

	Pure flour.	Adulterated flour.	Rice.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Water	11.9	12.4	12.2
Ash (mineral matter)4	.4	.3
Fat8	.4	.4
Protein (including gluten) ..	12.6	7.8	7.6
Starch and starch-like bodies	74.3	79.0	79.5

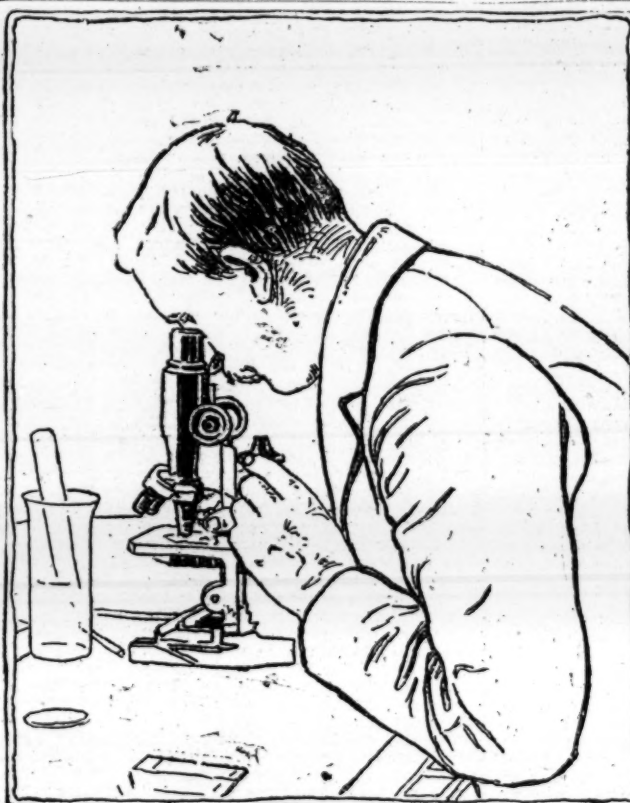
Here is another sample showing an extent of adulteration more pronounced; a sample not unlike many others sent in to Prof. Snyder from various parts of the West:

	Per cent.
Water	6.05
Ash35
Fat41
Gluten or protein	4.23
Starch	88.93

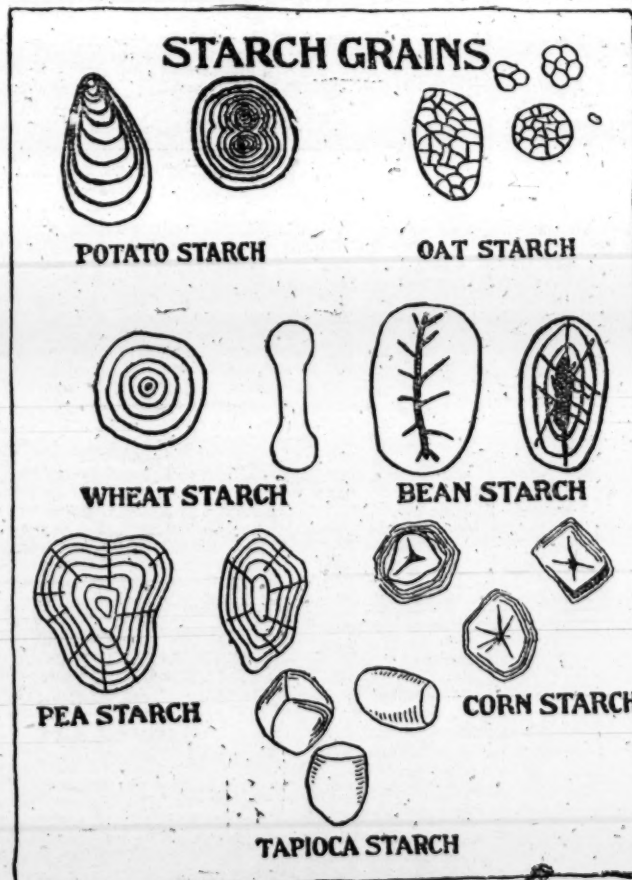
In this latter instance it will be seen that he who should eat bread from this flour would get 4.23 per cent. of gluten, or protein, or life-giving power, as you wish to call it, one-third as much food value and one-fifth more starch than nature intended he should have.

The adulteration of one of the most important elements in the food of the nation is not lightly to be ignored; its detriment to the race, physical and in large measure mental, will be in direct proportion to its extent. You may produce a cadaverous Chinese laborer on this adulterated bread, but it will never make an American of the type of which America is proud.

W. S. HARWOOD.



PROF. SNYDER EXAMINING ADULTERATED FLOUR WITH MICROSCOPE.



STARCH GRAINS OF VARIOUS KINDS, INCLUDING WHEAT AND CORN, MAGNIFIED ABOUT SIX HUNDRED TIMES

CAPT. PHILIP'S OWN STORY.

Thankfulness in His Heart for Poor Spanish Marksmanship.

[Indianapolis Journal:] Congressman Charles B. Landis tells a new story of why Capt. Philip called his crew on deck after the battle of Santiago and offered thanks for their safety.

Mr. Landis said he had registered at the hotel at Old Point Comfort, and saw a battleship at anchor. He asked the clerk what the ship was, and was told it was the Texas. Mr. Landis was a great admirer of Capt. Philip, and particularly admired his calling his crew together after the fight at Santiago and offering thanks to the Almighty. He asked if Capt. Philip was in command, and the clerk pointed out that officer, at that time sitting reading a paper. Mr. Landis introduced himself and had a long talk with him, and they fought the battle of Santiago over from beginning to the end. All the time Mr. Landis was consumed with curiosity to know whether or not the story of offering thanks was true, but he hesitated to ask about it. He finally plucked up courage and asked the captain.

Capt. Philip was visibly embarrassed, he said, and hesitated before answering, and then he said:

"Well, Mr. Landis, it was this way: 'That is—it was—well, if you drop your hat on the street and some one picks it up for you, you say, 'Thank you,' or if you fall down on the street and some one helps you up, you always say, 'Thanks.' There was that boat, with a storm of iron and shot going on one side and then on the other. Then they would fall in the water all around us, and then there would be a perfect cloud of them pass over our heads, and yet we were not struck. When the fight was over, and I had made a hasty inventory and found that we were not hurt, it seemed to me no more than fair that we should say 'Thank you,' so I had the crew called on deck and told them so. Every man took off his cap, and you could have heard a pin drop on that deck, and, after it was over and I walked past that crew, I saw tears on the faces of many an old sailor that I supposed did not know how to cry."

TROPICAL HOMES.

UNCLE SAM WILL SOON BE READY TO
GIVE THEM AWAY.

From a Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Before long Uncle Sam will be in a position to make you the handsome present of a tropical home in one of his new islands. Counting over the spoils of war and annexation, he finds that 55,000,000 acres, distributed in various islands, have been added to his public domain. If all of this land were adjacent it would form a vast tract equal to Utah in area.

And what is to be done with all of this wealth of tropical land to which there is no private title? The bulk of it is to be settled by loyal citizens and subjects of the United States through a homestead scheme which must be especially devised in the near future. But Uncle Sam will first set aside some of this vast area for his own purposes. He will need fortifications, arsenals, military posts, barracks and navy yards, but most of these will be located where old Spanish and Hawaiian military stations have stood. Uncle Sam will also need sites for public buildings. He will probably need tracts to be used as reservations for the native Filipino tribes, such of them as are uncivilized. But there will still remain in the new islands sufficient public land for all loyal Americans willing to work for it under the homestead scheme shortly to be devised.

A brand new homestead law will have to be enacted for the new colonies, because the standing laws are not applicable. They had to be extended to Alaska by special act and many alterations in the old continental laws were made for the Arctic territory.

Where the New Public Lands are Located.

By far the greater portion of this new addition to the public domain lies in the Philippines. The War Department estimates the entire area of the group to be equal to that of the great territory of Arizona. Much more than a half of this is either uninhabited or occupied only by wild tribes of wandering savages, whose abodes are no more permanent nor fixed than are those of the beasts of the jungles thereabouts.

In Porto Rico there are additional public lands from which Spain derived revenue, but the Insular Bureau—the embryo of the new Colonial Department—has not yet determined their exact extent. Spain made few if any accurate surveys, either geodetic or geologic. Even upon the peninsula her only reliable surveys directly surround Madrid.

It is found that in Hawaii we fall heir to 1,772,640 acres of public lands, including the crown lands of Liliuokalani's régime. These Hawaiian government lands are alone greater than the entire State of Delaware. It is estimated that about seventy thousand acres are suitable for coffee growing, said to be the coming industry of the islands. Sugar cane is grown upon 25,000 acres, while 1000 acres more are rice lands. Four hundred and fifty-one thousand acres are used for grazing, while 681,000 acres contain rich forests. When we came into possession of Hawaii the local government was receiving an income aggregating \$100,000 a year from such of these lands as were leased to private parties. Of the additional Hawaiian government lands now added to our public domain, 145 acres are in building lots in Honolulu and Hilo. About two-thirds of the public areas lie in the island of Hawaii. The remaining third is scattered over the many remaining islands. As in the case of the other new possessions, our existing land laws do not apply to any of this and new ones must be shortly framed. Congress will have to act before the tracts can be opened to settlement. Meanwhile the islands can profit by the \$100,000 a year received in rentals. This, as well as all future money received in any way from the tracts, will be used solely for the education or public uses of people living in Hawaii, except when needed for building army and navy stations and public buildings.

Probable Features of the New Law.

The new homestead laws for the colonies will without doubt provide that anyone, whether of American or foreign birth, can earn for himself a home if a citizen of the United States, or even if having applied for naturalization. It will probably be required that he be of age, unless a married man, a soldier, a sailor or a marine. To encourage colonization, the usual period of five years during which the land must be cultivated and improved before the receipt of the title may be reduced to four or even to three years. It is also probable that unusual inducements will be offered to the brave boys participating in the Spanish-American war and the present brush with the hostile Filipinos. Without doubt their periods of service will be deducted from the term of years decided upon as necessary for the improvement of the homestead. Those discharged on account of wounds or disabilities will probably have their entire terms of enlistment subtracted, whether they have nearly filled them or not. Similar discriminations were made in favor of soldiers and sailors in the civil war when public lands were opened subsequent to that struggle. Those who will have influence in the framing of the new bill will make due provision that applicants must occupy and improve the lands themselves, and that no one man can obtain two reservations. American negroes will be encouraged to take homesteads in localities where natives will be learning our improved methods of agriculture. All of the details of the scheme of course will rest with Congress. That body will have to determine how large a slice of the land can be given to one man. When the homestead laws were extended to Alaska eighty acres were fixed as the maximum to be claimed by one individual, although in the Western States and Territories the maximum ordinarily is 160 acres, or just twice as much.

What is to Become of the Natives?

While this process is going on in the Philippines enlightened men, of course, will be claiming the territory previously occupied by the savage natives. But what is to become of these wild people? The outcome of the scheme therefore must be the establishment of a Filipino bureau corresponding to our Indian Bureau. The less enlightened natives will have to be concentrated in agencies and educated. This task will be one of good size. Our agents will have to cope with 500 different languages and dialects spoken in the islands today by as many different people. It is not likely that any of the Malays will go upon reservations after they

are conquered. They are a race superior to any other Asiatic people and can do good work if they wish to. Many of the other dusky natives have been converted and partly educated by the Spanish missionary priests.

Mindanao, whose area is as great as that of Indiana, will contribute more to this vast colonial public domain than any other single island annexed. The interior is unexplored and occupied throughout by wandering savages never yet subdued. Luzon, although still larger, equalling Ohio in area, yet contains an abundance of land to which there is no private title. This will be of greater value than any of the public agricultural lands. The interior of Samar, whose area is equal to that of Connecticut, is occupied by savages who have sought refuge in the forests and mountains. Mindoro, as large as Delaware and Rhode Island together, is possibly the least populous island of the group, although within an easy day's sail from Manila. As in the other cases, the interior is unsurveyed and left to a low tribe called "Mangianos," indigenous of the island, and a number of black dwarfs, all of whom live in a miserable manner. It would be but charity to put such people on a reservation. Like conditions hold good in practically all of the lesser islands, numbering as they do from 1200 to 2000, according to latest estimates.

Forests Will Be Preserved.

Considerable of this new public land will be set aside for forest reserves. Uncle Sam will profit by lessons learned at home and start in from the very beginning to preserve from extinction his valuable forests in the new possessions. Pioneers entering the islands unless checked by law would soon destroy the luxuriant natural growths of ebony, mahogany, palm, bamboo, rattan, cedar, ironwood, sapan, logwood, gum and other precious trees, especially in the Oriental islands. There are hundreds of rare Philippine woods whose names are not even known. Uncle Sam will also protect the supply of gutta percha and cocoanuts in the forests, also a valuable tree known as the Cocos nucifera, whose trunk, branches, leaves, fruit, oil, shell, and husk are valuable to the natives. The valuable forest growths of bamboo must also be preserved.

By some geologists who have been on the field it is believed that the Philippines will become more than a second Klondike. Mineral lands there, as well as on all islands lately acquired, will be opened to exploration and purchase by citizens of the United States, but under laws different from those relating to other public lands. A mineral claim acquired by an individual will be smaller than one which he may obtain in agricultural lands. The Geological Survey must first get in its work. Spain never made a geological survey of one of her island possessions. It will be remembered that she neglected this in California and left its gold to us. Gold lands in Luzon, Mindoro, Masbate, Panay, Leyte, Ticao and smaller islands where the yellow metal has been already observed, will be disposed of at nominal prices, the area depending upon the nature of the claim, whether lode or placer. Upon lodes, or veins containing great quantities of gold, the share of each individual will probably be limited to sections of about 1500x600 feet. So many dollars' worth of improvement will have to be made each year for a certain period and a prescribed rate per acre, perhaps \$5, will be charged after these improvements have reached satisfaction. One-half the rates per acre will doubtless be charged for placer mines where gold can be washed upon the surface only unless previously unknown veins are afterward discovered. Most of the gold deposits observed in the Philippines have been in soil occupied by wild tribes never subdued by the Spaniards. Different regulations will be made for the undeveloped copper, iron, coal, zinc and sulphur lands to be added to the public domain from the various islands. The coal will be available for mining in Cebu, Masbate and the Simirara Islands; copper—now in great demand—in the wilds of Panay, and sulphur in unexplored environs of the ancient volcanoes. The Spaniards knew of the existence of much iron in various islands, but reasoned that importation was less bother than building railroads to haul this native product.

Model cities and towns will be built upon portions of these new public lands reserved for centers of population in localities favored by nature for such use. Areas thus set aside will be sold, at auction. Groups of colonists desiring to found new towns or cities will file plans and specifications with the colonial authorities. These being made suitable, lots will be sold at something like \$10 apiece to encourage concentration. It is officially estimated that the new possessions swell our public domain until it now contains a billion acres.

JOHN ELFRETH WATKINS, JR.

RICHARD BLAND'S FIRST CLIENT.

[Denver Republican:] Richard P. Bland's first client is now a resident of Denver. He is Lewis James, who lives here with his wife, and who has nearly reached the scriptural limitation of three score years and ten. "Mr. Bland had just been admitted to the bar, and I was then a young man when I retained him, for \$5, to represent me in one of the two law cases in which I have ever figured," said Mr. James, the other day. "I lived on a farm near St. James, Phelps county, and Mr. Bland resided at Rola, the county seat, where he and his brother, C. C. Bland, now a Judge, were commencing their legal careers. I had trouble with a man who contracted to put up a rail fence, and who over-drew his account. The trial came up before a Justice of the Peace, whose office was in the edge of the woods, about ten miles from Rola. Mr. Bland was to be there at a certain hour, but did not put in an appearance, so the Justice of the Peace heard the evidence in his absence, decided the case in my favor, and adjourned the court. Just about that time Mr. Bland arrived, and we found he had walked the whole ten miles. But he did not walk back. A few years later a brick manufacturer sued me to secure money on brick I claimed were spoiled. Mr. Bland defended me, and won the suit, which was the second of the only two I ever had on my hands."

A SENSATION IN THE ART WORLD.

[Pittsburgh Dispatch's New York Letter:] The "Penitent Magdalen," the picture which Salvador de Mendonca, formerly Brazilian Minister to the United States, sold to Francis L. Loring for \$4550, has been returned to the former. Mr. Loring has also gotten back his check. The latter claims it is not a genuine Murillo, and entered suit to recover. He says he has discovered that the same picture once sold for \$950. Now that his money has been returned, he will pay \$2500 to send it to Spain to have it "experted" if Mr. de Mendonca will agree to pay the expense should it prove that the picture is not genuine. The art world is stirred up over the incident, as the picture fooled all of the connoisseurs.

JOHANN STRAUSS.

From the Musical Courier.

THE death of Johann Strauss, at Vienna, while not unexpected, leaves a gap in the world of music that one may confidently feel will never be filled, for Johann Strauss was unique. Christened early in his career the "Waltz King," he wrote music as imperishable as Mozart's. It was music with true vis comica, and in the case of "Die Fledermaus," it is music that becomes a classic. The music of Strauss occupies a distinct place in the history of the art. Without the cynicism of the Gallicized German, Jacques Offenbach, he had all the genius of that extraordinary apparition. Strauss was an Offenbach who stayed at home and remained sincere to the traditions of his family and art. If Chopin spiritualized the waltz, Strauss elevated it to the dignity of an art form. His operas are all delightful, his dances embody the fantastic, fleeting joyousness of the mixed race on the banks of the Danube. His Hebraic blood gave him temperamental intensity, his Viennese environment, the gay, insouciant dash to his music. Added to all these was solid musical training and true instinct for orchestral color, a happy vocal style and high spirits at the champagne point, intoxicating, mundane, but fascinating.

Strauss was the son of the famous Johann Strauss, also a "Waltz King." He was born at Vienna, October 25, 1825. There were two other brothers, Josef and Eduard, both composers and conductors. Eduard is the only survivor. Johann was born while his father was conducting his "Pesther Waltz" at the Coliseum in Vienna. With the true Strauss spirit the happy parent played "Wiener Freudens."

Of Johann, Henry T. Fink once wrote: "It is not often that a man of genius has a son who attains greater eminence than himself, but in this case the palm must be awarded to Johann Strauss, Jr., whose creative power was not only greater than that of his brothers, but soared into regions of which even his father never dreamed."

Johann, the younger, was destined for a business career. He was, however, enabled to study music secretly by the aid of his mother. When only 6 years old he composed his first waltz, "First Thought." Carefully instructed in harmony he was, even as a youngster, an excellent violinist.

But until he was 18 the secret was kept from his father. There was a curious vein of artistic jealousy in Johann, the elder. As a father he loved his heir apparent, but as a musician he would tolerate no rival and no successor. When, on October 15, 1844, young Johann threw aside all concealment and boldly accepted the position of conductor at Domayer's, at Hietzing, near Vienna, the storm broke. The old gentleman left his home and refused for a while to have anything further to do with his recalcitrant family.

But the nineteen-year-old conductor sprang into immediate success. Vienna admired his audacity. The young heir apparent had a party as enthusiastic as his royal father. He showed his appreciation of the latter by conducting his famous "Lorelei" waltzes, and followed these by a number of his own compositions.

Johann, the elder, died in 1843. Then Johann, the younger, joined together his father's orchestra and his own and made a successful tour in Austria, Poland and Germany. For ten years he undertook the direction of the summer concerts in the Petropaulowski Park at St. Petersburg. Meanwhile, in 1853, he had been the first to introduce fragments of "Lohengrin" in Vienna, and later on he first played portions of the "Meistersinger" in the same city. While thus showing appreciation and foresight, he did not neglect his own original talents. He wrote in all some five hundred waltzes, of which "The Beautiful Blue Danube," the "Thousand and One Nights," the "Roses from the South" and "Wine, Woman and Song" were among the most successful. He also produced a number of light operettes. The best known are "Indigo" and "The Forty Thieves" (1871), "The Carnival in Rome" (1873), "Die Fledermaus" (1874), "Cagliostro," "Prince Methusalem," "The Merry War" and "The Queen's Lace Handkerchief." His single effort in the line of regular opera, "Ritter Pazmann," achieved only a success d'estime, when produced at the Imperial Opera-house in Vienna, in 1893.

From 1863 to 1870 Johann had held the much-coveted position of court-ball musical director to the Emperor of Austria. This he resigned in the latter year to his brother, Eduard, in order to devote himself to composition. He had also made public appearances in London and in Paris. During the great Gilmore Jubilee he came to the United States, but without his orchestra, which was first heard in this country in 1893, under the direction of his brother Eduard.

Brahms and Wagner both recognized his genius. "One of Strauss's waltzes," said the latter, "as far surpasses in charm, finish and real musical worth hundreds of the artificial compositions of his contemporaries as the steeple of St. Stephen's surpasses the advertising columns on the Paris boulevards."

His golden jubilee was celebrated at Vienna October 15, 1894, fifty years after he first took up a baton at Domayer's Casino at Hietzing. A new operetta by Strauss himself, entitled "The Apple Feast," was produced for the first time in the Vienna Theater, and during the week which marked the duration of the festival every theater and opera-house in Vienna performed some one of his operettas. The occasion wound up with a grand banquet, congratulations and presentations of addresses and floral tributes.

Strauss was thrice married, but he leaves no children of his own. A step-daughter, whom he adopted, survives him. He is the last of the great musical fun makers. Our composers are too pessimistic today to attempt the production of music overflowing with high spirits and genuine humor. Long after many highly-respected symphonies and operas are dead, "Die Fledermaus" will be heard and enjoyed. "Strauss's art is universal."

SOUND OF THE MAUSER BULLET.

"Right here," writes a Kansas boy in the Philippines, "is where I heard my first Mauser bullets. They have such a mean, spiteful sound, just like a little girl in school turning up her nose and saying, 'Take that!'"

GOOD SHORT STORIES.

Compiled for The Times.

Why Did He Juke?

AN IRISH inspector employed by one of the traction companies has a reputation as a cross-examiner of conductors and motormen whose cars meet with an accident. He had a conductor before him a few days ago. A drunken man had boarded a car and acted disorderly. The conductor ejected him. He picked up a stone and threw it at the conductor, who dodged it, and it went through one of the rear car windows and hit a German carpenter, who had no part in the affair at all. The carpenter was badly hurt. The conductor made a report setting forth the facts as stated. He was taken in hand by the inspector for cross-examination, and this is what was said:

"You knew," began the inspector, "when this fellow picked up that stone and threw it at you that it was again the law for him to do the like of that, didn't you?"

"I did," replied the conductor.

"What did you say to him when you saw him pick it up?"

"I told him to drop that stone."

"And he didn't drop it?"

"No; he threw it at me."

"Thin what did you do?"

"I juke'd, and it went over my head and through the car window."

"You knew that accordin' to the rules and regulations of this company you were in charge of the car, and that it was your duty to look after it as if it was your own property, which it isn't, fer it's the company's?"

"I did."

"And I suppose you read in the newspapers of a recent decision of the court in which the judge said it was the duty of the conductors of traction cars to protect the lives and the persons of the passengers on their car?"

"I did."

"You knew that was the law?"

"I did."

"Thin, sor, I would ax you, why did you juke?"—[Pittsburgh News.]

Hard Place to Collect In.

APITTSBURGH minister of the gospel tells this story on himself: He has a reputation as a "collector." He is always ready to raise money for any purpose within the scope of the work of the church. He allows few Sundays to pass without reminding his people in one way or another of their duty to give freely within their means to church and charity. He preached a sermon on "Plato's Hell." He described it as a place where those condemned to it would suffer the torment of having their ruling passions on earth uppermost at all times without the means of gratifying them. At the conclusion of the sermon he called the attention of the congregation to a collection that would be taken up for a worthy object. After the services he met an old parishioner, a gardener, who spoke bluntly.

"Did the sermon make any impression on you today, James?" he asked.

"It did, sir; indeed, it did," replied James; "and I may venture to hope, sir, that you may continue to serve the Lord well, sir, to the end of your days, and never fall from grace, sir."

"I hope so, too, James," replied the minister. "But what particular connection has that with the sermon?"

"Well, sir," answered James, "I've been thinking that if the devil ever got you, it would be a sorry time for you in hell, where you can't take up a collection."—[Pittsburgh News.]

How Dewey Was Appointed.

JUST before Christmas, 1897, George Dewey was a commodore, which grade he had reached in February, 1896. He knew that in two years, or in December, 1899, he would be retired for age. He therefore asked for command of a squadron. He was serving as president of the Board of Inspection, and had nearly ten years of shore service just behind him.

War with Spain was threatened, but not immediately probable. Commodore Dewey applied for command of the Asiatic squadron. Secretary Long had listened to the friends of Commodore Watson, a Kentucky man with New England associations, and was about to appoint him to the command of the Asiatic squadron over the head of Dewey, who was five numbers ahead of Watson, who was then governor of the Naval Home at Philadelphia.

Dewey was expecting to be laid on the shelf, but his friends went to Senator Proctor of Vermont. The Senator made a hurried trip to the White House and laid the matter before the President, representing that the Secretary proposed to put a junior over Dewey's head, and thus rob him of a squadron command before his retirement. The President looked into the matter, and then wrote a letter which read substantially:

"Dear Long: Appoint Dewey to the Asiatic squadron, January 3, 1898."—[Chicago Tribune.]

Cannon Went Off.

GOV. McMILLIN of Tennessee, who was for many years in Congress, tells that one of the funniest things he ever saw in the House was a verbal set-to between Cox and Cannon. Cannon gesticulates almost solely with his left index finger," says McMILLIN, "and the way he'll point it at an opponent in debate to emphasize a point is a caution. One day Cox said something Cannon didn't like, and Cannon said:

"Mr. Speaker, I want to interrupt the gentleman—'I'll let you have the floor on one condition,' said Cox, pausing. 'I'll let you have the floor on the condition that you stop shaking your forefinger at me. I'm afraid it might go off!'

"All right," said Cannon, and with that he stuck

his left hand in his trousers pocket, and began to speak. Just as Cannon got warmed up he got excited at the sound of his own voice, and out came his left forefinger, and instantly he was pointing it with deadly emphasis at Cox.

"Mr. Speaker," said the latter, breaking into Cannon's speech, 'the gentleman has broken his contract, and I refuse to yield him the floor any longer,' and then Cox went on in his best vein and gave Cannon a pretty lively flaying. The House burst into roars, and it was a good joke for a month."—[New York Tribune.]

Tried it on the Wrong Man.

THE story telegraphed from Havana about the conspiracy to overthrow the American authority in Cuba reminds me that a similar scare was once attempted in Porto Rico. One morning a man from one of the interior towns came to headquarters, and in a most imperious manner announced that it was imperative that he should see Gen. Henry alone. He was shown into the general's office without ceremony, and asked to state his business. With a great many preliminaries and mysterious airs he whispered that a conspiracy was on foot to assassinate all of the American officials, overpower the soldiers and seize the government. He admitted that he had reluctantly joined the plot, but was remorseful and was willing to reveal the details and give the names of the men engaged, provided he was well rewarded and assured of protection.

Gen. Henry had been looking him over and "sizing him up" during the interview, and when the visitor finished his narration, remarked indifferently:

"Is that all?"

"Yes," replied the stranger.

"Well," said Gen. Henry, "you go home and advise your friends to commence digging graves at once. They will need a good many, for the first time a shot is fired in hostility to the United States I will hang every man who is engaged in the conspiracy, directly or indirectly, and I know them all. Good morning."

Nothing more was ever heard of the outbreak.—[W. E. Curtis in Chicago Record.]

Appearances are Deceitful.

A DISTINGUISHED Massachusetts clergyman tells a story at his own expense. He was on a tramp through the White Mountains, with another clergyman for a companion. One day they mounted the driver's seat of a stage coach. As is often the case, the stage driver was an interesting character, whose conversation abounded in good stories. The three speedily became friendly, and it was with reluctance that they parted at the end of the journey. "I'm glad to hev meet yer, fellers," said the driver on leaving them; "yer see, I haven't seen a man this summer—only ministers."—[Argonaut.]

Had Hard Sleddin' Himself.

WHEN Jonas Howard, an esteemed citizen of Jeffersonville, Ind., went to Washington from his Congress District several years ago, he left behind him a devoted and affectionate body of constituents in town and county, who fancied that great personal benefits would come to them through Mr. Howard's powerful presence in the halls of national wisdom. One of these rural adherents, a small farmer, with some momentous political design on his mind, followed Mr. Howard to Washington, in eager pursuit of that mysterious object. He returned in about five days, seemingly not much elated.

"Well, Bill," a town acquaintance saluted him, "did you see Washington and Mr. Howard, and did you get what you went after?"

"Ya-as; I seen Washin'ton," he replied grumpily, "and I seen Jonas; but Jonas couldn't do nothin' fer me; he was a-havin' hard work to keep from gittin' tromped on hisself."—[Detroit Free Press.]

How He Made His Fortune.

WHEN this incident occurred, as related by a Detroit lawyer, he was thirty years younger than he is now: "I had all I could do to pay for cheap boarding and the rent of a little office, which also served as a lodging apartment. The best I had in a business way was a tough lot of collections and a few insignificant cases in justice's court.

"This is the way in which the tide of fortune was turned. A big burglary had been committed and a man seriously wounded in trying to defend his property. Arrests were made and the whole community was up in arms. I never was so surprised in my life as when I was employed, at a ridiculously low figure, to defend the prisoners, except when they were acquitted. There was an organized gang of these fellows at the time, and the squire-eyed, sharp-faced leader afterward told me how I came to get the case.

"We met," said he, "after the boys was pinched, and a motion was made by one of the blokes to hire two of the best and highest-priced lawyers in the city if it took every cent we had saved. I give 'em rope while they quarreled over who the lawyers should be, and then I done my patterin'. I told 'em what a lot of jays they was to blow their stuff in on big wigs that charged a dollar fur ev'ry word they spoke. My plan was to buy witnesses, and then any fool of a lawyer would do us. That's how you got the case, and it saved us a pile."

"I didn't feel flattered, but it boomed me right into a good business that's made me comfortable."—[Detroit Free Press.]

Shut Out of Both.

CORPORAL JAMES TANNER told a new story of a private dinner a couple of days ago, an incident of a recent visit to Richmond on his way to the reunion of the Confederate veterans.

"You know," said he, "that Gen. Robert E. Lee was recognized as a Christian gentleman by the southern soldiers, while on the other hand, Gen. Jubal Early was quite a profane man. Well, in Richmond I met a Confederate veteran by the name of Tierney, a prosperous and energetic citizen, who related to me an anecdote of a northern friend, 'Bill,' who, when he heard that Tierney was going to the reunion in his old gray uniform, tried to persuade him to wear a dark suit and offered to pay for it. Finally Tierney said:

"'Bill, you know there's lots of accidents on the

Read what is said of Anita Cream.

It Coaxes a New Skin

While I was at Los Angeles in July you gave me a box of Anita Cream to try. I find it very good. Will you kindly inform me of the price. My friend noticed the change in my complexion and I told her it was something I got in Los Angeles. Let me know at your earliest.—MISS T. HOSKINS, 214 11th St., Oakland, Cal. Sept. 27, 1893.

Please find enclosed fifty cents in stamps. Send me a box of your Anita Cream. We have about exhausted the supply we brought with us from Los Angeles, and find we cannot do without it. Sincerely yours.—MISS EULA GILBERT, South McAlistier, Indian Territory. March 29, 1892.

Two years ago I bought some complexion cream of you called "Anita." If you have the same preparation now, kindly send me four (4) boxes. It is a wonderful cream. Please let me know as soon as possible and oblige. ANNIE L. KING, Hotel Oxford, Washington, D. C. Aug. 4, 1892.

If your druggist don't have it send 50c to Anita Cream Advt. Bureau, 213 Franklin street, Los Angeles, Cal.

railroad, and suppose I should get killed with anything but a gray uniform on, it would go hard against me when I reached the heavenly gate. The first one I would see would be Gen. Bob, and he'd greet me with a smile that would at once turn to a frown, and then he'd say: "Tierney, I'm sorry to say it, but you can't come in here for you've gone back on your colors." Then I'd turn away and go to the other place, and the first one to meet me would be Jubal Early. Well, as soon as he caught sight of my dark clothes he'd begin to swear if I was three miles away—and anybody could hear him that distance—so there'd be no chance for me there. Then what a predicament I'd be in, actually shut out from both places! And here I am in the gray and you're in the blue."—[New York Tribune.]

He Sized Up Bryan.

AKENTUCKIAN who is visiting the city tells this story of the impression made by the Boy Orator in Louisville:

"Louisville, as you know, is one of the greatest tanning centers of the world," he said. "The day after William Jennings Bryan was in Louisville I was riding in a street car, when a passenger boarded the car and sat down next to me. He had the solid, robust look and dress of a cross between a German-American manufacturer and a tanyard laborer. The smell of the tanyard was all over and all about him. He spied an old friend sitting just opposite him in the car.

"Did you hear Bryan?" asked the friend.

"I did," said the tanner.

"What do you think of him?" said the friend.

"Well," said the tanner, "there iss only one trouble mit Brine; he ain't got some sense. He's good for shust one ting; he would make a good drummer. He's certainly a fine traveler; makes five or ten towns a day—been doing it for several years without losing a day, and iss always full of vind. I gif him one hundred tollar a month to go on de road to sell ledder. If necessary, I gif him \$1350 for de first year, butt I wouldn't make a contract mit him for more dan a year. He iss worth nearer \$1200 als \$1350, as a ledder drummer, and good for nothing else. He knows a good deal, but what he knows iss all wrong."—[New York Tribune.]

He Was Very Fly.

HOPPENSTEIN keeps a clothing store in Harlem, and likes to be considered something of a "sport" as well. Knowing his weakness, his friends and customers humor him in many ways. One day a week or two ago, there dropped into his place a friend, who, after making a purchase, said solemnly: "Hoppenstein, do you want a good thing on the races? I can give you the best ever for tomorrow."

"Did I want it? I bet you so!"

"Give me your word not to tell anyone?"

"I bromise I don't spoke it to anypodies."

"Not to a living soul?"

"Not to a living soul."

"Well, come here and I will whisper it."

Elate with joy, Hoppenstein chuckled when he heard the name. The next day, gorgeous in a flaring red tie, he sought the track. "I been somedings of a plunger mineself, yes?" he said. "Aha, I bet so mooch as two tollars by dot horse—I was a sporty boy alretty yet."

Arrived in the betting ring, he made his way to a bookmaker. "Hey, mister!" he cried, "I bets you two tollars."

"What on?"

"Vat on?"

"Sure—what horse?"

"Vat horse? Aha, I wouldn't told you—neffer!"

[New York Tribune.]

An Irishman's Contribution.

AN IRISHMAN, who hailed from a very remote part of Ireland, came to London, and on Sunday went to church with a friend.

After the service the usual collection took place. It happened that the plate was handed to the Irishman first. Pat stared at the plate, and his friend noticing his bewilderment, whispered:

"Put something in the plate."

"Phwat shall Oi put in?" inquired Pat.

"What you can spare," was the answer.

Pat dived his hand in his pocket, fumbled about a bit, and then, placing about half an ounce of tobacco in the plate, he said to the gentleman:

"I suppose you smoke, sorr? It's rale Oirish pigtail."

[London Spare Moments.]

FRESH LITERATURE.

MATTERS OF INTEREST IN THE WORLD OF LETTERS.

"Idylls of the Sea."

FRANK T. BULLEN'S "Cruise of the Cachalot," which was published a few months ago, brought him instant success. Everywhere it has been recognized as a remarkable book and it has already reached a place among the best-selling books of the year. And now comes the author with intent to follow up that success as quickly as possible and puts forth another deep-sea book bearing the title, "Idylls of the Sea." It is made up of some thirty sketches, all dealing with life either above or below the ocean waves. Some of them tell of incidents in the lives of the men on board the ocean-sailing vessels and some are concerned with the lives and habits and natures of the sharks and whales and devil fish and other denizens of the deep, and still others are sketches of happenings at sea, some of them true, so the author alleges, and others evident products of the imagination. In the embodiment and presentation in words of the power and wonder and mystery of the sea this book does not quite equal Mr. Bullen's former effort. Some of the sketches show self-consciousness, no trace of which marred the "Cruise of the Cachalot," and occasionally one is compelled to suspect him of trying to do "fine writing." But these defects are to be found in only a few of the articles, and most of them are marked by the simplicity of narration, the sympathy with deep-sea life, the keen observation, the sensibility of feeling, that made the "Cruise of the Cachalot" as delightful a book of the ocean as has ever been published. The book has that vividness which comes only of thorough understanding of and sympathy with the subject. It is like a long row of brilliant word pictures of life at sea, in which the theme is now on top of the waters and now below their surface, and now on the deck of a sailing vessel, and again up in the crow's nest, or in the whaling boats. Mr. Bullen is keenly sensitive to the poetic significance of the changing moods of the sea and the bits of description which he gives here and there of the face of the waters, glow with color and are vivid in imagery. Evidently, he has himself felt the glamour, the splendor, and the exaltation of the sea and is able to shadow them forth for his readers. He knows pretty thoroughly also the habits and natures of the inhabitants of the ocean and is able to set right many a mistaken notion of the natural history people who have not had his opportunities for long and careful study of the creatures themselves. Whatever he says of whales and sea-elephants and pilot fish and all the other queer beings that people the ocean is interesting, because it is the result of the keen and constant observation of a man who wanted to find out the exact truth concerning them. And he has the knack, too, of weaving what he has learned into his interesting narrative and making it part of his pictures of the sea. Mr. Bullen would have done much better if he had not used in this book some of the incidents which appear in his other work. It is not quite fair for an author to shuffle the same things off upon his readers in this way, before they have had time to forget what they read such a little while before. And in the case of an author who has had so many strange experiences and seen so many queer things it certainly ought not to be necessary to use the same matter a second time in order to fill up his book. Apparently, a number of the sketches in "Idylls of the Sea" were written, and used in newspapers and magazines, before he wrote "The Cruise of the Cachalot," and the author has reprinted them just as they were without the revision which his now more practised pen might have given them.

"Idylls of the Sea." By Frank T. Bullen. D. Appleton & Co.: New York. For sale by C. C. Parker.]

History of the American Nation.

The Appletons have begun the publication of a series of books of weighty import which they call "the Twentieth Century Series," and have just issued the first volume in the list, "A History of the American Nation," by Andrew C. McLaughlin, who occupies the chair of American history in the University of Michigan. It is intended to meet the needs of high schools as a text book in the history of the United States, but it also gives for the general reader in convenient compass an excellent skeleton of the history of the American republic from the voyage of Columbus, which added an empire to Spain's possessions, down to the war of last summer, which took from her the last remnants of that imperial domain. At the close of each chapter there is a goodly list of authorities upon the events of which the chapter treats, so that the reader will know just where to look to fill in the outlines of the chapter. The purpose of the book is to trace the main outlines of national development and show how the American people came to be what they are. There is a clear account of the struggle of the nations of Western Europe for possession in the New World, followed by an outline of the formation and growth of the English colonies, the development and growth of political ideas, the difficulties and disorders of the Confederate period, the adoption of the Constitution, the effort to maintain national independence and the struggles and events that finally brought all the sections of the nation into a bond of stronger union. The author has treated the subject with the intention of bringing youthful readers to a realization of their political surroundings and of the duties of citizenship which will devolve upon them. For this reason he has paid particular attention to the rise of political parties, to the issues involved in elections, and to questions of government and administration. His treatment of the wars in which the United States has been involved is especially to be commended. He has not overburdened his story with details of battles, but has aimed to give a clear idea, a sort of bird's-eye view, of the strategic principles underlying each campaign and of the effect of the different battles upon the ultimate aims of the commanders. Another excellent thing which he does is to sketch clearly and rapidly the antecedents and development of the different sections of the country, so that the student may understand, at any given stage, why the popular feeling in that section took on its own peculiar tinge. In short, although his book is a text book, it gives at once an outline of the facts of history and a running philosophic interpretation of those facts which must

make it for even a dull student a live book, every part of which is in touch with his own times. Prof. McLaughlin does make the very great mistake, however, of not indicating, when it has occasionally happened, the opposition of popular feeling to governmental policy. For instance, when he touches upon President Cleveland's attempt to reinstate Queen Liliuokalani, he says nothing of the fact that Cleveland and his commissioner were nearly alone, in the whole nation, in their desire to crush the young republic. It would have been the part of justice to give some idea of the universal indignation which the President's action excited. A large number of maps and illustrations add value to the work.

[A History of the American Nation. By Andrew C. McLaughlin. D. Appleton & Co.: New York. Twentieth Century Series. For sale by C. C. Parker.]

F. Anstey's New Novel.

F. Anstey's "Love Among the Lions" will arouse a pleasurable anticipation among all those many thousands who have read his "Tinted Venus" and "Vice Versa," but it is an anticipation, alas, that the reading of the book will not fulfill. The author still shows something of that ingenuity of invention and that fertility in quaint conceit which made his earlier books such mines of entertainment. But the bubbling humor is conspicuously absent and of those delightfully absurd contrasts and those quaint surprises in his way of putting things, "Love Among the Lions" shows almost none. It is concerned with the stormy and exciting love affair of a modest and peace-loving tea-taster and his fiancé, the Spanish stepdaughter of a flabby and pompous teacher of elocution. The young woman yearned to be the temporary center of interest for the newspaper-reading public, to have her name in all the newspapers and on everybody's tongue, if only for one short day, and she announced to the amazed and horrified tea-taster that they must be married in a den of



EDWARD NOYES WESCOTT,
Author of "David Harum."
[From The Book Buyer.]

performing lions, or she would not marry him at all. The shy and retiring tea-taster consented, in the secret hope that the thing could somehow be made impossible. And after the excitement was all over and he and his affianced had been decorously wedded in the parish church he wrote this account of what really happened on that memorable night in the lions' cage in order to set himself and his wife right before the public. It is an ingenious sort of narrative and diverting in a way, but is not nearly the equal of his "earlier stories." Mr. Anstey is a master of the art of building a story out of airy nothings. The slightest product of his pen is always sure to be perfectly constructed, with quaint imaginings and unexpected turns of plot deftly joined together to make an amusing whole that is at once outrageously impossible and yet has every seeming of probability. It is not the least charm of Mr. Anstey's work that he is the master of a very pleasing style. His sentences follow one another with easy grace and his English has that satisfying, unconscious correctness which comes of knowing his mother tongue so well that he does not have to try to restrain himself from maltreating it. And that is something which can be said of few enough of the novel writers of the day, more's the pity!

[Love Among the Lions. By F. Anstey. D. Appleton & Co.: New York. For sale by C. C. Parker.]

"The Awakening."

It is rather difficult to decide whether Mrs. Kate Chopin, the author of "The Awakening," tried in that novel merely to make an intimate, analytical study of the character of a selfish, capricious woman, or whether she wanted to preach the doctrine of the right of the individual to have what he wants, no matter whether or not it may be good for him. It is true that the woman in the book who wanted her own way comes to an untimely end in the effort to get what she wants, or rather, in the effort to gratify every whim that moves her capricious soul, but there are sentences here and there through the book that indicate the author's desire to hint her belief that her heroine had the right of the matter and that if the woman had only been able to make other people "understand" things as she did she would not have had to drown herself in the blue waters of the Mexican Gulf. The scene of the story is laid in New Orleans and in a summer resort on the coast of the Gulf, and the book is concerned mainly with the mental and moral development of Edna, wife of Leonce Pontellier, a Kentucky woman married to a creole, after she discovers that she has fallen in love with Robert Lebrun, another creole. And as the biography of one individual out of that large section of femininity which may be classified as "fool women," the book is a strong and graceful piece of work. It is like one of Aubrey Beardsley's hideous but haunting pictures with their disfiguring leer of sensuality, but yet carrying a distinguishing strength and grace and individuality. The book shows a searching insight into the motives of the "fool woman" order of being, the woman who learns nothing by experience and has

not a large enough circle of vision to see beyond her own immediate desires. In many ways, it is unhealthily introspective and morbid in feeling, as the story of that sort of woman must inevitably be. The evident powers of the author are employed on a subject that is unworthy of them, and when she writes another book it is to be hoped that she will choose a theme more healthful and sweeter of smell.

[The Awakening. By Kate Chopin. Herbert S. Stone & Co.: Chicago.]

A Story of College Life.

Stanley Waterloo has written in "The Launching of a Man" a readable, but not too intensely interesting story of the life of a young man at college after his first year and of his battle with the world after he graduates, and of the love affairs which engross his sentiments during most of that time. It is a very splendid young animal whom he has chosen for his hero and the young fellow quite merits the success, both in love and life, which the author has allotted to him for his portion. It is an easy reading book, for Mr. Waterloo skips along over the surface of things and does not call upon the reader for any measurable effort of either thought or feeling. There are accounts of college pranks and college wars between freshmen and sophomores and of triumphs in examination, not always by fair means, and finally a long story of the hero's stern initiation into the practical things of life on a surveying expedition in the advance forces of the Santa Fé Railroad's transcontinental line. This portion does not read as if the author knew his subject intimately enough to warrant his writing about it. Or, at any rate, he has not made it seem as real as he has that portion of the book which tells of life at the University of Michigan, or of the pine woods of the Wolverine State. The book is not so clever or so strong as his collection of short stories recently reviewed in these columns, called "The Wolf's Long Howl." For his lack of ability to get below the surface, to deal with the roots of things, to penetrate below the obvious and the pleasing, does not make itself so manifest in the short story as it is bound to do in a longer and more ambitious effort.

[The Launching of a Man. By Stanley Waterloo. Rand, McNally & Co.: Chicago.]

"Story of the British Race."

The latest number of Appletons' Library of Useful Stories series is written by John Munro, who wrote also "The Story of Electricity," and is concerned with the British race. It is not so successful as have been most of the numbers in this series of condensed information, for the reason that the author has been so intent upon telling what certain things are not that he has not succeeded in making the reader clearly understand just what they are. He was hampered, of course, by the necessity of covering a great deal of ground in small space, but in his effort to give an idea of the importance of recent ethnological investigations he has wasted much space, and something of the reader's patience by dilating upon the theories which those investigations have proved to be wrong. Nevertheless, he has condensed into the little volume much valuable and interesting information, so that the general reader will find here within handy compass what was before available only in scattered volumes. Mr. Munro has made his little study all the more important by availing himself of the light which has been thrown on the science of ethnology by the modern studies and investigations in anthropology. These have very recently overturned many of the beliefs formerly held upon the descents and relationships of races and the reader will find in this little volume the latest results of those studies as they affect the British race. The book traces the origin of the different elements which compose the British race, its development after the fusing of these elements into one whole, and devotes several chapters to the English, Scotch, Welsh and Irish types, and in the final chapters makes have of many a fondly held belief concerning the place of the Celt. One of his conclusions is "that the first chapters of British history will require to be written again by the light of anthropology, and that our habitual views regarding ourselves must undergo a change."

[The Story of the British Race. By John Munro. The Library of Useful Stories. D. Appleton & Co.: New York. For sale by C. C. Parker.]

"A Little Legacy."

This is a collection of short stories by Mrs. L. B. Walford, the book taking the title of the first story. They are sketches of English life and are for the most part clumsily constructed and poorly told. They are not equal to the poorest of that crop of short stories which is turned out by the wholesale in this country every month by the magazines and literary weeklies. Why any American publisher, in these days of international copyright, should care to republish a book so weak, puerile and uninteresting, is one of those mysteries in the publishing business which the ordinarily sensible layman can never understand.

[A Little Legacy. By Mrs. L. B. Walford. Herbert S. Stone & Co.: Chicago.]

"Pursued by the Law."

A book of mysteries, surprises, suspicions, startling incidents, unexpected happenings, hidden motives and constantly sustained interest, is J. Maclaren Cobban's "Pursued by the Law." It starts out with a very mysterious murder, of which a number of people in the book may be guilty, but responsibility for which a noble young man takes upon himself because he believes the crime has been committed by his mother. Who really did the deed is the mystery which is kept up to the very end of the tale, and the efforts to track down the really guilty person furnish quite enough excitement to fill to overflowing the book's three hundred and odd pages. Everything comes out very happily in the end and the guilty one is punished and the falsely-accused recover their good names. It is a cleverly constructed story, well told, and brimfull of exciting incidents from beginning to end.

[Pursued by the Law. By J. Maclaren Cobban. Town and Country Library. D. Appleton & Co.: New York. For sale by C. C. Parker.]

Mark Twain's New Scheme.

The Vienna correspondent of the London Times has sent to that paper an account of a piece of literary work which Samuel Langhorne Clemens declares that he intends to do. The correspondent, who had his information from Mr. Clemens himself before that gentleman left Vienna a few weeks ago, writes as follows: "Mr. Clemens has kindly given me permission to telegraph to the Times some particulars of a pet scheme

of his to which he has already devoted a great deal of his time and which will occupy a great part of the remainder of his life. In some respects it will be unparalleled in the history of literature. It is a bequest to posterity, in which none of those now living and comparatively few of their grandchildren, even will have any part or share. This is a work which is only to be published 100 years after his death, as a portrait gallery of contemporaries with whom he has come into personal contact. These are drawn solely for his own pleasure in the work, and with the single object of telling the truth, without malice, and to serve no grudge, but, at the same time, without respect of persons or social conventions, institutions or pruderies of any kind. These portraits of men and women, painted with all their warts, as well as with every attractive feature which has caught his eye, will not be written in the style of Mark Twain's books, which their author anticipates will be forgotten by the time his gallery is published. Any humor they may contain will be entirely unsought. It must be inherent in the subject if it is to appear in the portrait.

"In Mr. Clemens's opinion, a work of the kind he proposes is only possible under the conditions he has laid down for himself. To use his own words:

"A book that is not to be published for a century gives the writer a freedom which he could secure in no other way. In these conditions you can draw a man without prejudice exactly as you know him and yet have no fear of hurting his feelings or those of his sons or grandsons. A book published 100 years hence, containing intimate portraits, honestly and truthfully drawn, of monarchs and politicians, bootblacks and shoemakers—in short, of all those varieties of humanity with which one comes in contact in the course of an active life of fifty years—cannot help being then valuable as a picture of the past. I have written a great deal of this book since I came to Vienna. During the rest of my life I mean to write in fresh portraits whenever they come vividly before my mind, whether they be of the present day or old acquaintances. To make such a book interesting for immediate publication it would be necessary for me to confine myself to the men of note. As it is, I choose them from my whole circle of acquaintances, and the undistinguished have about as good a chance of getting in as the distinguished. The sole passport to a place in my gallery is that the man or woman shall have keenly excited my interest. In 100 years they will all be interesting if well and faithfully described. We have lost a great deal in the past through a lack of books written in this way for a remote posterity. A man cannot tell the whole truth about himself, even if convinced that what he wrote would never be seen by others. I have personally satisfied myself of that and have got others to test it also. You cannot lay bare your private soul and look at it. You are too much ashamed of yourself. It is too disgusting. For that reason I confine myself to drawing the portraits of others."

It does not seem to have occurred to Mark Twain that he would have to hide the manuscript of such a book as well as Capt. Kidd secreted his treasure, if he wanted to be sure of keeping it from the public a hundred years. Mr. Clemens and his family will spend several months in London and will return to this country in October.

Books of Tomorrow.

Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. will soon publish the only authorized edition of Henry Seton Merriman's early novels. It will include "The Phantom Future," "Young Mistle," "Prisoners and Captives," and "Suspense," all revised, condensed, and in part rewritten by Mr. Merriman, who feels much aggrieved by their unauthorized publication in this country. They were written years ago and Mr. Merriman felt them to be so far below his later work that he wished to suppress them entirely, and had done so in England, at considerable financial loss to himself. But as they were published before the international copyright law went into effect, unscrupulous American publishers recently took what every right-minded person must feel to have been a dishonorable advantage of the author and issued them here. Mr. Merriman's next book, to be called "The Isle of Unrest," will be published next year. It is the only novel he has written since the appearance of "Roden's Corner."

"The Hooligan Nights," by Clarence Rook, a London journalist, is soon to be published in this country by Messrs. Henry Holt & Co. It consists of reminiscences of the actual Alf Hooligan, burglar, thief and counterfeiter, humorist and leader of the notorious Hooligan gang of London. Hooligan gives, through his biographer, considerable information regarding his many criminal pursuits, tinged it all with his light-hearted humor, for Mr. Rook generally reports him verbatim.

Miss Emma Raynor, whose first novel, "Free to Serve," dealing with Dutch life in the days of the patroons, was well received on its publication, some time ago, has ready a second venture in colonial fiction, this time, however, with Virginia for a background. "In Castle and Colony" will deal with the hardships of the Swedish colonists in Virginia, and is about to be published by Messrs. Herbert S. Stone & Co. of Chicago, who have also ready "Doc Horne," a volume of short stories, by George Ade, author of "Stories of the Streets and the Town."

Cy Warman's new novel of railroad life is entitled "Snow on the Headlight." It is said to picture dramatic phases of a great railroad strike. The book is to be published soon by D. Appleton & Co.

Next Month's Magazines.

The July Century will contain two articles on Sir Walter Scott. In one of them a descendant of one of Scott's most intimate friends will tell the pathetic story of the romance of Sir Walter's early life. An incident not mentioned by the writer, but of special interest to Americans, is the fact that a grandson of the girl whose failure to love him clouded the romancer's career, enlisted in the United States army, and fell fighting under Custer on the day that saw the young general and his command annihilated by the Indians. Sir William Forbes was Scott's lifelong friend, as well as his fortunate rival; and John Stuart Forbes was the name of the grandson who died in the American service at the age of 27.

In Scribner's, the Stevenson letters will contain several to Henry James on the art of fiction, upon which the two great novelists held divergent views. Senator Hear, who has one of the best Webster collections in this country, will write about his treasures, giving facsimiles and relating many entertaining anecdotes. Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson has written a short story entitled "Anne," which will appear in the same number. It will be remembered that Mrs. Stevenson has hitherto written an occasional short magazine story. She also

collaborated with her husband in "The New Arabian Nights" and "The Dynamiter."

The July number of the Pall Mall Magazine will contain an article by W. E. Henley on "The Hundred Best Novels," which will probably advance some very wayward views.

Early numbers of the Independent will contain articles by Edmund Gosse, Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, Maj.-Gen. Joe Wheeler, Gov. Roosevelt, and other well-known people, all of whom will write on subjects of immediate interest.

Appleton's Popular Science Monthly will contain an article by Dr. Charles C. Abbott, the geologist, on "The Antiquity of Man in North America." Dr. Abbott believes that the many attempts to modernize all traces of man on the eastern coast of North America "can safely be relegated to the limbo of misdirected energy." In the same number the new illuminant acetylene is described by Edward Renouf, and the many uses to which the gas can be put are pointed out. There is also a careful study of the "Geology of the Klondike Gold Fields," especially in relation to their probable future output of gold and the locations most likely to prove rich in that metal. The Rev. David Sprague will write of "The Scientific Method and Its Application to the Bible."

Books and Authors.

England's poet laureate is having a sad time of it even in his own country, where the people and the newspapers are saying that his recent "Madrigal" must have had its inspiration in "Mary Had a Little Lamb."

Richard Hovey, whose blank verse dramatic poems on the Arthurian legends were recently reviewed in these columns, has written a play for Mrs. James Brown Potter.

Maurice Hewlett wrote "The Forest Lovers" three times over, and then thought that it was finally finished. But afterward there came to him a vision of a woman dragging the dead body of a man across a clearing in a forest, and so the story was rewritten a fourth time and Maulfry was put into it.

As a result of the meeting that was held on the field of Naseby on the tercentenary of Cromwell's birthday, a scheme was started for a memorial library of England's great civil war. Although it is intended primarily to commemorate Oliver Cromwell, it is to be representative of all aspects of the strife from whatever point it may be viewed. The idea has met with a very enthusiastic response, and the village of Naseby is likely to become, by this means, another point of interest for the tourist.

Dr. A. Conan Doyle's first effort as a dramatist, a domestic comedy entitled "Halves," has just been presented in London and has been very well received. It is described as a very sweet and wholesome little play.

Another little bit of stray light has been thrown on the question of who wrote "Junius" by the London Athenaeum, which tells of a memorandum found in the papers of Admiral Sir Thomas Martin, recording a conversation he had had with the solicitor, a Mr. Abraham, who arranged the affairs of Lord Ashburton after that gentleman's death. Mr. Abraham declared that he found among Lord Ashburton's papers a corrected proof of one of the "Junius" letters, and that the corrections were in Lord Ashburton's handwriting, with which he was perfectly familiar.

The fifteen-volume edition of Kipling's works is not to be published by the Doubleday & McClure Co., as has been reported, nor, for that matter, by any one publishing house. It is an edition arranged for by the author and issued jointly by his authorized publishers—D. Appleton & Co., the Century Company and the Doubleday & McClure Co. It will be marketed by the book department of the H. B. Claflin Company.

A second edition of Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson's "Women and Economics" has been brought out by Messrs. Small, Maynard & Co., Boston. The text, except for a few unimportant corrections, remains the same, but a full index of subjects has been added. Mrs. Stetson herself is at present in England, where she has gone partly for rest and partly to attend the International Congress of Women, which is to be held in London the last of this month.

An edition de luxe of the poems of Stephane Mallarme, the elected "master poet" of Paris, is to be illustrated, as never book was illustrated, by designs drawn by Manet, Monet, Puvion de Chavannes, Morizot, Rodin, Renoir and Whistler.

WOMEN OF NOTE.

Ex-Empress Eugenie is a victim of the tea habit. She is said to drink thirty or forty cups a day.

Czarina Alix has become a golfer, and will introduce the game at the Russian court.

Mrs. Li Hung Chang has a more extensive wardrobe than any other woman. Her dresses number 3000.

Amateur photography is the chief diversion of the Princess of Wales. She never travels without her camera.

Olive Schreiner has never told any one her age, and there is no mention of the year of her birth in any of her biographies.

Mme. Annette Kowler, an American-taught Bulgarian, has gone to Turkey to practice dentistry in the harem of the Sultan.

Mrs. Susan Young Gates, a daughter of Brigham Young, is a delegate to the International Council of Women's London meeting.

Mrs. George Gould's children have a head nurse, two assistants, two governesses, two grooms and two footboys to minister to their wants.

Helen Gould has been elected a Spanish War Veteran. She already possesses the privilege of running with the New York fire department.

The presents sent to Queen Victoria on her eightieth birthday almost equal those of the last jubilee. The most magnificent came from the Indian Princes.

That Queen Wilhelmina ordered all the famous Waterloo battle pictures removed from the apartments where the peace delegates are meeting is cited as an evidence of her tact.

The Duchesse d'Uzes, one of the pronounced French Royalists, has perhaps started a regular Hobson kissing craze in Paris by publicly kissing Capt. Baratier, companion of Marchand in Africa.

Otero, the dancer, is said to be dazzling the eyes of the Parisians by the costume in which she appears at the Folies Bergeres. She wears nineteen rows of huge pearls around her neck; almost as many as Queen Margherita owns. Her gown of white silk has a pattern

embroidered in diamonds—so they say—enlivened by twenty uncut rubies and sapphires of enormous size.

It is said that the Queen of Sweden's enthusiasm for the Salvation Army and its works has caused a certain amount of dissatisfaction to be felt at court by those who do not feel in sympathy with the army's methods.

The late Rosa Bonheur was a headstrong romp in early childhood. The only way to keep her quiet was to give her a pair of scissors and paper to cut out silhouettes of the cat, the dog, or the horses at the neighboring cab stand.

When the Princess of Wales was in Rome, recently, she passed incognito as "Mrs. Smith." Under this excellent disguise she and her daughters dined at a restaurant, taking their turn at being served and having a good time generally.

Mrs. Carrie Jacobs Bond, the Chicago composer, has gone to Wisconsin to give a series of recitals. Mrs. Bond's programmes are composed entirely of her own music, as her songs and instrumental selections cover a remarkable range, including songs of childhood and stirring battle hymns.

Signora Lombroso seems to be almost as keen a psychologist as her distinguished husband. She has just been interviewing, in the hospital at Cagliari, fourteen of the girls who fell twenty-five feet from a balcony when the King and Queen of Italy were driving through the town, her object being to ascertain the exact feelings which such an accident arouses in the minds of the victims.

MEN OF NOTE.

Senator William A. Clark of Montana was once a clockmaker.

Joseph Leiter has by no means decided to drop the stock market. He is a constant visitor to Wall street.

J. Pierpont Morgan is an expert pool-player, and an evening rarely passes when he does not enjoy an after-dinner game.

Joel Chandler Harris, Georgia's famous author, breeder and poet, is to have an exhibit of Jersey cattle at the Paris Exposition.

Senator Depew has, on the desk of his New York private office, a little bust of Lincoln not quite completed. It was the work done by W. W. Story.

Ex-Representative Ben T. Cable is to furnish much of the money for the building of a chapter-house for the Zeta Psi Fraternity at the University of Michigan.

John Stura, superintendent of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, was formerly a telegraph operator at Hokendauqua, Pa. He is now receiving \$15,000 a year.

Sims Reeves says he lost \$400,000 during his career as a public singer because he was too conscientious to appear on the stage unless sure he could do his best.

"During the war of the rebellion," explains the Kansas City Journal, "one Capt. W. A. Peffer was a brave soldier, a loyal patriot, and an ardent follower of the flag."

The Rev. Dr. George Dana Boardman of Philadelphia, and his wife, will soon start on an extensive tour of foreign travel. They will spend some time in India, where Dr. Boardman was born.

Capt. Coghlan of the Raleigh is quoted as having said that the only person to whom a naval officer can speak his mind is the cook or the washwoman; and then he must carefully shut the front door.

Before Rear-Admiral Kautz left for Samoa, a young woman asked him whether he had ever "felt afraid in battle." "Once," he answered. "A stray ball knocked my cigar out of my mouth, and there wasn't another aboard."

Arthur C. Humphreys, former Spanish Vice-Consul at Norfolk, Va., was kind to a number of Spanish prisoners after the war, and now, in recognition of that fact, Admiral Cervera has sent him a large signed photograph of himself (the admiral.)

Secretary Gage has introduced into his department a custom which he first inaugurated in a Chicago bank. This is to have luncheon served in the building, so that all the clerks can meet each day at table and discuss the affairs of the office. These gatherings are called "Mr. Gage's cabinet meetings."

Brig.-Gen. Irving Hale is but 33 years old. He was born in Rochester, N. Y., but has lived in Colorado since he was a small boy. Through his own unaided efforts he obtained an appointment to the military academy at West Point, where for the entire four years he stood at the head of his class, graduating in 1884.



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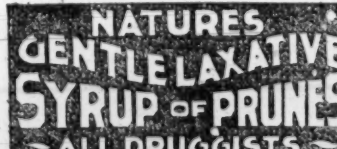
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NATURE'S
GENTLE LAXATIVE
SYRUP OF PRUNES
— ALL DRUGGISTS —

BUSINESS IN BRAZIL.

BIG CHANCES FOR AMERICANS AND AMERICAN TRADE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARA (Brazil,) May 15, 1899.—In closing my letters on Brazil I give you here the result of my investigations of the trade conditions and of the chances for American capital. During the past few months I have visited the chief cities of this republic. I have traveled in the neighborhood of 8000 miles, and have seen the principal industrial centers of the empire.

I believe that Brazil is in the infancy of its development. It will support a hundred people some day where it now supports one. It will be one of the richest countries of the globe, and it will pay Uncle Sam to cultivate it, and to insist that he gets his rights in it as one of the great traders of the world. Brazil has a territory almost as large as the United States, and one which includes more cultivable land. It contains more than half the people who live in South America. Its population is increasing, and it is steadily growing as a goods-consumer.

At present its exports amount to \$25,000,000 more than its imports, and still its imports figure up the tidy sum of \$100,000,000 a year.

We take about half of all that Brazil sells. We buy the most of her coffee and tens of millions of dollars' worth of her rubber. We get but little in exchange. Our exports to Brazil are only about one-fifth our imports, and we pay her a balance of about \$48,000,000 a year.

If we should stop buying, the officials of some of the best States would go hungry. Para would have a famine, and Sao Paulo would have to patch its pantaloons. The officials of these provinces rely upon their revenues from the export business. These are enormous, amounting to 25 cents a pound at the present rates on rubber, and 11 per cent. on coffee. The duties are, of course, paid by the consumers, so that every American who rides a rubber-tired bicycle has had to pay 25 per cent. into the treasuries of Para and Manaus, and every one who drinks a cup of coffee adds thereby to the support of the government of the coffee-growing States of Brazil.

Petty Taxes on American Trade.

You would think that Brazil ought to be grateful to us for this enormous trade. She may be so, but she has a queer way of showing it. She charges us a tariff on everything we sell to her, taxing us on some articles as much as 100 per cent. At times she makes what are called reciprocity treaties. Some of our goods go in nominally free, but indirectly every ship carrying American goods which comes to Brazil has to pay toll. In most of the harbors there is what is called expedi-

ente taxes. These are levies for some excuse or other. At Bahia the officials will ask the ships to pay so much for a new hospital. At Pernambuco they want something for a sailors' home and at Rio they blackmail you for harbor improvements.

Such taxes are levied not by law, but according to the ideas and tastes of the local officials. They are really a sort of blackmail, and the probability is that most of the money goes into the pockets of the men who levy the taxes. "In fact," said a leading railroad official to me the other day, "every one down here seems to be lying awake at night to think how he can squeeze a few milreis out of the foreigner without working for them."

Every man who comes down here to go into business must expect to pay a tax for the privilege. There is not a merchant or mechanic in Rio who does not pay a tax. The bootblack pays for the right to black your shoes. Every store pays for the privilege of opening its doors, and every contract, note and check must bear its stamp.

It seems to me that the United States has been discriminated against as to government contracts. At least this has been the case in the past. Brazilian coal until now has all come from England, and it was only last year that American firms were allowed to compete for government supplies. Then Minister Bryan and Consul-General Seegar secured the right to competitive business, and 120,000 tons of coal were put up for decision in this way. Our coal companies should study this market. Brazil uses \$3,000,000 worth of English coal annually.

Chances for Our Electrical Companies.

The Brazilians are rapidly adopting electricity. There are towns of 10,000 and 15,000 inhabitants in Southern Brazil which have electric lights. The city of Sao Paulo, which has 200,000 population, is well equipped in this respect. There is a good electric-light system here in Para, although the poles are placed in the center of the sidewalk. I find that the Brush arc lights are used in Manaus, a thousand miles up the Amazon.

Rio is still lighted by gas. It is a city of 700,000 people, and a good electric-light plant could make a fortune for its owners. At present the gas company has, I believe, an exclusive franchise, but this could easily be set aside or compromised.

Petropolis, which is in the mountains back of Rio, and which is a favorite summer resort of the Brazilians, has an electric plant, the power of which is generated by a mountain stream. This plant not only lights the city, but many of the houses, and, among others, that of Minister Bryan.

At present nearly all the railroads of Rio de Janeiro are moved by horse or mule power. The electrical franchises would be worth a great deal. The city is surrounded by suburbs, and the Brazilians would patronize the electric railroads well. They are a lazy people. The climate is such that no one cares to walk two blocks if he can ride, and in proportion to the population the street-car travel would be very great.

Sao Paulo (200,000) still has horse cars. Para is arranging for an electric railroad, although at present the street cars are hauled by mules. Manaus has about completed an electric railroad. This is owned by an American firm. Bahia (200,000) still relies upon horse

cars, although the Germans are scheming to get hold of the electric-railway franchises.

I am told that there is a big German syndicate which has agents going about through Brazil and picking up everything good in the way of electricity. They have already gotten their hands to a certain extent on Rio, having built there the Villa Isabella tramway, with the idea of equipping it electrically.

They have secured in Sao Paulo, and are negotiating for roads in Pernambuco. Pernambuco has about two hundred thousand people. It is flat, and car lines could be operated without much power. The street-car rates are lower, however, than they are with us. The fares are from 1½ to 3 cents a trip. At the same time, labor is very cheap, and most of the lines are operated at a profit.

There are telephone companies all over Brazil. You will not find a town of any size which has not one. The most of them pay dividends.

Investment in Steam Railroads.

Brazil is growing very fast as to railroad lines. Its railways now have a length of about nine thousand miles, and there is an equal amount under survey or in course of construction. The English own some of the best of these properties, and they are scheming to get hold of others.

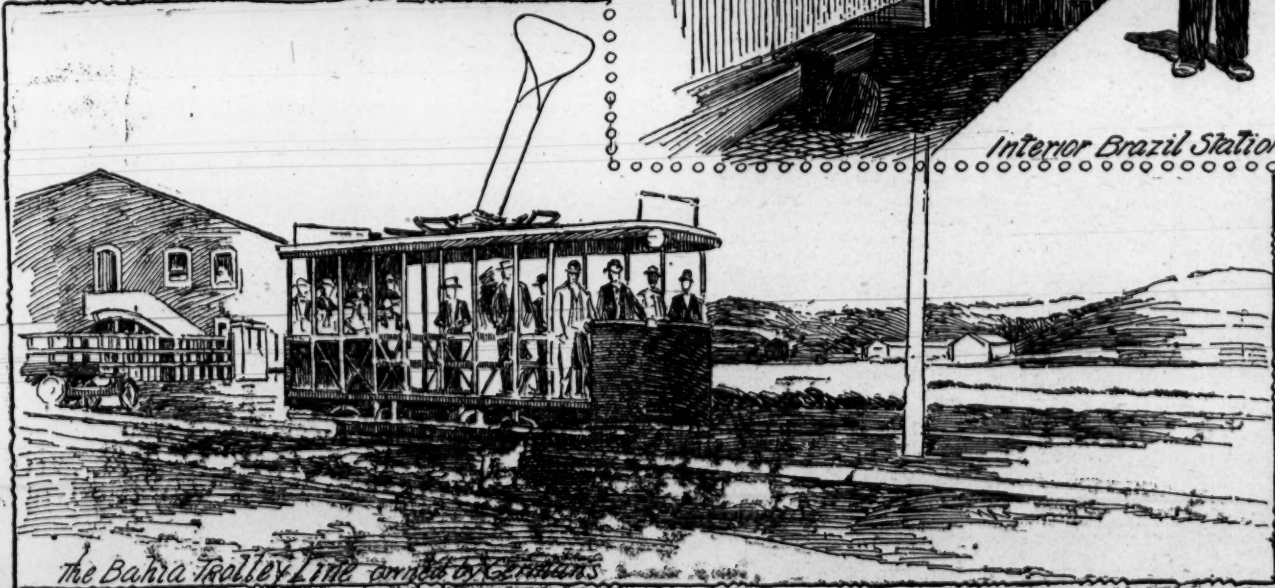
At present the government has about three thousand miles of lines, but these are poorly administered and do not pay. I doubt if any business managed by South American officials can ever pay. Every official expects to make a squeeze or a percentage out of all the money which comes into his hands. The result is that the government roads are badly managed and poorly administered.

The losses have been so great that a law has been recently passed authorizing the leasing of the government railroads, and it is probable that they will eventually go into the hands of English capitalists. The most of the railways have been constructed under a guarantee from the government of 6 per cent. or 7 per cent. on the capital invested, and many of them are now worked on that basis.

One of the most profitable roads in the world is that which runs up the mountains from Santos to Jundiahy. This road has paid as much as 50 per cent. dividends, and for years it paid 10 per cent. semi-annually. The road was first built with a government guarantee of 5 per cent. It had a capital of \$10,000,000. It increased this to \$15,000,000, and it has now made its capital \$28,000,000. It is now paralleling its lines in order to accommodate the enormous business which goes over it. It is the only connection which Santos has with the interior, and the enormous coffee shipments which go out from that port are brought from the plantations on this railroad. The trade of Santos amounts to \$75,000,000 a year.

The road shoots out of Santos to the foot of the mountains. Here the locomotives are taken off, and the cars are dragged up the hill by stationary engines, which wind and unwind immense steel-wire cables, to which the cars are attached.

On nearly all of the roads of Brazil there are first, second and third-class cars. Few of them have sleepers, and the cars, as a rule, are by no means as good as ours. The Brazilian Central has a Pullman system, so



that you can go from Rio Janeiro to Sao Paulo by sleeper.

Most of the trains, however, have only day coaches. The charges for baggage are **very heavy**. My trunks have usually cost me more than my railroad ticket. Nothing but a single handbag is allowed to be taken into the carriages. The man who brings more is not allowed to pass through the gates until he has handed it over to the express and baggage men. This is very inconvenient, especially as no baggage is checked which looks at all fragile or which is not carefully wrapped.

Money in Steamships.

I am told that there is a great deal of money in Brazilian steamships. The line on which I came to Para from Rio was the Brazilian Lloyd. This line has a monopoly of the coasting trade of Brazil. It has a large number of ships, which go from port to port, and which are always loaded with passengers and freight. Formerly it made a great deal of money, but since it has gone into the hands of the government it has steadily lost. Its ships are first-class steamers of from 2000 to 3000 tons, made in England and well equipped in every respect. I am told that the line will probably be for sale soon, and if it would be a good investment for American capital.

We should have a line of steamships from New York to Rio de Janeiro and the other ports on the east coast of South America. It is along this coast that the most of our trade with South America is, and this trade amounts to much more than \$100,000,000 a year. Upon nearly every dollar of it we have to pay a percentage to the European steamships for carrying the goods.

They Discriminate Against Us.

They discriminate against us and work in favor of their own countries. This is so even with some of the foreigners who operate with American capital down here. I heard of a German house not long ago which does a business of importing. It brings in about eighty-five thousand packages every month, its capital comes from the United States, but it boasts that it gets its imports almost exclusively from Germany.

Indeed, a number of foreign transportation companies have combined against the United States to drive some of the steamers on the other side of the Atlantic out of the Brazilian market. They formed a trust last year and reduced the freight rates on coffee to about 10 cents a bag. When they had succeeded and had the field to themselves they raised the rate to 30 cents a bag, at which it stands at present.

This same combination charges a higher rate on all

ally good Portuguese or Spanish scholars. They have spent years in South America and know the people and trade thoroughly. They take things easily, and are content with small profits. They give from six to nine months' credit, and ask no payments until after the receipt of the goods.

Things That Would Pay.

There are a number of things down here which are worth investigation. The matter of an American bank is one. Our trade with Brazil last year amounted to \$136,000,000. Almost the whole of it was done in European exchange. An American bank at Rio de Janeiro, with branches at Sao Paulo, Santos, Bahia, Pernambuco, Para and Manaos could make big money. Interest rates here range from 10 per cent. upward. You can get good loans of 1 per cent. a month, and 1½ and 2 per cent. are not uncommon. The banks charge for everything, discount rates are high and all of the European banks, as far as I can learn, are making money.

It would seem to me that a big fortune might be made by a cold-storage company which would put up such plants in the larger cities. None of the Brazilian towns have cold storage houses, and meat and other things cannot be kept from one day to another. Take Pernambuco, a city of 200,000 people. The meat which is sold in the market must be eaten the day it is killed. It must be sold before it begins to spoil or the market inspectors will condemn it.

The result is that the price changes from hour to hour during the day. When the market opens you will see over each butcher's stall a little slate, on which is marked the price of meat. As the day goes on the butcher rubs out the figures and changes the prices, so that meat which is worth 8 cents a pound at 7 o'clock in the morning, is offered for 4 cents a pound at noon. Indeed, dried beef in that market brings more per pound than fresh meat. If there were a cold-storage plant the meat could be kept as long as is desired, and vegetables, eggs and fruits could be stored away to await high prices.

I think there is money here in ice, vegetables and fruits. The State of Sao Paulo imports nearly everything it uses, and onions and other vegetables are brought from Portugal to be sold in the markets of Brazil. I saw apples and grapes for sale in Rio which had come from Spain, and there are all sorts of tropical fruits which could be easily raised here which are imported. As to ice, that which is sold is of an inferior order, and it brings high prices. An American ice

tidy little boat, with finely-pointed and rounded bow and stern.

The cedar logs he split into stripes about an eighth of an inch thick and pointed at the ends. These he used to sheathe the inside of the canoe.

To fashion the gunwale and the ribs was not such an easy matter. Taking his two saplings he made four long cedar strips about 1½x½ inches and just of sufficient length to bend round the top inside body of the canoe and meet evenly at bow and stern. These pieces were first steamed in the hollow of an old log until sufficiently pliable, then neatly bending them to the required shape he bound two round the inside upper edges of the craft, making a substantial frame. The other two he used as a gunwale.

He next gave his attention to the ribs, shaping them from cedar with his knife, steaming and bending them to fit tightly each in its own particular place from stem to stern. The ribs were about two inches wide, pointed at both ends, so as to fit tightly into notches prepared for them in the frame, and were of different lengths, according to their respective positions, those toward the ends being proportionately shorter than those at the center or widest part of the canoe. Three cedar cross-bars, which served the double purpose of seats, were then tightly bound across the frame, and nothing remained but to make the canoe watertight.

A mixture of melted pine gum and charcoal smeared over the joints and allowed to harden, and the little craft was ready for launching. When finished it was about 9 feet long by 2½ feet wide at the center, and so light that a man could carry it upon his shoulders for miles at a time.

J. M'LEAN FRENCH.

IS BRAIN TELEGRAPHY POSSIBLE?

[Literary Digest:] Sig. Marconi has proved to the whole world that, by the use of his apparatus, messages can be passed through space, for great distances, from brain to brain, in the entire absence of any known means of physical communication between two widely-separated stations.

To explain, or even to express, the modus operandi of what occurs, it is necessary, in the present state of science, to assume the existence of that ethereal medium pervading space which has become for many reasons an indispensable scientific assumption, and also the existence of movements, tremors, or waves of energy, propagated through the ether, from the generating to the receiving station.

Now, if a small electric battery can send out tremors or waves of energy which are propagated through space for thirty miles or more, and can then be caught and manifested by a sensitive mechanical receiver, why may not such a mechanism as the human brain—which is perpetually, while in action, decomposing its own material, and which is in this respect analogous to an electric battery—generate and emit tremors or waves of energy which such sensitive "receivers" as other human brains might catch and feel, although not conveyed to them through the usual channels of sensation? Why might not such a battery as, say, the brain of Mr. Gladstone, radiate into space, when in action, quasi-magnetic waves of influence which might affect other brains brought within the magnetic field of his great personality, much as the influence of a great magnet deflects a small compass needle? Many men (some perhaps of Mr. Gladstone's own colleagues) would admit their experience of such a quasi-magnetic force in his case, a predisposing and persuasive influence quite apart from and independent of the influence of spoken words.

ICE-BREAKERS FOR POLAR EXPLORATION.

A great deal has appeared in print lately about ice-breakers employed by the Russians and built upon American lines. The effectiveness of these boats is phenomenal. The 3000-horse power American ice-breaker *Sainte Marie* is credited with steaming easily through ice two and one-half feet thick and with breaking down ice walls fifteen feet high. According to Nansen, the ice walls in the Arctic regions rarely attain the height of twenty-five feet. The polar sea is free from ice over a third of its surface, and in summer all the ice is more or less rotten. Hence, it is figured by authorities that an ice-breaker of 2000-horse power could find her way swiftly to the North Pole from latitude 78 deg. N., a distance of 720 miles. Two ice-breakers of 1000-horse power each would make even better work of it. Allowing for ice from four to seven feet thick, they would reach their goal in twelve days. As the ice-breakers would have a distinct commercial value after their return, there is, it is argued, absolutely no valid reason why a trip to the Pole should not be made forthwith.

NEW LEATHERS FOR SHOES.

At one time coarse russet shoes of the heaviest material were doled out to slaves on the Southern plantations, and russet shoes were long associated in the mind of the negro with servitude. For years after the war, Southern darkies refused to wear them, but now when colored shoes are so general the old prejudice has died away, and as many russets are sold South as elsewhere. Tanners, it is noted, by a trade authority, are always introducing something new, and colored leathers were but an incident. There are large quantities of small Russian horse hides being imported now and tanned into what is called coltskin, and made into shoes. Western cowhide is made into a fine imitation kangaroo and alligator, and frequently counterfeits calfskin. There is a great foreign demand for American "upper leathers," which has increased so rapidly that exports are now nearly double the shipments of sole-leather.

[New York Evening Post:] A correspondent asks for an answer in this column to the question, "Apart from Wagner's works what is the greatest opera that has ever been written?" It would be easier to answer the question, "What is the best opera written in each country?" and even that would elicit various opinions. An Italian would probably say Rossini's "Barber of Seville," or Verdi's "Aida;" a Frenchman would say "Carmen," or "Faust;" a German might prefer Mozart's "Don Juan," Weber's "Euryanthe," or Beethoven's "Fidelio." No one is authorized to dictate a categorical answer.

There is a movement on foot among certain rich New York music-lovers to engage Lamoureux as conductor for a permanent orchestra there. This is the fourth season that the proposition has been made to him, says the Boston Herald. It is to be hoped that the effort may be successful, as the great Frenchman has lost a fortune in Paris while attempting to popularize Wagner's "Lohengrin," a few years ago.



THE BEST-PAYING RAILROAD IN SOUTH AMERICA.

shipments of goods from New York to Brazil than it does from the European ports to Brazil. Some of the commission merchants of Rio Janeiro find it more profitable to ship flour from New York to Rio by way of Hamburg taking it over three thousand miles of additional ocean travel, and thereby getting a lower freight.

Consul-General Seegar says that one of the leading agricultural houses of Sao Paulo is forced to buy its iron of Europe, although the prices offered by American houses are lower. This is on account of the heavy freight rates from New York. Flour carried from New York to Rio pays a freight rate of 85 cents per barrel, while flour from Hamburg to Rio pays less than 70 cents a barrel. This system is carried on as to all sorts of importations. The Germans and the English fight us in every possible way, and the Germans are by no means scrupulous as to the honesty of their methods.

Smart German Traders.

Today the Germans are the best traders in South America. They are pushing their way into every port, and their merchants are to be found in every town. From Kaiser Wilhelm down they are doing all they can to further the trade interests of their country, and are succeeding. I have written how they have gobbled up the lowest province of Brazil. I find them in business here at Para. They own rubber plantations up the Amazon, and have their mercantile house on the frontiers of Ecuador and Bolivia.

They are doing quite a good deal in banking. They have one bank in Brazil which has a capital of more than \$2,000,000, and another in the Argentine with a capital of \$4,000,000, while there is a third in Chile whose capital is equal to that of the Brazilian bank. I am told that they have been buying nitrate property in Chile recently, and that they have put a great deal of money into railroads in Venezuela.

There is no end of small German enterprises. You find coffee houses here run by them, they have breweries scattered from one end of South America to the other, and there is a big tanning interest in Southern Chile which is run by them. They are by far the best pushers with regard to opening commercial houses in new centers. I found them selling goods in interior Bolivia and in the mountains of Peru, and I met the drummers of German houses every day. These drummers are usu-

ally good Portuguese or Spanish scholars. They have spent years in South America and know the people and trade thoroughly. They take things easily, and are content with small profits. They give from six to nine months' credit, and ask no payments until after the receipt of the goods.

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DRAFTING DESIGNS ON SAND.

THE INDIAN USED ONLY AN AX, A KNIFE AND NOTCHED STICK TO BUILD A BOAT.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

Given but an ax and a knife by way of tools, with never a screw, nail or bit of manufactured material, and the cleverest boat-builder would throw up in despair the job of building any sort of craft except a raft. And yet such a task under similar conditions I have seen done by an ignorant savage in the wilds of Northern Canada, about half way between New York and Klondike.

Leaving his bark wigwam early in the morning the Indian disappeared in the bush, an ax on his shoulder and carrying a keen-bladed hunting-knife. During the course of the day he returned with a huge roll of birch bark, two long saplings, a number of split cedar logs and a bundle of spruce roots.

Having deposited his burden on the beach he proceeded to draft the lines of his little craft upon the sand. Next he took his measurements with a notched stick and from these measurements drew designs upon the bark much as a tailor chalks his patterns upon cloth. He then deftly cut it to the required sizes and shapes, and having previously scraped and split his spruce roots until they resembled the strips of cone used for chair-seating, he neatly sewed the odd-looking pieces of bark together until the whole took on the shape of a

AT THE THEATERS.

ADENVERITE in Chicago, who writes me that he is still a Maud Adams enthusiast, despite some misgivings created by her performance of Juliet, says of the Frohman excursion into Shakespeare: "The signal feature of it all is its excellence as a production. Miss Arthur, who was the spring Juliet in Chicago, and who spent \$40,000 in mounting and costuming her revival of the tragedy, gained no such effects as these. Miss Arthur's scene painters were garish. Everything was sacrificed to color. The modern and ancient were hopelessly mixed. The contrary is found in the Frohman production, where each touch seems to have been consistent and careful. There are few anachronisms. Of course, Mr. Frohman's 'version' of the immortal love story is at times laughable, for he has cut unmercifully and combined scenes that are impossible of combination, but his mounting and stage pictures are as beautiful as they well can be. No more vivid scene has been presented than the street turmoil between the followers of the rival houses in the first act, while the ballroom scene, not so elaborate as in the Arthur performance, was nevertheless far better done. It is said that there is but one person in the world who really believes Miss Adams can play Juliet and that is Mr. Frohman. If he is contented in this belief, then his happiness ought not, perhaps, to be destroyed. It is, in truth, a strange and wonderful reading this undoubtedly magnetic little westerner gives, but, oh, it isn't Juliet! The potion scene was hopelessly hysterical, and the best that can be said for the balcony feature was that it was charming and pretty. An extraordinary feature of the performance was the effect Miss Adams obtained from one scene the average Juliet makes nothing of. This is where the love-lorn heroine seeks advice of the friar and is given the sleeping draught. This bit was worked up wonderfully well, and Juliet's exit was followed impulsively by the most enthusiastic applause. It was certainly unfortunate that the test scene came so soon after and was so lamentably weak. Mr. Faversham is not the worst Romeo in the category, but it must be remembered that most Romances are a pretty sorry lot. One was continually deploring his lack of a dress suit, for it really seemed that he ought to have been making love in a parlor and that presently he would give a Pinero epigram. Mr. Faversham can never be Shakespearean, nor can Mr. Hackett, whose Mercutio was rather the best thing of the evening. And altogether one reads with some comfort Mr. Frohman's programme assurance that 'next season Miss Adams will resume her tour with "The Little Minister" and Mr. Hackett and Mr. Faversham will continue in the successes in which they have lately appeared.'—[Denver Post.]

An interesting fact concerns the manner in which Mary Anderson (now Mrs. de Navarro) secured her box for Miss Maude Adams' debut as Juliet at the Empire Theater, New York City. It is known that Mrs. de Navarro had no intention of going to the theaters during her present visit to this country. She had not, in fact, been in an American place of amusement for over fifteen years. But that famous Juliet of the past—that lovely Galatea, grand Hermione, enrapturing Perdita—could not resist the temptation to witness the debut, as the sad-eyed, love-lorn daughter of the house of Capulet, of a young actress of whom she had heard so much, and who was playing child parts when "Our Mary" left the stage. Perhaps she remembered her own first appearance as Juliet, when she had to borrow most of her dresses from the wife of the proprietor of the theater in which she was playing in Louisville, Ky., and apart from her sympathy with the profession, was anxious to see how it would be with Maude Adams, already loved by all playgoers, who was going to play Juliet for the first time and in the most fashionable theater in America, where the seats could have been sold over and over again, so great was the interest of the public in it, before an audience representing the wealth, fashion, beauty and culture of the metropolis, and under the guidance of a manager of unlimited resources, courage and enterprise. At all events, Mrs. de Navarro decided to go, but reached that decision only on the Saturday before the performance, and then she was unable to secure seats on her application by telephone to the box office. Maybe, womanlike, she then wanted more than ever to go to the Empire. In her difficulty, she wrote to Mr. Frohman's representatives, asking if there were any possible way by which she could secure two, three or four desirable seats in the orchestra. She had, perhaps, heard that for the few boxes to be sold there were about four hundred applications. Now, Mr. Frohman has always discouraged the speculators, and his representatives could not, therefore, refer the lady to them. His attention was, however, called to Mrs. de Navarro's request, and he promptly did the graceful thing. He sent her his private box, with his compliments, and a letter which the lady considered charming. This box has always been occupied by Mr. Frohman's family on opening nights, and had never been used for any other purpose on these occasions since the theater was built, seven years ago, and seldom, if ever, at any other time. The result was that Thomas Shea, the business manager of the Empire Theater, had to send a friend quietly to these very speculators with whom he was at war, in the interest of his manager, and have four seats purchased. These, in the last row of the orchestra, were occupied by Mr. Frohman's folks. As is already well known, Mrs. de Navarro went behind the scenes after the potion episode, took little Miss Adams in her arms and warmly congratulated her on the success she had achieved.

The following eminently sensible communication has been sent to the dramatic editor of the Washington Post, and it has a local application which Los Angeles audiences might well afford to heed:

"In behalf of theater-goers, to whom the artistic harmony of the play is essential to its enjoyment, I should like to say a few words on a subject much talked of by the few, but, alas, too little heeded by the many players who otherwise shun the inartistic, but are lacking in this one respect. It is the matter of cur-

tain calls. The past season it has been especially noticeable that after an effective exit or the final thrilling tableau of a powerful scene, regardless of the illusion of ideal in the minds of the audience, the actors return, still in their characters, to the painted scene which only a moment previous they have made real by their art. The illusion vanishes; instead of harmony, we have discord. We say, 'It is but a play after all, and the heroes are but play-actors.' The object of theater-going is defeated; for why do we go save for the illusion and harmony an artist presents to our minds?

"Of the plays most recently seen here, 'Nathan Hale,' by the Goodwins, and 'Romeo and Juliet,' by Maude Adams, William Faversham and James K. Hackett, have contained the most glaring examples of misplaced curtain calls. In the former, at the end of the third act, when Nathan and Alice escape through the enemy's lines, and can be heard galloping off in the distance, while the British officer stands baffled, too dazed to move, the curtain rises on Nathan, Alice and the officer, with clasped hands, bowing to the audience. The picture was spoiled, the enthusiasm dampened. In the potion scene of 'Romeo and Juliet,' when the audience had been roused to excitement as the curtain rose several times over the prostrate body of Juliet and then on Juliet, standing up, the same thing occurred. Again, in the tomb, Romeo and Juliet were suddenly resurrected.

"In direct contrast, the Mercutio of Mr. Hackett died when he left the scene. The actor, the man, came before the curtain to acknowledge the applause. Mercutio was dead. Coming before the curtain in this manner satisfied the audience and preserved the artistic harmony so much desired. Was it not a better method?"

The Week's Attractions.

Houdini, styled the "King of handcuffs" and "mystery of mystery," is exploited as the star feature of the Orpheum's bill for tomorrow evening, and the remainder of the week. Houdini has created a furore by his performances on the stage and off it, as well. His trick of removing handcuffs from his wrists has puzzled the police from Gotham to the Coast, and we are promised that his illusions are of the most novel and unique character. He is assisted by his wife, and the pair are said to give a most edifying performance.

McAvoy and May, who achieved a reputation as fun-makers here some time since, are a pair of rollicking comedians who do a knockabout act that "goes" everywhere. The Ardenberg brothers, comedy acrobats and jugglers; Antonio Vargas, an operatic baritone; Johnstone Bennett, in her fine character impersonations, and Henri French, the great bicycle rider, are also on the bill.

Plays and Playgoers.

"Pinafore" has been revived in London.

Mrs. James Brown Potter has been receiving social attention in London.

A. H. Canby has brought over a farce which has an automobile as its theme.

James Lane Allen's "The Choir Invisible" is to be made into a play for Henry Jewett.

Marie Jansen and Pauline Hall will both be in traveling vaudeville companies next season.

John Drew is to appear in "The Tyranny of Tears," in which Charles Wyndham has made a success in London.

Mrs. Langtry has definitely decided to return to the stage. She will be her own manager, and use a society melodrama.

Nat C. Goodwin will give the Londoners "An American Citizen" and "Mizoura" in place of "The Cowboy and the Lady," which they do not like.

De Wolf Hopper has contracted to give "El Capitan" in London with a purely American company. Nellie Bergen will be the prima donna of this company.

The feature of Modjeska's repertoire next season and for which the most elaborate preparations are being made, will be her new play of "Marie Antoinette."

Loie Freear, the London music hall singer, who has become a celebrity in New York since she appeared in "The Man in the Moon," weighs eighty pounds.

Three times, says a contemporary, Sara Bernhardt has been on the verge of bankruptcy, but friends have come to her assistance. This report is again denied.

Charles Dickson will return to the vaudeville stage the end of this month. He has secured as his assistant Miss Kate Osterman. Mr. Dickson has a new sketch.

Cissie Loftus has decided to remain in this country. If she goes to England it will be to fill a few engagements made some time ago. Later she will come back to stay.

Maurice Grau has offered Emma Calvé \$90,000 if she will come to this country and sing next year. He has agreed to contract for sixty performances at \$1500 a performance.

Already the stealing of the baby, Marion Clark, has incited the writers of sensational plays. "Kidnaped in New York" is announced, and others with the same theme are under way.

A New York publisher has just issued a souvenir of Julia Marlowe, showing her in twelve characters and twenty half-tone illustrations from drawings and photographs made for the purpose.

After a run of thirty-five weeks, Viola Allen closed her season in Boston last week. The total receipts of the season are said to have been nearly \$400,000, and her share will amount to \$50,000.

Anent "The Belle of New York," a Melbourne, Australia, critic, says: "Australians don't like American plays, American artists, American humor, nor much of anything in any shape that is American."

Stanislaus Stange has written a libretto for a new comic opera, "The Singing Girl," in which Alice Neilson will appear next season. Harry B. Smith has furnished the lyrics and Victor Herbert the music.

"He helped the poor and the weak, he took no favor from the rich or the powerful, his judgment seldom failed him, and when it did he was the first to say so." This is the London Saturday Review's epitaph on Sarcy, the critic.

Ernest Hogan, the negro singer and composer, heads a party of twenty-five black-and-yellow boys that has started for a tour of Australia, China, Japan, Manila and thence to the Paris exposition. The cake walk will be a feature of the performance.

Loie Fuller has secured a theater in the Paris exposition grounds in which she will appear during the entire time of the exposition, and will use the theater

solely for her own dancing. Miss Fuller writes from Paris that the theater will only seat about five hundred, and therefore her audiences will be compelled to pay quite heavily to witness her new dances.

Moritz Moszkowski recently said of the younger composers that they are like the new small-caliber rifles—they have great carrying power, but do little execution. An American critic said he would be nearer the truth if he spoke of their lack of stopping power.

The souvenir issued for the one hundred and fiftieth performance of "Zaza" is a booklet of the play, bound in scarlet and gold paper, containing a history of the play and illustrations of various scenes in the play; portraits of Mrs. Loelle Carter and David Belasco.

Assisted by Frank Cooper, Ellen Terry has introduced London to a new one-act play called "Variations," in which she is obliged to assume half a dozen different characters. Her greatest success seems to have been scored as a cockney washerwoman. The play runs about forty minutes, and was produced at a benefit matinee. It proved very successful.

It is said that Mrs. Sam T. Jack will not marry her brother-in-law, to whom her husband practically left her in his will. Of the late manager's estate, valued at \$250,000, the widow receives one-third, the brother, one-third and the parents of the testator, the remaining third.

In the past theatrical season, 114 new plays were given in New York. Of these, ten were acted in German, sixty-four were the work of American writers, thirteen were acknowledged adaptations of French originals, nineteen were by Englishmen and German writers supplied the original for four.

Much speculation is aroused as to what Ada Rehan will now do. Some think that, as her health is not good and her means comfortable, she will retire from the stage. She has suddenly changed her plans, cabling to Mr. Daly's business manager, Richard Dorney, that she will not leave Paris, as she first intended.

Sara Bernhardt announces her production of "Hamlet" as "The tragic history of Hamlet, a drama in fifteen scenes, by William Shakespeare, translated by Eugene Moremel and Marcel Schwab." The version takes no liberties with Shakespeare. Sara Bernhardt wears a suit of black silk, with a cloak of crepe de chene.

Clement Scott, the veteran dramatic critic, whose writings for so many years appeared in the columns of the Daily Telegraph of London, is correcting the last proofs of his "Reminiscences," which the Macmillan Company will bring out as soon as completed. Mr. Scott's peculiar individuality, his broad acquaintance among dramatists and actors, and his long career among the most famous journalists of the latter half of this century should justify us in expecting memoirs of more than usual interest.

Sometimes an audience likes to poke fun at an actor when a reasonable pretext is afforded. At an interminably long performance of "Monte Carlo," with Charles Fechter in the character of the hero, the curtain rose for the last act at 12:45 in the morning. Fechter was discovered sitting in a contemplative attitude. He neither moved nor spoke. Just then a clear, sad voice in the gallery exclaimed, "I hope we are not keeping you up, sir!" The effect may be imagined.

The burlesque prepared at the Shaftesbury in London is to be made up of episodes from "In Gay New York," "The Whirl of the Town" and other Casino successes. The more characteristically American episodes have been selected, as it was that kind of fun that proved successful in "The Belle of New York" in London. It was found that the public cared most for the things which it was not expected to understand. Certain points that were supposed to be comprehensive to British humor proved the least effective.

"Domestic infelicity," says A. H. Hummel, the New York lawyer, "is as rare among actors and actresses as in the most secluded and conservative society. My experience has proven to me that there is more virtue in the theatrical profession and less cause for disorder among actors than there are in the ranks of the wealthy society people. Of course, it must be conceded that a woman on the stage is more exposed to temptation than her sisters in private life, and also that the nomadic character of their lives makes home life the exception. But actors and actresses work hard. Their time is pretty fully taken up with their profession, and they have no time to think of amours and intrigues."

The New York Sun states authoritatively that Mme. Lehmann has not worn stays on the stage in years, except in certain parts; that Mme. Sembrich not only believes in the corset, but also defends its use; that Mme. Suzanne Adams never wears corsets on the stage, chiefly because there is not the slightest reason why she should; that Mme. Calvé is a devotee of the corset, as can be detected by anybody who sees her in "Carmen"; that Mme. Schumann-Heink has the German effectation for the corset; that Mme. Melba for the past few seasons has been drawing the strings a little bit tighter than formerly, and that Mme. Eames appears so much in flowing draperies that the corset is not very necessary for her.

DUSE.

Afar, beneath Italian skies
She learned the secrets of her art.
And with them found the pain that lies
Deep-rooted in each human heart.
(She hears the dirge of wind and sea
Moan ever for humanity.)

Alone she broods on mortal woes,
Enshrouded in a mist of tears;
The agony of life she knows—
She feels the throb of dread and fears.
(And on the stage her art lays bare
The picture of the world's despair.)

Then, with a lighter touch, her hand
Limns rainbow tints across the scene.
Glad smiles arise at her command,
And laughter comes where tears have been.
(Ah well she knows from grief to glee
The anthem of humanity.)

PAD'S TART REPLY.

[Kansas City Journal:] A well-known American society woman who wrote to Paderewski for "a lock of hair," has received this reply: "Dear Madame: M. Paderewski directs me to say that it affords him much pleasure to comply with your request. You fail to specify whose hair you desire, so he sends samples of that of his valet, cook, waiter and a mattress belonging to Mr. Pullman, proprietor of the coach in which he traveled in America."

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

Weekly Review.

GEORGE LEHMANN, in Musical America writes thus readably of the violin:

"It is no longer possible to doubt the superiority of the violin over all other musical instruments. Mankind in general has paid the 'king of instruments' the most glowing tributes. Languid and unemotional royalty has, time and again, been roused to intense enthusiasm or affected unto tears by the wide and wondrous variety of sentiment which fiddlers have expressed through the simple medium of fiddle and bow. Even Nero found himself able to relieve his pent-up feelings only when engaged in fiddling an obligato to the cruel sufferings which he inflicted on innocent Christians.

"No, the fiddle's true position in the world of musical instruments can no longer be questioned. Recent scientific experiments in London and Paris have brought curious facts to light regarding the effect of the fiddle on the wildest and most ferocious animals; and the results of these experiments must surely delight all fiddlers and make them feel proud of their chosen instrument. To the credit of the monkeys, be it said, the fiddle had an instantaneous and most soothing effect. At the very first measure of a classical melody (by Bach, I believe—which goes to prove that the monkey's musical instinct is of a surprisingly high order,) all the monkeys assembled for the experiment ceased certain operations in which they commonly exhibit a phenomenal degree of technical skill. Indeed, their attitude is said to have been of the intent, and respectful kind displayed by genuine music-lovers at a quartette concert.

"The hippopotamus, though not so keenly appreciative as the monkeys, 'rose, wagged his huge head from side to side, and again sunk back into his pool.' The pumas gave unmistakable evidence of latent musical feeling; and they also disclosed the remarkable fact that they are a domestic, home-loving animal; for, when 'Home, Sweet Home' was played with touching simplicity, they betrayed deep emotion, and 'came forward with signs of satisfaction.' The long-abused and misunderstood coyote gave the scientific men something to think about. His musical cravings were simply insatiable. When the music ceased, he pleadingly extended a paw for more. Even the crocodile destroyed old-time fallacies by 'sighing and gurgling' and other indications of a gentle and music-loving nature.

"In strange contrast to the effect of the fiddle on wild animals; the flute and the clarinet, though performed on by most able musicians, failed to give enjoyment or arouse sympathy. Vultures, condors and eagles vehemently protested against the one-sidedness of reed instruments; and, it is said, the kangaroo sat on his tail and became strangely pugnacious.

"All of which reminds me of an intelligent dog of my acquaintance, that, on a certain occasion, some years ago, startled me with its musical preferences and keen discrimination. The dog and I were excellent friends; so I used to play for him, almost every day—Bach, Beethoven, Brahms, in short, all such compositions as I felt would delight his aesthetic soul. And he would come and lie at my feet, every now and then looking the approval and pleasure he could not utter.

"One night he seemed to be in a sad and retrospective mood. I started the G minor concerto by Max Bruch. The prelude had no effect whatever. The glorious adagio moved him to tears. But you should have seen that dog after I had played the brilliant opening measures of the finale! At first he showed all his teeth and sneezed most violently. Then he tore across the room, barking wildly, and playing havoc with the bric-a-brac; and before I could stop him in his mad career, he had destroyed a pair of curtains, broken a pane of glass, frightened the friendly and peaceful cat into a convulsion, and caused a zealous policeman to rap his club frantically for assistance.

"I have never again experimented with the Bruch concerto on this or any other dog; but, inclining to the belief that science would be the richer for such an experiment, I humbly recommend my experience to all who seek truth and wisdom, without, however, assuming any responsibility as to consequences.

The Jonathan Club announces an evening's entertainment at the Orpheum next Friday evening, when the following well-known local musical artists will be guests of honor of the club, and will render special selections: Mme. Geneva Johnstone-Bishop, Mrs. Justin Kay Toles, Mrs. W. D. Larrabee, and Harry Barnhart; Miss June Reed, violinist, and Harley Hamilton, conductor.

Musical Melange.

Mme. Marie Barna, the opera singer, says Musical America, is engaged to be married to Frank Russak, a broker of New York. Mme. Barna, whose name in private life is Marie Ellene Barnard, is a daughter of Judge and Mrs. Allyn Mather Barnard of San Francisco, and a granddaughter of Timothy Barnard, Judge of the Supreme Court of Monroe county, New York, for many years. She was born in California, and began her career as a concert singer. After studying in Italy for several years, she made her debut there in opera, and season before last she returned to America to sing with the Danrosch-Ellis Company. She was heard with that organization at the Metropolitan Operahouse, and had much success, particularly in the role of Brunnhilde. Last season she sang with the Ellis Opera Company. After her marriage to Mr. Russak, which will occur at an early date, Mme. Barna will retire permanently from the stage.

The Musical Record some months ago offered prizes for piano pieces, cantatas, etc. The winners in the competition have just been announced. They are: Louis Victor Saar, New York, first prize of \$75, for the best piano solo ("Variations and Fugue in G;") the second prize of \$55 fell to Harvey Worthington Loomis, New York ("Hungarian Rhapsody;") while the third prize has not yet been awarded. The first prize for the best church song was awarded to George W. Chadwick, Boston, for his setting of "A Ballad of Trees and the Master," by Sidney Lanier; second prize, Dr. Paul

Klengel, New York, for his "Wedding Song;" third prize, Bruno Oscar Klein, New York, for his "Come to Me, All Ye That Labor," with violin obligato. The first prize for the best concert song went to Miss Adele Lewing, New York, for her song, "Fair Rohtraut;" the second prize was won by Mme. Helen Hopekirk, Boston, for a song with violin obligato, "Under the Still, White Stars;" and the third prize was awarded to Frederic Field Bullard, for his song, with violin obligato, "The Lass of Norwich Town." The result of the cantata competition will be announced in the August number of the Musical Record.

When the Pilgrim Fathers landed at Plymouth, says the Musical Age, they brought with them only five tunes, not printed, but traditional; and as they held all secular music to be a snare of Satan, these melodies were the entire music of the colony at the outset. Among these tunes were "Old Hundred" and "York." A conference of the Rev. Thomas Weld, John Elliot and Richard Mather led to an extension of the art and to the printing of the Bay Psalmbook in 1640. Even the slight advance made by this early colonial book was regarded as heretic and sacrilegious by many, who held that sacred matters ought not to be tampered with. The old tunes were regarded from a religious and not from an artistic standpoint, and the Puritan always doffed his cap when he heard the melody of any one of them.

[Musical Age:] No artist of modern times, perhaps no man of his day, has exercised such a charm over women as Paderewski. His greatness as a pianist, his romantic appearance, his deference to women, the great halo of golden hair, the dreamy blue eyes, the soft, sweet voice and the air of sadness and delicacy have made him irresistible, and he has been fairly mobbed by women in every big city in this country. Time and time again it had been reported that Paderewski was about to marry, but his friends said that he would never marry again; that the memory of his dead wife was always with him. His fame came to him when he was 30 years old. He was married before then, and he and his wife, to whom he was devotedly attached, suffered many hardships. She died of consumption, lacking many of the necessities of an invalid.

The musical writer of the Philadelphia Times makes these pertinent suggestions concerning pupils' recitals: "The teacher has to bear the burden of unrealistic expectations, and the pupil is disappointed at the outcome of his or her efforts. More than this, the effects of such appearances upon the career of the student, provided they have ambitions in that direction, are burdensome. Their unripened efforts are remembered, and it needs more than an ordinary success to obliterate a first impression."

Discussing the same subject, a western scribe writes: "While the writer admits that there may be some excuse for graduates, he can find no convincing argument for the exploitation of pupils of a lengthened term of study. There are exceptions, of course, but they are few. The judgment passed upon the ability of the teacher based upon the art of the pupil, or the lack of it, is not only unfair, but misleading, except where deterioration is manifest, for the reason that comparison of results with the work of other teachers cannot be made with any degree of certainty. Teachers are molding different material, and, while one may be fortunate enough to have pupils of talent, the other teacher of equal ability may be laboring with mediocrity."

The following letter from the great pianist, Leschetizky, at Vienna, to Conductor Emil Paur will be found of interest, in that Victor Thraue is to tour Herr Petschnikoff in America next season:

"My Dear Friend: A very extraordinary artist, the famous violin virtuoso, Herr Alex Petschnikoff, will appear during the next season in America. He desires a letter of introduction from me to you. I gladly take this opportunity to send to you my portrait and at the same time to beg you to support him by your powerful influence in every possible way. You will learn to recognize in him an artist of the very first rank and of inconceivable versatility. Grand, beautiful tone, noble technique, distinguished conception of old and new masters, bold and brilliant bravura united with deep and warm delivery, have in a brief time placed him in the ranks of the great performers on his instrument. So, too, has the Vienna public, whom a little while ago he electrified with a rendition of unprecedented perfection of Tschalkowsky's Concerto.

"I am sure that you as well as the American public, which knows how to value everything great and beautiful, will subscribe to what I say.

"I send my most cordial greeting to you and yours, and remain, your sincere admirer and friend, Theodor Leschetizky.

"P. S.—You will oblige me very much if you will place these lines, if Herr Petschnikoff wishes, at his disposal, in case they can be of any service to him with the public."

Sims Reeves, the most famous tenor singer of his day, who retired from the stage to teach in 1892, and six years afterward was obliged by failing health to give up teaching also, was so careful of his voice in his palmy days that he declared his conscientiousness had cost him at least \$400,000.

"I have lived the life of an anchorite," he once said. "You really do not know, and the public do not know, what self-denial I have practiced, what deprivation I have suffered during my career. I am the most careful and abstemious liver in the world."

He preferred to disappoint an audience by not appearing rather than by singing when his throat was not in the best condition. He was most thorough in all his practicing. He says:

"I have always studied my words; I have read them and phrased them in every possible way, and asked myself what they meant, and interpreted them according to my own feeling. I walk up and down, trying this line and trying that, until I feel that I have struck the right idea."

His getting ready to sing was always a more laborious effort than the singing itself.

Before Emil Sauer sailed for Europe he granted an interview in which he expressed the following opinions regarding America and his art:

"I have been successful in this country—more successful than I expected. The American people are magnificent. They are the most enthusiastic, and perhaps the most appreciative, people in the world. This is especially true of New York and the East. In the extreme West, of course, one does not expect such cul-

tured appreciative audiences as there are here. But here in New York is the best audience a pianist can find. It is better than Berlin even, because Berlin is blasé. There the audience has ceased to enjoy—it criticises only. New York is Berlin, Paris and Vienna in one.

"After a while, when the ocean trip can be made in two or three days, and great artists can come here as easily as they now pass from Vienna to Paris and to Berlin, the New York audience will be blasé, too. But you have perhaps twenty years yet of keen appreciation, and will be for that time the source of inspiration to all great artists of the world.

"Piano-playing," he said, referring to the present condition of that art, "is at its culmination. The highest skill and perfection were reached by Rubinstein and Liszt; but in this generation there are four or five who, in powers of technique, expression and interpretation, are their peers."

Herr Sauer said that it is his plan to spend the summer at his home in Dresden. He will not play again, he said, until January next, when he expects to make a short tour in Vienna, Paris, Berlin and London.

Notes.

Elise Polko, the well-known writer on musical subjects, died recently in Munich at the age of 77 years. Before her marriage she sang in opera.

Emma Nevada has started on a concert tour in the English provinces. She gave one concert at the Crystal Palace, London, assisted by Mile. Faria, a young soprano.

At the Royal Operahouse, in Berlin, during the past year 229 operatic performances were given. Lortzing's "Czar and Carpenter" had more productions than any other work.

Among the many novelties presented by Theodore Thomas with the Chicago Symphony Orchestra this last season, were compositions by Glazounoff, Glinka, Strauss, Dukas and Tschalkowsky. Thomas is taking up the Russian school quite extensively.

The Dutch pianist, Martinus Sieveking, will tour America under Victor Thraue's management the coming season. It is understood that he has prepared an extensive repertoire of modern works and has prepared two new concertos by eminent composers, which have not as yet been heard in this country.

The Russian tour of the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, under the direction of Arthur Nikisch, was almost a triumphal procession, according to the accounts in the Berlin papers. Great enthusiasm was shown at the four concerts in St. Petersburg, the receipts being nearly \$10,000; at Odessa so great was the sale for two concerts that a third was given.

"Cendrillon," Massenet's new opera, is now being rehearsed at the Opéra Comique, Paris. In plot it is the old Cinderella story in a slightly different version from the usual one that is told to children. The composer is said to consider it his best work, and feels sure of its instant success with a Parisian audience.

Sir John Stainer, whose retirement from the professorship of music at Oxford is announced, began his musical career at the early age of 7 as a chorister at St. Paul's, London. Even as a boy he was considered a prodigy player, and at the age of 14 he took his first organist's appointment at the Church of St. Benedict and St. Peter, Paul's Wharf, in that city.

Rudolph Aronson's new military march, entitled "The Hero's Return," dedicated to Admiral Dewey, is now in press and will be issued shortly. Mr. Aronson is busy arranging it for orchestra and military band. The "Rough Riders" and "For Love or War" march, two steps, both composed by Mr. Aronson, were recently performed by the Grenadier Guards Band, London, and the Garde Républicaine Band, Paris.

The achievements of the piano student are often limited by the size of the hand, and one with a small span is severely incumbered. A music teacher, recognizing that this shortcoming was present in many persons, has undertaken a scheme for stretching the hand just as one would stretch a glove. He is Frederic E. Crane of Malden, Mass., and is said to have had some success in the practice of his theory.

In London, May 25, Queen Victoria was graciously pleased to bestow upon the great tenor, Jean de Reszké, the Royal Victorian Order of the fourth class, an order of which Sir Arthur Sullivan is the only other musical member. Edouard de Reszké received a gold goblet, Mmes. Nordica and Heink personal jewels, and Edward Lloyd a silver inkstand and writing set, in recognition of their recent appearance before the Queen.

Mme. Adellina Patti-Cederström made her first appearance since her recent marriage at Albert Hall, London, last month. Recent direct news from London indicates that Miss Leonora Jackson, the American violinist, created a decided stir by her performance, and shared the honors of the evening almost equally with the veteran song bird. Miss Jackson's transatlantic successes have been such as to justify the expectation that she will create a furore in the United States next season, when she tours under Victor Thraue's management.

David Rankin, the millionaire farmer of Missouri, says that he began life with a Colt revolver and a \$1 bill. "For me," he adds, "there has always been an eleventh commandment, 'Thou shalt not sell corn.'"

"THE WORLD DO MOVE."

Half a century ago a tallow candle was counted a very good illuminator. Today the world is lighted by electricity, and the LATEST AND BEST TOILET ARTICLE, direct from nature's laboratory, is made by a scientific combination of the oil contained in the skin of the lemon with its acid; this preparation is

LEMOLINE

MAKES A PERFECT COMPLEXION.

Eradicating instead of covering up skin blemishes, as most chemically prepared toilet articles do. Both sexes use it. Unequalled for a shampoo, makes no lather, but cleanses thoroughly. Delightful after shaving. If your dealer does not sell it, his more enterprising neighbor does. BE SURE YOU GET LEMOLINE. Sent, post-paid upon receipt of 20c. California Lemoline Co., Los Angeles.

CARE OF THE BODY.

VALUABLE SUGGESTIONS FOR ACQUIRING AND PRESERVING HEALTH.

PHYSICIANS AND HYGIENIC HEALERS. At the recent graduating exercises of the College of Medicine of the University of Southern California, the physician who delivered the address of the evening, referring to several schools of hygienic healing, said that while these people "attempt to apply their one idea to cure all things, the regular physician uses all things to cure anything, but each in its proper place."

This somewhat involved statement does not by any means entirely dispose of the question at issue. It is true that those who make a specialty of various hygienic methods of healing disease are too often inclined to see in the particular remedy which they have affected a cure-all, and to belittle other remedial agents. Again, while it is true that many experienced physicians set great store by such natural methods of healing as diet, exercise, bathing and massage, and are disposed to give the healing power of nature as much chance as their patients will allow them, yet, on the other hand, there are still too many physicians, in this enlightened age, who keep all their remedies in bottles, and are inclined to ignore the fact that disease is an effort of nature to throw morbid matter out of the system; also that, if they will only give Mother Nature half a chance, she will succeed.

It is only fair to add that a majority of this latter class are young men fresh from medical colleges, also that experienced physicians who desire to adopt a natural and common-sense treatment are too often met with the opposition of unreasonable patients, who in the first place will not exert the necessary will power to give up bad habits and adopt hygienic rules, expecting to see the results of a quarter of a century of wrong living cured by some mysterious drug, as if through magic, and in the second place would complain that they are not getting the value of their money if the honest physician should simply give them some sound advice as to their method of living.

In order to effect a cure, it needs a good patient as well as a good physician. In fact, it often happens that more depends upon the patient than on the physician.

Until recently, France has always been pointed to as an exceedingly temperate country, so far as the consumption of ardent alcoholic beverages is concerned. Throughout the greater part of France, until within the past twenty years or so, a light native wine, containing but a very small percentage of alcohol, has been almost the only beverage of the great majority of Frenchmen. Of late, however, there appears to have been a great and alarming change in this direction. It is claimed that the French are becoming a nation of tipplers, and the danger has aroused thinking men of that country to undertake an aggressive campaign against intemperance.

A French scientist has recently published figures showing that the French are today the most intemperate people on earth. In the *Figaro*, it is shown that close to fifteen litres, or about sixteen quarts, of alcohol is consumed every year for each of the 38,000,000 people in the republic. The French find that, instead of heading the alcoholic list, Germany and the British Islands come third and fourth, as Belgium takes second place after France, but with nearly one-third less in its per capita consumption. Fifth in the list is Switzerland, the home of absinthe, and then, in the order named, there follow Italy, Holland, the United States, Sweden, Norway and Canada. Norway is the most temperate of all European countries. Canada leads the world in its moderation, with a per capita average of over two litres a year. A Paris correspondent of the New York Sun says:

"Drinking shops in the poorer quarters of Paris are open at 4 o'clock in the morning, and even then there are shivering men and women who have braved the nipping air to 'kill the little worm,' as they call their thirst for drink. The use of neat drinks is steadily growing. So fierce is the appetite for the strongest distillations that the law compels chemists to sell methylated spirits only in colored form, which means that they are poisoned. Alcohol from wood is deadly, but a popular drink. In Paris they drink ether, in the north of France turpentine is growing in popularity, and here and there a case is found where kerosene oil is taken, although this is generally done secretly. Normandy is the most drunken of all the departments in the republic. While the fishermen and male peasants of the north coast are bad enough the women are worse. So besotted have many of these people become that they work but five hours a week, earning only enough for the bare necessities of life, and to keep themselves in drink. So keen is the desire for liquor that on the farms, after the apples have been pressed for cider-making they are put through a fermentation and another milling to gain a further intoxicant from the rancid mass. Much the same is done with grapes in some regions.

"The evils of absinthe drinking are growing. It is only a few years since two old women living in a secluded mountain valley in Switzerland, gave out their secret for brewing a drink of rare quality from wormwood, but now absinthe is known around the world. Nowhere has its sale grown to so threatening proportions as in France, where its excessive use annually drives many to insanity. In the better cafes absinthe costs 50 centimes, or 10 cents, but in the dives it is only

3 sous a glass. As such it is little less than a poison, especially when a dash of vitriol is added to give it an extra bite. Vitriol is regularly used in many of the cheap drinks, and even in some of the better ones."

French students have organized a temperance league, and some of the legislators are endeavoring to obtain legislative assistance. At present there is in France a public drinking-house to every twenty-four persons. It is proposed to gradually lessen this excessive number. The socialist press of France is lending its support, admitting that the opportunity to drink is the working-man's greatest enemy. The drinking problem is also occupying the attention of other countries of continental Europe. At the International Temperance Conference, held in Paris in April last, twenty-one countries were represented by more than a thousand delegates. The next Congress will meet at Vienna, in 1901, when the Austrian government has assured it a welcome. For the first time in the history of European expositions, there will be a temperance building at Paris next year. Plans have been drawn and stock is being subscribed by prominent French people, for a handsome structure which will serve as a "soft drinks" cafe, on the ground floor. It is intended to use the 1900 exposition as a vehicle for widely spreading the movement. On the continent, the most powerful temperance association is the Blue Cross, which has a membership of more than 23,000, and operates in Switzerland, Belgium, France and other countries.

ERRORS IN DIAGNOSES.

That physicians frequently make mistakes in diagnosing common diseases was recently again shown in Los Angeles. A physician had declared a case of sickness to be measles, whereas the acting Health Officer insisted that it was scarlet fever, causing a sign with the name of that disease inscribed thereon to be placed on the house where the patient lay. The board supported the Health Officer, in spite of adverse reports from several physicians. When two other children in the same house were taken ill with measles, all doubts as to the nature of the disease were removed, and the misleading sign was taken down.

It would be unreasonable to expect that physicians should not occasionally make mistakes, for they are mortal, like the rest of us. Laymen would be less inclined to call attention to such slips were it not that the medicos are too frequently inclined to adopt a dictatorial and impatient attitude toward those who dare to express opinions upon sanitary questions without having first obtained the right to place M. D. after their names.

"NO CURE NO PAY."

In the sensational advertisements of healers, which occupy a large amount of space in the newspapers nowadays, the promise is frequently held out that no charge will be made unless the remedy does what is claimed for it. A test is to be made, in Pasadena, of the validity of this guarantee. A man who canvassed that place some months ago for a rupture treatment, agreeing to relieve cases previously deemed incurable, or return the money, has been served with writs on behalf of two citizens and was cited to appear before the City Recorder.

Should this case be decided in favor of the plaintiffs, we may expect to see a perfect avalanche of similar suits commenced, as some of the underworked legal luminaries of Los Angeles would, doubtless, see in this a fine field for their activity.

TOO MUCH CLOTHING.

Dr. George E. Page thinks that Americans wear altogether too much clothing in warm weather, and believes that much sickness is caused thereby. People retain their winter underflannels for some time after the warm weather sets in, fearing to catch cold, and perspire under heavy clothing, when they would be comfortable without any clothes at all. Dr. Page says:

"The fact that the skin is a breathing organ, that the millions of little capillary blood vessels exhale carbonic acid and absorb oxygen, just as do the blood vessels of the 'inner lungs,' and that this vitally important work of purification is hindered by clothing, every extra layer of which adds to the mischief, is not at all realized by the masses, and is fully comprehended by few individuals. The naked races never have colds, catarrh, bronchial or any sort of pulmonary disorders until they become so hedged in by civilization that they are compelled to change their mode of 'dress;' then, as we know, they die off like sheep with the foot rot, and always with the diseases above named. The gospel of health for warm weather is to keep cool; to feel even cold at times means to counteract the mischief of yesterday's and tomorrow's heat. Summer disorders arise from the accumulation of heat, not from catching cold."

FRESH AIR FOR CONSUMPTION.

The open-air treatment for phthisis—a common sense treatment, which has long been urged by sensible physicians and hygienists—is constantly attracting more and more attention throughout the world, and promises before long to cast in the shade—as it should—the numerous theories for the cure of consumption by inoculation and other dubious methods, which are put forth from time to time. A London medical journal, in its June issue, devotes much space to a study of tuberculosis, containing articles dealing with the disease from various points of view. It is a noticeable fact that all the writers agree that climate, hygiene and diet are the most powerful remedial agents. An atmosphere free from moisture and with an abundance of sunshine like that of Egypt, is declared to be the ideal one for a consumptive. It will be re-

membered that, a few months ago, the opinion of an English physician, living in the island of Jamaica, was republished in this department, in which he strongly combated this theory, claiming that wonderful cures had been effected in the extremely moist climate of Jamaica. However, the consensus of expert opinion is strongly in favor of a dry air for consumptives, either hot or cold. Above all, however, the important point is that they should obtain an ample supply of air, by living practically out of doors.

If American invalids desire to find "an atmosphere free from moisture, and with an abundance of sunshine, like that of Egypt," they cannot do better than come to Southern California.

DANGEROUS VISITS.

The trial of a doctor's suit was published in a Connecticut newspaper some years ago, in which a witness was called for the purpose of approving the correctness of the doctor's bill. The witness was asked by the lawyer whether the doctor did not make several visits after the patient was out of danger? "No," replied the witness, "I considered the patient in danger so long as the doctor continued his visits."—[The Sanitarian.

A RATTLE-SNAKE STORY.

J. C. Black, foreman of one of the Kern County Land Company's large ranches near Bakersfield, vouches for the following rattlesnake story: When living in Texas, his brother, then a mere child, was bitten by a rattlesnake. They found two rattlers near where he had been playing, killed them, cut them into sections three or four inches long, and applied the cross section to the wound, after scarifying it slightly. The flesh about the wound had turned black for quite a distance.

The section of snake adhered to the wound for some minutes, a dark, thick blood dripping from the opposite end. Then the piece of snake dropped away from the wound, and they applied another portion, with the same result, only that it adhered for a shorter time. A third portion was applied in the same way, and after that no more portions would adhere. The discoloration had all disappeared while they watched it, the child went again to his play, and never suffered any ill effects in consequence of the bite.

This, says Mr. Black, is something everyone should know, as the snake itself is a remedy always at hand. The only care necessary to be exercised is to kill the snake before he has time to bite himself, as he is inclined to do, thus destroying the neutralizing power of his own flesh.

Two men were found lying dead this spring near Delano. In each case the dead snake was lying near, but they did not know of the remedy within their reach, and each succumbed to the poison, when his life might have been saved.

BREATHING THROUGH THE NOSE.

In an article on the care of the throat and ear, published in the Popular Science Monthly, the following occurs on the necessity of breathing through the nose:

"The nose, however, has a much more important function to perform—viz., in respiration. Strange to say, however, this has only recently been realized, and it is even yet not well understood. You have all observed that, when you had a severe 'cold' which prevented nasal breathing, the next morning the mouth and throat were dry and parched and frequently inflamed, the voice sometimes hoarse, and there was a general feeling of depression. While the progress of the inflammatory process may be a factor in this, still the mechanical obstruction of the nose from any cause whatsoever will have a similar effect. In patients in whom, for various reasons, an artificial opening has been made in the trachea, the air of the room has to be heated to an almost intolerable point and saturated with moisture, or severe bronchial inflammation will soon develop in the patient, simply because the nose has not taken an active part in the act of respiration. These effects, therefore, clearly demonstrate that the nasal passages have an important function to perform in the breathing process. Summarized in a few words, it is simply to warm, moisten, and clean the air which we inhale.

"The healthy nostrils are anatomically and physiologically so formed that when the current of air passes through them it will have been freed of its mechanical impurities, warmed to within a few degrees of the temperature of the body, and moistened to saturation. This has been experimentally demonstrated."

DRINKING HABIT AND HEREDITY.

It is proven every year, to the satisfaction of medical men and scientists generally that a strong desire for intoxicating drinks is transmissible from parent to child. An exchange says:

"The dissolute life and profligate habits of the father seldom fail of their influence on the son. Careful training or lack of temptation sometimes counteracts the inherited tendencies toward evil. All too often, however, the tainted victim of an ancestor's sins breaks through all restraints, and his friends wonder at his evil course.

"This fact furnishes one of the strongest arguments for prohibition. The craving for strong drink, which is in many families transmitted from generation to generation, becomes the stronger as it is indulged. The rule of the old Mosaic code, that the sins of the fathers shall be visited upon the children, even to the third and fourth generation, finds its literal fulfillment in the physical law. Hence the evil becomes an increasing and progressive one. The strength of the appetite grows as rapidly as a snowball rolled along the ground. We must remember that the drink evil is not one which remains stationary, but one which requires the most strenuous efforts to hold in check."

THE WOMAN OF THE TIMES.

By Herself.

THE bravest man in the world lives in Boston. He is braver than was Admiral Dewey when he led his ships over the enemy's mines and under the enemy's guns and square in the enemy's face into Manila Bay. He is braver than was Lieut. Hobson when he sank the Merrimac in Santiago Harbor. Indeed, there is nobody who can compare with him in courage and in hardihood. He is the Rev. Dr. E. Westchester Donald, and he is the rector of that Boston church which was under the charge of Phillips Brooks for so many years. And he does not believe in women's colleges. Right there in the hotbed of the higher education for women, in the greenhouse for women's intellectuality, he has publicly declared that he is opposed to women's colleges; that the average college course causes a woman to become a blue stocking and sets her apart from the rest of the society, so that she does not accomplish the good which she ought to do. Now, surely, to face the cannon's mouth itself does not require such bravery and such determination as must uphold the soul of a man who lives in Boston, and proposes to continue living there, and yet dares to pronounce openly and defiantly such sentiments as these. Of course, he is getting his recompense. The guns, big and little, have all been trained on him, and grapeshot, canister and shell, to say nothing of gun-cotton projectiles, are being fairly rained down upon him and everything in his immediate vicinity. It must be admitted that Dr. Donald, under this assault, has not kept up the show of surpassing courage with which he began his attack. He has sneaked under cover and will not say another word about it, and the women think they have got the better of him. But the need for unparalleled bravery—is it possible to say also gallantry?—must still be awarded to him for the brilliancy and dash of his first onslaught. Perhaps he will come out again and have something more to say after he has calculated the enemy's range.

Dr. Donald can hardly be accounted a remnant of the old guard that opposed the higher education of women for so long, but from whom nothing has been heard for many a day, though he does speak in a voice which sounds somewhat as did theirs. Rather, he is one voice of a new discontent with the education-for-women movement which comes from the very inner circles of that movement itself. A faint call can be heard now and then, apparently the prelude of a louder wail which is likely to startle the ears of the world a few years hence. A little whimper came from the women's college of Brown University a few months ago, when the young women petitioned the faculty to let them off from the debating exercises which are part of the course at that institution because—Oh, ears of Miss Anthony and Mrs. Stanton, did you ever hear the like!—because the debates were too hard for them and tested their powers too severely. Ten years ago would any woman student in any college in all this land have admitted that there was anything in the course of any college which was too hard for her? She would have let herself be drawn and quartered first, and all her fellow-girl students would have been ready to draw and quarter her if she had been such a craven. It begins to look as if the dear girls are thinking that it isn't so nice after all to keep step with the boys in the climb up the hill of knowledge and would like to have the boys carry their wraps and help them over the rough places.

Another little voice of similar tone is to be heard in Mrs. Stanford's princely bequest of a few weeks ago to Stanford University. For she made only two conditions in the gift of all those millions to the institution which is the apple of her eye. One of those conditions is that the women students of the university must be limited to 500 in number. Mrs. Stanford is a woman of unusual shrewdness and business capacity, as she has shown by her management of the vast estate which she has handled to better advantage and made more productive than did her husband. In whatever she does nowadays she is moved solely by the desire to benefit the Stanford-University, directly or indirectly. It is her sole earthly care. It represents to her both husband and son and it would be as impossible for her to do anything which she was not convinced would be for its benefit as it would be impossible for her to say aught against the memory of that son, to whose memory it is a monument. Therefore, Mrs. Stanford must have been convinced, by observation of affairs at Stanford University and by talk with professors and students at that and other colleges, that in order for a co-educational college to give the best results the number of women students must be kept very much in the minority.

In most co-educational institutions there is a feeling among the men students, which the passage of years of co-education has left as strong as it was at the beginning, that any course of study which is very much affected by the young women is one that the young men ought not to care much about. They say, do these young men who have sat in the classrooms with the young women month after month, that any course is ruined if the girls begin to flock after it. For they feel that the girls are after the easiest things they can find, and if a certain course is particularly attractive to the young women it is one that is not worthy of the attention of the masculine intellect. The Woman has known something about a good many co-educational institutions, and whether they were of the sort in which there is an antagonism between the men and the girls, as in most of those in the extreme East, especially in New England, or whether they were of the sort whose influences foster a feeling of friendship between the students of the two sexes and make them chums and finally lead them to more or less of intermarriage, as is frequently the case with those of the West, The Woman has always found some trace of this feeling. And The Woman is compelled to admit that, with a pretty large percentage of the girl students, there is justice in it. It is true, that the easiest courses are usually those which the girls will find most useful in their after life, but in addition to this, there still remains the fact that

about three-fourths of the girl students in every co-educational institution are not enamored of good, hard work, do not wish to make really severe mental effort and will not do it if they can get out of it. There are, of course, notable exceptions, in every college which receives women students. Everywhere it is possible to find the exceptional woman student who surpasses the men of her class in application, in love of work, in mental grasp, in scholarship. But colleges are not built and conducted for the sake of the exceptions. And it begins to look very much as if the pendulum which marks the progress of the movement for the higher education of women is trembling on the verge of a backward swing.

It is surely a very fitting time for the ingenuity of man to turn itself to the problem of altering climate to suit his needs and comfort. Not in any insignificant way, such as making a quarter of an inch of rain to fall over a hundred or so square miles, but in the mass, by the continent full. It is very desirable, for instance, that the Pacific Coast should be secured against dry seasons, and the people of the cyclone-swept East would be even more delighted to know that they could be relieved of all danger of those wind-twisters. It would probably be to the advantage of California that the cyclones should not be suppressed, but should be allowed to revisit the earth with every change of the moon for the persuasion of the benighted farmers of the East to turn their faces hitherward and leave cyclones and splintered houses behind them. But California does not wish her own advantage at the expense of her sister States, and she would be quite willing for Iowa and Kansas and Nebraska and Minnesota and all the rest of them to be freed from those caresses of the circling breeze which make wrecks of their faces, even if she were not advantaged herself in the matter. But it really seems quite likely that whatever would help one section would also help the other. May there not be some connection between the awful storms which ravaged all the East during the months of last winter and the dry weather which afflicted the Pacific Coast? And is it not possible that the unusual prevalence of severe high winds and cyclonic disturbances east of the Rocky Mountains has the same origin as the constant fog and the cool ocean breeze which have been along the coast this spring, an uninterrupted comfort? If the weather wisecracks are right in their theory that it is the erratic course of the Japan current up in the neighborhood of Bering Sea that decrees whether or not we of this Coast shall have dry seasons or wet, it really seems as if it might in the same way be responsible for the mighty storms that turned eastward away up the coast and spent themselves in snow and howling winds across the central plateaus and down the eastern slopes of the country. At any rate, it is very evident that the Japan current needs serious attention. Its conduct needs to be investigated. And if it should be proven that its unseemly coquetting with the ice floes and cold waters away up north works to man's disadvantage, as now seems almost beyond doubt, then the ingenuity of man will have to find some way to harness it and keep it in its proper course and make it a decent, respectable sort of current, one that can be depended on to keep its obligations.

It may seem a very daring and even puerile idea that mankind could mount far enough into the upper air and dive deep enough into the ocean to abolish cyclones in the one case and change the course of a mighty river of the ocean in the other. But it may be taken as a surety that nothing which man's mind is able to conceive is beyond his powers to realize. If the faculties of mankind once set themselves upon the problem of regulating climate and making it, within the limits set by latitude, such as suits his convenience, he will, in time, accomplish what he wishes to do. It is not improbable that some year in the century which is now almost upon us will see the end, at least over a considerable part of the earth's surface, of destructive storms, of unseasonable drought of untimely or excessive rain.

NO INDIAN LUNATICS.

[Pittsburgh Dispatch:] A full-blooded Indian lunatic never lived, according to United States Commissioner William A. Jones, of the Department of Indian Affairs. The statement was surprising, inasmuch as the Commissioner had just finished inspecting the site recently purchased by the government near Canton, I. T., for an Indian insane asylum. Mr. Jones said:

"The occupants of the hospital soon to be opened will all be mixed breeds. Even among them the number of patients is small in proportion to the Indian population of 256,000. The exact number I do not know. Probably there never was a case of insanity in any tribe until the malady was introduced by mixing with the whites. Oddly enough, diseases of all kinds are creating the greatest havoc among the best-cared-for and richest tribes. Those who have to rustle for themselves are gradually increasing in numbers.

"Among the Osages, in Oklahoma, for example, the death rate is something startling. The nation comprises 16,000 Indians, and has \$9,000,000 to its credit, drawing interest, in the United States treasury. The reds live in nothing short of luxury, but early in life the braves grow fat and flabby, then contract consumption and die. The Sioux, numbering about twenty thousand, are on the increase. They have no such nest-egg as the Osages, and have to work harder for their livings. It agrees with them."

EMERALDS IN RUSSIA.

A St. Petersburg newspaper says: "Emeralds, some of which are very fine, are found in the district of Ekaterinburg, along the banks of the Tokova River, about thirty-two miles from the capital of the district. Mining for this precious stone began in 1841, and at the beginning gave very good results. The first emerald was found by a peasant named Maxim Kajevnikow, in 1839, while he was examining the roots of a tree which had been uprooted by a storm. It is pretty certain, however, that discoveries of the same kind had already been made in 1838. It is even possible that finds had been made prior to then, as the Czar Boris Godounow presented the Venetian engraver, Francis Ascentini, with a sable fur and 100 ducats for having cut a large emerald for a ring.

"The finest emeralds were found when these stones were being mined for the account of the government. During this period, that is, up to 1862, 5600 pounds were extracted. The government afterward farmed out the mines to private parties, who were not successful. The emeralds of superior quality have been found near the surface of the soil, while those found in deep ground were inferior quality."

The Koch Medical Institute FOR THE CURE OF CONSUMPTION

And all diseases of the respiratory organs, herewith append a report of the first 300 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis treated at this institute by the WHITMAN METHOD. These patients all came under treatment during the first two years of our special work, which was begun in this city four years ago, and they are today in full possession of health restored. Many can be seen in this city; others may be communicated with. We have their addresses.

We are in regular practice, responsible for what we say and do, and cordially invite those who want further evidence of our success in curing CONSUMPTION to come to the KOCH MEDICAL INSTITUTE and satisfy themselves of the truthfulness of our statements. We court honest, sincere investigation, have no secrets, and are only too glad to show all interested and candid people what we are doing for suffering humanity. We refer to our present and former patients, one or more of whom may be found in nearly every locality in the United States. To all who are under our treatment we devote our highest energies and skill, realizing that an untold blessing is conferred upon each person whom we cure, and that such cures insure the permanency of our business.

We are careful not to assume the treatment of incurable cases, except when requested to do so for the purpose of mitigating suffering, or prolonging life; for we never wish to encourage false hope of recovery. We refer with pride to the extraordinary large percentage of cures herewith reported, and if desired will take pleasure in referring to hundreds of additional cases.

OUR HOME TREATMENT

Has long since passed the experimental stage, and we now unhesitatingly recommend its use to all consumptives who are unable to come to the Institute. Call or send for question blank, report of cured cases, and our booklet on "Consumption; Its Cause and Cure," free.

Terms for Treatment \$10.00 Per Month.

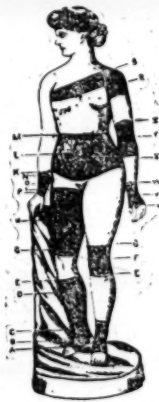
Summary of the First 300 Cases Treated.

CHARACTER.	No.	Cured.	Improved.	Not Improved.	Total.
First Stage....	98	98	0	0	98
Second Stage..	123	77	40	6	123
Third Stage....	79	12	39	28	79
Total	300	187	79	34	300

THE KOCH MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
431½ S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal.

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I am the only actual maker of these goods in Southern California. I still stand ready to give to any charitable institution

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for proof that there is another maker of Trusses and Elastic Hosiery in the city. Numerous small concerns take orders and work of ready-made goods under pretense of making it to measure. In 90 percent of the cases they are compelled to cut and alter the stocking to make it fit.

This ruins the fabric and results in poor service. Come to headquarters. It costs no more. My Monogram Brand Knit Elastic Goods are MATCHLESS in quality.

W. W. SWEENEY,

213 W. Fourth Street.

LADY ATTENDANT

SHREWD DONKEY-BOYS.

[Woman's Home Companion:] The donkey-boys of the Nile deserve a book all to themselves. Such craft! Such knowledge of human nature! With unerring sagacity they discover your nationality, and give your donkey names famous in your own country. Never will an Englishman find himself astride "Yankee Doodle" or "Uncle Sam," or an American upon "John Bull."

"What's the name of my donkey?" asked my companion.

"Cleveland," came the answer like a flash.

"We were enchanted."

"And what's the name of mine?" I asked.

"McKinley!"

Then we shouted. You have no idea how funny it sounded to hear those two familiar names in such strange surroundings. We nearly tumbled off in our delight, and those clever little donkey-boys are quick to watch your face and divine your mood.

Elise Polko, who might be styled the Mrs. Hodgson Burnett of Germany, a generation ago, died on May 15 in Munich. She had lived there in retirement many years, and her name remained only a pleasant memory to the old-school reading public. She wrote children's stories in great number and completely endeared herself to the maternal heart in the days when women were not ambitious for a university career.

WOMAN AND HOME.

THE COSTUME OF CONDOLENCE.

COUNTESS OF STRAFFORD HAS INDORSED ITS
SOMBER SPLENDOR BY WEARING ONE.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

The proverbial ill-wind brings us the profit at last of seeing all the fashionable devices for dressing in the coolest possible fashion. The woman in mourning, who has the most difficult problem to deal with, commands first admiration, so artfully and becomingly does she accommodate herself to the demands of the weather. Black, lusterless crepe de chine, black straight-thread grenadine, black liberty silk and coal-black French linen lawn and tailors' lien are the shadowy fabrics in which the bereaved find some solace. The usual scheme of the gown that signifies full mourning is to face the foundation skirt to the knees with an almost perfectly-flat, circular flounce of the typical weed of grief, that is to say, English crepe, and then drop upon this an overskirt-like drapery of one of the cool, gauzy weaves. None of the hot, heavy crepe is considered essential on the waist, and the hat or bonnet is of wired crepe or Brussels net.

If a bonnet is insisted upon, only a scarf of net, hemmed or faced with a crepe border, two to four inches wide, depends from the bonnet's rear. The mourning head piece itself is scarcely larger than a man's palm, and has a brim folding back like a diadem close against the crown. All this, whether the crown sits flat to the head or rises in the form of a small cylinder with a rather flaring top, is pinned well back on the head, and any trimming is done by the abundance of the falling scarf that often sprouts in a big, crepey pon-pon to one side of the head.

For Girls in Black.

Young girls in mourning wear the most charming dead-black chip hats, quite wide of brim and heaped with snow-white tulle or tulle dotted in black. Inside the eave-like brim rows on rows of white lisse quilting, tipped with black, contributes a background for blonde or dark hair that is infallibly becoming. A black sailor with a crown band of tucked white silk, having a bow with fringed ends, is much the most choice morning costume is a perfectly plain black India silk, straw Alpine, wound with one twist of dull taffeta that literally explodes into a big eccentric bow in front, is the sort of garden protection that the woman past the sailor age will most sensibly assume.

The best investment for a cool, serviceable, wash, mourning costume is a perfectly plain black India silk. This is a silk woven in France and sent to India for its dye and finish, and guaranteed to stand travel, rain or long usage with a staunchness beyond compare. It must be made on a taffeta, or one of the crisp imitation-silk goods to get the nicest wearing results, but for women of all ages it is one of the few goods that never disappoints.

Far less reliable for stiff device, but most beautiful

A NEGLIGEE COSTUME.



A white negligee is the bright particular dream of every woman who is able to realize that in the cloudy folds of snowy lace and lawn not only does she feel but appear to the happiest advantage. She surely goes contrary to the laws of her sex and the season who could not make an effective tableau of herself in this lovely and lovable volante caught by the camera. Cream white Sicily net is the fabric of this filmy summer's dream. It falls from shoulder to toe and heel upon an under-slip of the thinnest nainsook and to a yoke of Breton lace the net at the top is set on with double rows of ruckling. Thence it hangs full and straight to the knees, where it is met by a circular flounce of the same, adjusted to the skirt by a band of Breton lace inserting. The foot of the flounce is fluffed with quillings of satin-edged chiffon flutings and broad, white satin streamers depend to the foot, from the bust in front and shoulders behind. Rucked-out sleeves, having their elbow frills treated with chiffon flutings, add the necessary finish of cloud-like faintness about the coolly-clad arms.

of the mourning fabrics, is the black net to which is applied large flowers and ornate patterns cut from true mourning crepe. This is to the woman in mourning what a spangled or embroidered net is to the butterfly of fashion, and the airy thing is called the Empress Elizabeth, since it was first evolved, for the wear at state functions, for ladies of the Austrian court, after the death of the beautiful wife of Franz Joseph. Shaped skirts and jackets of this are made, like the lace gowns so much in evidence, to drop over mourning silk slips on a finish of swirling chiffon flounces. For two of our exceedingly-wealthy American widows, Venetian dressmakers have built superb condolence costumes of net over silk, garnished with sprays of crepe, applied with rows and clusters of imitation ash pearls.

Indorsed By the Countess of Stafford.

The condolence costume, by the way, is a wardrobe feature since the Countess of Stafford wisely introduced it in London. It is a toilet of somber splendor, worn for the reception of those brief, painful calls succeeding a funeral. A widow is apt to wear on such an occasion a tiny, pointed cap of white lisse, with lisse streamer to her heels, if her hair is gray; otherwise, her hair is arranged very simply, parted from crown to bow, and the fullness drawn back in a soft, bandeau effect at either side of head.

The tuck and the herring-bone are locked in a deadly struggle for supremacy. Appearances are in favor of the herring-bone, though the tuck stands almost as strong in favor as ever. It is, however, quite impossible to buy a decorative silk, crepe or muslin that its length is not fretted at intervals of a very few inches with the silk criss-cross hat machinery has been perfected to introduce.

By means of the herring-bone lines all the smartest silk bodies show their linings to bright effect, the hems are set on with herring-bone headings, and the swan song of the looms this spring was the voile and grenadine, the organdie and gingham, made open-worked and lace-like by dint of a herring-bone pattern. All sweetly herring-boned, at the head of their hems are our new neckties, whether of soft silk, in cashmere pattern, or of silk muslin, and into such proportions has the neckwear trade crept that it has guaranteed the opening of little shops where only collars, bows and sailor knots are sold.

The Ascot, that is not more than a smart bandanna silk handkerchief arranged to draw into a tidy four-in-hand, undoubtedly leads the way, but a rising star is the automobile of black satin, powdered with crimson sparks and drawn at the neck in a four-in-hand knot, again at the bust in a sailor's knot, and then it secures its two lone ends in the wearer's belt. Only when on exercise bent does the shirt-waist-clad woman wear a pique, cheviot or gingham stock. If purely pastoral or passive pleasures call her forth she circles her pretty throat with a stiff neck-band, overlaid with organdie, or chiffon, in tucks and ruffles, and a snowy jabot, in the form of a complicated bow or a series of overlapping flounces, depending like the ruffs of a pointer pigeon upon her breast. Somewhere in this maze of prettiness she places her pearl necktie pin. Three pearls, set like a three-leaved clover, one gem pink, one yellow, and one ash, gray or white is the rule, and since pretty imitation pearls serve as well as the true ones, this is a fashion essentially within the reach of the majority.

Throughout the summer pearls will continue the favorite ornaments, dividing favors only with emeralds. An emerald solitaire in a Rajah setting is the sort of

A CASINO COSTUME.



It has been already estimated that there are thirty-nine admirable ways of making a foulard, but the special artist from Paris sends an exclusive design for a fortieth model, that cannot fail to take rank with the best. This is a Casino costume of cream-white silk, enhanced by dots in the adorable shade of pastel blue. The overdress drops in a point upon a swirl of flounces, half of them of foulard, half of clear cream guipure lace. Midway between hips and knee the uniform pastel blue of the taffeta foundation skirt is artfully glimpsed through a broad, wavy inset of guipure edged at top and bottom by a close quilting of narrow blue satin ribbon, in a darker shade than pastel. Twice this inset is repeated on the simple waist; guipure frills finish the close elbow-long sleeves and edge the great cream-white chiffon neck scarf. A wide ruché of this same lace runs around the parasol of cream-twill silk, and the white Leghorn hat, designed for this model, is garnished with double plumes and a white aigrette floating back from a rose of pastel-blue mirror satin.

ring that the woman whose little hands are browned by the sun wears to the very best advantage. Surrounded by a band of intensely black, bright enamel constitutes a Rajah setting hat shows off the rich gem of the stone to wonderful advantage, and the acme of smartness this summer is to wear gloves as little as possible, to wear rings not at all by day, but at night to put on the tanned fingers as many splendid diamonds, emeralds and turquoise as they can comfortably wear.

MARY DANE.

CURLY HAIR AND HAPPINESS.

THE VIRTUES OF WHITE OF EGG AND WATER AS
A CURL PRESERVER.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

"Happiness is, at last, mine," said enthusiastically a summer girl whose hair was most beautifully coiffed and covered her head in the large, even, Semitic waves that are usually regarded as so inimitable.

"And why so," inquired her friend, whose hair bore the subtle stamp of nature's twisting.

"Because I have found a way to keep my hair in curl," she answered, joyfully. "The densest sea fogs and the humid, summer air of the mountains have become alike indifferent to me. I laugh at them both. Then it is so simple," she continued, gleefully. "I take the white part of an egg and dilute it one-third with water, and place it in an air-tight jar, where it will remain fresh for one week. At night, I saturate a comb with this mixture and pass it through my hair until it is well moistened; then I divide it into strands and wrap it around on long kids. This must not, however, be done carelessly, or the hair will eventually present a jumbled, crinkled appearance, very different from the symmetrical waves which are to be desired. Herein lies another secret. Each strand must be as tightly twisted as a cord before it is wrapped around the kid. In this way the waves are induced to form of the same size, and to follow an unbroken line across the head. About six kids, four for the front and sides and two for the back hair, are the number that are used to give an all-over curled effect. The remainder of the hair, that about the crown of the head, is what is taken up and arranged in the knot on the top of the head.

When, in the morning, the hair is combed out, it will appear to have increased doubly in quantity, owing to the application of the white of the egg and water, and will be found to possess a stability and firmness which has hitherto been unknown to it. Each hair stands out away from the head, and in texture is very similar to that which curls naturally. If managed properly no trace of the white of egg is to be seen. During ordinarily warm weather, even though the head is apt to

FROM LONGCHAMP RACES.



The slender women of today, following the fashion as decreed by the French couturier, could verily slip through needle eyes or come unrumped through large wedding rings, so close to their supple bodies are their delicate garments adjusted. From the famous Longchamp races the special artist, an associate of the famous Sandoy, sends a study of a remarkable and typical dress. It is particularly significant of the daring extreme to which Paris dressmakers fearlessly push the mode, and of the growing favor of green on the other side of the water. Aqua-marine green is the color of the two taffeta mousseline pleatings at the foot. The same tint shows through the front panel of cream Malta lace, and the drap de Paris redingote of this same clear sea-water green, overwoven with broad, satiny stripes of deep emerald hue. A long buckle of aqua-marine clasps the butterfly neck bow of crisp silk muslin, and the hat, of emerald-green straw, is adorned with two black plumes, a knot of green velvet and a fan of net in a paler tint of this verdant color.

perspire, this performance need only to be gone through with every third or fourth night.

"Even so," the girl with the curly hair resumed, "you take an immense amount of trouble to change the character of your hair, and to me its straightness is extremely attractive."

"That is because your own hair is curly," her friend rejoined. "It is always so. As for me, I agree with the ancients, and think straight hair a mark of God's displeasure. Perhaps those that are content to wear it in a style which is adapted to its severe lines think differently, but once having become identified with curly hair it is too dreadful to have it, as the saying is, 'come out.' I speak feelingly, for I have had some woeful experiences. Fancy, for instance, starting off, immaculately gowned and with your hair beautifully curled, on a yacht with a lot of gay people. Naturally you have provided yourself with three or four veils, but what are they to the fog and stiff breeze that await you? Soon, to the astonishment of your former admirers, your hair begins to fall in a mournful, drooping fringe from under your jaunty cap. With it, your spirits inevitably fall, and the day for you is over. It has been a complete dénouement. There are a few of us, I fancy, that enjoy a bland feeling of contentment unless our hair is properly curled. You know, even, . . .

"Venus oft with anxious care
Adjusted twice a single hair."

A NATIONAL NURSES' AID SOCIETY.

THE TRAINED NURSES OF THE UNITED STATES
NUMBER NEARLY TWENTY THOUSAND.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

In the United States there are between 15,000 and 20,000 trained nurses. No insurance society will issue sick-benefit policies to nurses on account of the great risks to which they are exposed by their vocation.

The average earnings of the trained nurse is between \$600 and \$800 a year. The average salary is \$25 a week, but they are not always engaged. A majority of these nurses have some one dependent upon them, and consequently there are few who are able to save much for old age or the "rainy day." After the lapse of twenty-five years of faithful service, the trained nurses of America are about to follow the example set in England, where there is a mutual benefit society and a pension fund for the superannuated trained nurse, of which society the Princess Christian is the patroness and founder. And now the United States is to have a similar organization; for on the 22d of March, 1899, Gov. Theodore Roosevelt of New York affixed his signature to a bill authorizing the formation, and describing the government of "The Trained Nurses' United Aid Society of America," which last is the logical sequence of "The Metropolitan Trained Nurses' Club" of New York.

Nurses in other cities, and nearby States, saw the advantages of belonging to this club, and applied for admittance. A few more were taken in, but finally

the whole system was reorganized and turned into a national affair, with its headquarters at No. 15 West Forty-second street, New York City. The officers are: William Watt Sherman, president; James L. Higginson, treasurer; Mrs. Mary Hatch Willard, secretary and manager. The board of managers: William Watt Sherman, Dr. Clement Cleveland, Theodore K. Gibbs, John E. Parsons, Dr. Edward P. Flower, James L. Higginson, Lorillard Spencer, Julian T. Davis, all of New York City.

All the officers and managers serve without salary or compensation of any sort. Mrs. Willard gives the offices, so the only expense the little society will have at the outset will be for the necessary printing and the salary of a book-keeper.

The object of the Trained Nurses' United Society is the relief of trained nurses who are laid by from duty on account of illness or accident, and the payment of funeral benefits in the case of death.

It is not in any way, shape or form a charity, but a mutual benefit insurance society. If they subsequently obtain an endowed bed or a room in a hospital, and a sick member of the society has to go there, she does not go as a charity patient, called upon to be thankful; she goes there getting only what she has paid for.

Her membership fee and monthly dues have been received by the managers of the society, and invested for her to meet the demands of just such dark days. Nor is she under any obligation to the society itself. She has paid for all the benefits she will ever receive.

No bazars, fairs or pay entertainment will ever be allowed to be given for the Nurses' United Aid Society. They are not formed for the purpose of asking donations, but as a mutual insurance society. And like other insurance societies, an examination by and a certificate from a physician are requisite.

A trained nurse under 50 years of age and in good standing, holding a certificate or diploma, showing not less than two years' training in a hospital, is eligible for membership. Applications for membership must be presented on forms which will be furnished on application to the secretary. Before the books were open there was a "waiting list." The initiation fee is \$2, the dues are light and are arranged on a sliding scale upward, a nurse of 25, of course, paying less than one of 50.

In addition to the sick benefit and funeral fund, the society aims to secure by means of coöperation and combination, certain substantial benefits for its members, such as homes of rest, pecuniary loans, in case

FOR A CHILD UNDER TWELVE YEARS.



White has become almost universal for children under 12 years of age, especially for summer wear; little girls particularly dance in white, play in white and swim in white flannel. Another good and healthy indication is a growing taste for keeping little girls as much as possible in low-necked and short-sleeved dresses. The strong lungs, full, white throats and well-developed arms of our grandmothers was chiefly the result of their décolleté costumes, in winter as well as summer, when they were little ones; and the mothers of today are awaking to the fact that there is no developer for small constitutions like good, clean, fresh air. Our little miss in the picture wears a summer afternoon dress of white French lawn, her skirt cut to do away with all fullness at the belt and her low neck, short-sleeved body is adorned only with a design in crisp white Swiss muslin ruchings. A hat of cream Tuscan straw, veiled and heaped with white silk muslin, crowns the small fairy, who looks quite cool and fresh enough to serve as a model for a summer breeze.

of temporary distress, a sickness fund, endowment beds and eventually pensions.

At present they agree to provide \$5 per week for six weeks in any one year in case of sickness prior to the age of 65, together with \$50 at death. It is hoped that when members do not ask for any benefit during five years, that a somewhat larger sum can be given in case of need during the subsequent five years.

Any one interested in trained nurses may become an associate member (non-participating.) A life membership costs \$100.

The society had no precedents upon which to base its present estimate of monthly dues. In consequence of this it is possible that a trial may force them to be raised. On the other hand, if they are found more than adequate, the society will be able to grant larger benefits than those promised.

All further particulars will be furnished by addressing Secretary, Trained Nurses' United Aid Society, No. 15 West Forty-second street, New York City, N. Y.

RUTH EVERETT.

STYLES FOR MEN.

WHAT IS CORRECT IN THE WAY OF CLOTHING FOR MIDSUMMER.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

For the dog days and lounging at home, loose silk coats are beyond all dispute the coolest and the most presentable negligée jackets possible. Ribbed Japanese silk, that will wash like a teacup, makes a coat that is wondrously comfortable when the thermometer is establishing a record every minute. These coats are made up on this side of the water or come from the hands of Japanese tailor, taught the art of them by Englishmen out in the East, who give a deal of attention to dressing with reference to the climate. The silks they are cut from are usually in light summery tint, and the shape of the garment is that of the long-tried and never-found-wanting blazer.

French Bathing Clothes.

Last season a manufacturer bethought himself seriously of the incongruous appearance of his sex on the fashionable beaches, and tried to push a suit made of a stiff green-and-white-striped goods that more nearly resembled bed ticking than anything else in quality, and no man could justifiably bring himself to the point of wearing it. At one or two places this season have been seen what are called French bathing clothes. They show points worth adoption.

The elastic dark-blue breeches are met at the knee by rough-wool, long hose, that, like those of the eighteenth century, roll up over the knee and curl back to cover the elastic circles necessary for keeping them in place. Some distance below the hips falls a tunic of rough, dark-blue flannel, short sleeved, with a smallish collar rolling away from a vest of stripes, and held at its point by a sailor's white necktie. This tunic may or may not be worn with a broad flannel belt, and it surely deserves to be introduced at every seabeach where men take their dip along with the women.

The Brown Straw Bowler.

The straw-hat season came in without a flourish and few novelties. Over in England they have been trying to introduce a brown straw "bowler," as the Britisher fondly terms his derby. The straw bowler is far cooler than the flat sailor, with its nearly air-tight crown, to which we cling on this side, and perhaps if the Prince of Wales would consent to crown his royal head with a comfortable dome of cigar-colored straw men on two sides of the Atlantic would follow his cue.

Around about the summer resorts the fishing, cycling, driving contingent of the male population seem to prefer their very light-weight pearl-gray Alpines to the new, smart, Japanese-cane sailors, that seem the one venture the manufacturers have attempted in deviation from the conventional tough, yellow, skimming-dish affair.

Many of the straw hats have their crown belts of black gros-grained silk drawn at the side through perfectly flat, black-enamel slides, and a considerable showing has been made of the blue-banded cream straws and caps that are shaped exactly like the German flat cap. The crowns of these last are done out of cream flannel, the broad varnished visor comes well over the eyes, but such a covering is rather intolerably hot for our summer suns.

Correct Height for Collars.

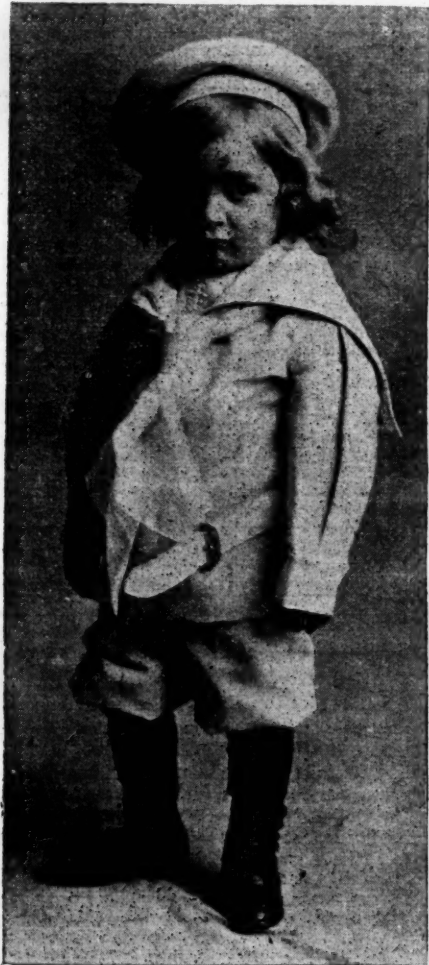
Two and a half inches is the lawful height for collars, though men with long necks are entitled to linen bands 2¾ inches high. Against short-necked men this collar ruling goes hardly, especially when evening dress is worn, for then the collar must stand up quite straight, measure a trifle deeper in front than at the rear, and the points under the chin can be pressed out and apart ever so little. Double collars, with round points, have, for all save evening hours, pushed the single band out of usage. Men even dress for afternoon weddings in double collars, wearing them usually at weddings with waterfall ties of soft silk in two stripes, and those dark and white, most often.

Everybody is buying and wearing a quaint, little-stock evening tie that is one of the most unreasonable small novelties ever brought out. It is made of white lawn of the sheerest dimity, long enough to pass twice around the neck and a half inch wider at the middle than at any other point. There is a button hole in the center of this widest portion, and that is made fast to the front collar stud. The ends are thrown back, crossed at the rear, brought forward and drawn in front into the typical evening bow. Of course, this folding and refolding of even the finest lawn gives the neck a bulky appearance, but the argument is that by such an intricate device the tie is withheld from ever slipping up or, even in moments of interest excitement, from vanishing under the wearer's ear, since necktie side pins have proven but an abomination to men who have tested their possible good offices.

BEAU BRUMMEL.

Prof. Albert A. Michelson, head instructor of physics in the University of Chicago since 1892, who has just been elected an honorary member of the Royal Institution of Great Britain, was born in Strelna, Poland, in 1852. He has found time to invent several important instruments for measuring length by light waves. The invention that brought him most fame is an interferometer, which not only measures light waves, but counts the waves.

A YOUTHFUL MIDDY.



Very small men are put early for the summer season into their seaside flannels, and the shy little midddy in the picture displays to the most alluring advantage the charm and comforts of the baby togs. Any mother who has a golden-haired boy to deck for the envious admiration of all the other seaside mothers, could hardly do better than to array him as one of these. With the long blouse and full trousers a tiny chaplike seems in the transition state between his kilt and the breeches to come, and man-like as is the suggestion of his attire, it is none the less sweet and essentially babyish, therefore just what it should be. White flannel is naturally the chief ingredient of this jolly little suit; the sailor tie is cream-white wash silk and the belt of wash leather with a brass buckle.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

THE PETTED SNAKE.

MAGOG'S PECULIAR AND USEFUL POSITION AS RAT CATCHER AND HOUSEHOLD PROTECTOR.

I.

When Ralph was sent out to learn the intricacies of the coffee-planting business in Ceylon, years ago, he was duly grateful to his guardians for finding a career for him, but was slightly dubious himself as to whether he would care much for that sort of thing. On learning that he had to go to the far-away English colony, he studied books about the place and read of panthers, elephants, eek and snakes living in profusion there, he felt somewhat alarming, being, you know, merely a harmless, studious youth of some 17 years old, who had not the slightest desire to kill an elephant, so long as the elephant did not want to kill him.

Ralph read of cobras and tie-polongas and other venomous snakes of the island, until he was scared, and, by the time his periadore (or manager) had installed him in the little bamboo-thatched bungalow which he was to call his own, he was in such a state that if you had trailed a whiplash suddenly before his unsuspecting gaze he would have gone into hysterics.

Ralph had one particular servant, whom he had to engage and pay himself—De Silva, a Cingalese. The other help came from the coolie lines of the estate, and, after their day's work, used to retire to their huts. When dinner in the evening was over, De Silva used to retire also. Where he retired to Ralph never inquired. Indian servants have a way of disappearing and turning up again which would puzzle a conjurer. There was a kitchen and outhouse separate from the bungalow, and, for all Ralph knew, De Silva, after salaaming and saying "Goonye, honorable sir," went away to sleep on top of the kitchen range.

At any rate, after the day's work was done, unless he was invited to dine with the periadore, Ralph was utterly alone, with no white man nearer than the big bungalow, a mile and a half away, down the mountain. It is an awful, horrible way to be left, as Ralph was, fresh from home and mother and sisters. He used to sit and try to read the magazines sent to him, and his books, but the terrible silence of the mountains—welcome to an older man—frightened him. That silence would be broken sometimes by a furious tom-tom orgie at the huts of the coolies, or the long wail of a native woman, mourning her dead child, or again by a sudden tropical thunderstorm, with such crashes of thunder echoing among the mountains, and such torrents of rain as filled the boy's timid soul with terror.

It was in the midst of one such storm, when the reading lamp was low, and it was near midnight, that Ralph, longing for a companion, for some one to talk to, looked up and saw Magog. Ralph gave one tremendous howl and rushed out, through the back door, to seek De Silva. De Silva was placidly asleep on the couch he had chosen for that night—a shelf just, one would think, broad enough for the crockery it was intended to hold. Still, De Silva looked comfortable.

"A cobra!" yelled Ralph, pulling the cook down on the floor without regard to his feelings. "A cobra! A snake! A serpent! A monster!"

"Where?" cried De Silva, jumping on a chair. "In the sitting-room, hanging halfway down the wall! It hangs from the ceiling cloth" (in old bungalows whitewashed canvas, often cracking at the walls, is stretched beneath the rafters, and looks just like an ordinary ceiling) "and was coming at me!"

De Silva looked at Ralph reproachfully, and at his shelf-bed regretfully.

"Oh, honorable dore," said he, "it is Magog. Did you not know? It is the special friend and protector of my last honorable dore. No cobra—no, dore. Only one great, beautiful, much-to-be-cherished ratsnake, Magog."

So De Silva went with his young master into the bungalow and introduced him to Magog—the snake. Magog hung just as Ralph has described him, halfway down the wall, a great, fat, black snake, with quiet, steady, watchful eyes on the room. It hung ready, at a flash of dread, to draw itself up above the ceiling cloth and disappear in its lair there beneath the bamboo thatch, where it hunted the rats, which fought with it for a home.

"No, Magog," said De Silva, explaining, "then too many rats and mice."

In fact, Magog was the house cat.

De Silva took a saucer and filled it with cocoanut milk, and placed it on the floor in Magog's corner. Ralph shuddered when he saw the reptile slither to the ground, evidently feeling quite secure, and suck up the milk. De Silva smiled.

"Wait, honorable sir," said he, "and I will, with your honorable favor, bring him a dinner. It may be that the gods have not seen fit to give him rats."

He left Ralph alone, shuddering at his proximity to the big snake. It was a monster for a ratsnake, quite five feet in length, and thick as Ralph's arm, and, though Ralph knew that ratsnakes were not venomous, he felt far from happy at being alone with it.

The cook came back with a little, squirming puppy. Its eyes not yet open.

"Don't!" Ralph cried, but the snake had already darted for the little beast, swallowed it, gorged it. Ralph could see its undulous body distend.

"Kill it—kill it!" Ralph cried, and De Silva looked at him with extreme sorrow and some contempt.

"No, dore," said he, "it was my last honorable dore's

treasure. The honorable sir said it was the luck of the bungalow—I say right in English? Yes? The luck of the bungalow. It was his treasure. Do not kill it."

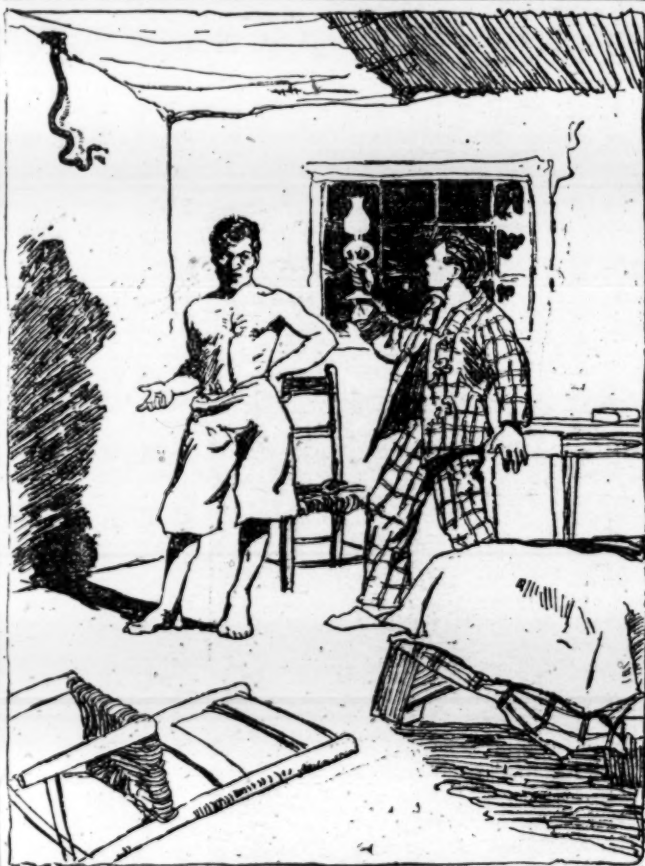
The snake lapped up the rest of the milk, and in a twinkling slithered away again. De Silva went back to his shelf, and Ralph went to bed. But he could not sleep. Above his head that night and every night he could hear the scamper of rats on the ceiling cloth, and after them the rush of the snake, and then a faint, forlorn squeak, and he knew that Magog was doing his duty as a colonial house cat. The snake may have been doing his duty, but Ralph could not bear the thought of its nearness. He tried to conquer the feeling, but he couldn't.

II.

Poor Magog, used to being petted by its last master, would peer out from the ceiling cloth for hours in the evening, while Ralph was trying to read, and Ralph would look up from his books, and see its black head and quiet, watchful eyes and be horrified. Between its noise by night in the roof and its presence in the evening, Ralph grew so nervous that, in spite of De Silva's warning and wishes, he tried to kill the snake. He sat one evening at his table with a revolver in hand, and, when Magog appeared as usual, he took fair aim and fired. The bullet went into the wall; Magog withdrew like a flash. De Silva came rushing.

"I think I hit the brute," said Ralph, and pointed to a spot of blood on the whitewashed wall.

"Oh, honorable dore," said De Silva, superstitious as his kind, "it was the luck of the bungalow—say I it



MAGOG HUNG JUST AS RALPH AND DESCRIBED HIM.

right? My last dore said Magog was the luck of the bungalow."

And he went away to his kitchen a-sorrowing, but Ralph felt as if he had done a good deed, and rid the world of a hideosity.

No more came Magog to plague the young sinnerdore. For many nights the rats scampered over the ceiling cloth without any pursuer. Ralph, in his lonely evenings, looked at the vacant crack, and congratulated himself.

"I must have killed the horrid brute," said he, "and a good job, too. Probably the rats avenged themselves by eating him."

So the young sinnerdore rested, and told, when he was at the periadore's bungalow for dinner, how he had made a marvelous good shot at the snake, and rid himself of an intolerable nuisance.

"You oughtn't to have done that," said the periadore, smoking his cheroot and smiling upon the boy. "Why not? I hate snakes—I abhor them."

"Maybe, but they have their uses," said the periadore. "I'll kill a cobra or tie-polonga quick as anybody, but I would not kill a harmless ratsnake, which is poisonless, and which, my lad, has been cleaning out the rats and mice from your bungalow for years. To put it mildly, it was not only cruel, but a mistake. Marigold, your predecessor, cherished old Magog. He used to tell me the brute was boss of the house, and that, if Magog were not there, the rats would make his life not worth living."

"Yes, but the beast was so familiar—coming out at dinner to hang there—asking for milk—ugh!"

"All right, old chap," said the periadore, "it's your bungalow, not mine."

Within a week of the night when Ralph shot at the snake, there came one of those tumultuous rainstorms which are never seen anywhere except in the tropical rainy seasons. It is a mistake to try to picture in words one of these storms. You read of them often, but, if you have not been through one, you never could imagine its horrors. Try to picture to yourself the day of judgment, with the whole heavens tumbling in, like a falling roof, on top of you, with all the navies of the world firing turret guns at you, with all the lightning of the skies concentrating upon you, with not a soul, white or black, near you, without a single tongue to cry "Here!" when your tongue cries "Help!" without a hand to reach out to touch yours—try and picture yourself a scene like that, and you have some idea of the roaring tempest in which Ralph, one lonely night in his bungalow on the mountain, went to bed and slept—slept, utterly tired out from working up the mountain with the periadore and the coolies to strengthen the

dam which guided the hill stream from its natural path to irrigate the low-lying land.

Ralph's bedroom was off the sitting-room, under the same ceiling cloth, and his bed lay close to the wall. He was utterly tired, but he dreamed, and in his dream somehow Magog the snake was mixed up. He dreamed the snake was following him revengefully; he dreamed it came up to him, running; he dreamed it caught him; he dreamed that he fell down; he dreamed that the snake coiled and struck at his chest. He woke up with the yell of nightmare—half choked, horrible. And it was true! As he awoke, Magog, the great snake, dropped from the ceiling, fell on him, and swiftly glided away out of the door.

Ralph was on his feet instantly, and found himself drenched in perspiration. For a moment he could not understand. Then, above the noise of the thunder, above the crash of the rain, he heard another sound. He heard the roar of released waters, the roar of great rocks and tons of earth coming slipping, sliding, dashing down the mountain—a landslide! And Ralph knew that his bungalow was right in the path of the escaped waters.

He was out of the place in his pajamas just in time to reach high land and see his bungalow swept away. De Silva stood beside him, shivering and praying.

"Ah, honorable sir," said De Silva. "I told you, you killed the luck of the bungalow; Magog, the snake."

"I did not," cried the trembling boy. "It lived and warned me, or I should be dead now."

But Magog was seen no more. P. Y. BLACK.

A GREAT DANE WHIPS A LION. LION ATTACKED HIS KEEPER, WHOSE LIFE WAS SAVED BY A DOG.

(BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.)

"Mardo" is the name of a great Dane dog whose specialty is taking the conceit out of the king of beasts. He is owned by Col. S. A. Stephan, superintendent of the Zoological Society of Cincinnati, and has been trained to watch the wild animals in the gardens of the society. During periodical carnivals in which the gentler of the beasts are allowed a certain amount of liberty, Mardo keeps them in place very much as a shepherd dog does his sheep.

The latest exploit of the great Dane was to attack a lion that had turned on its keeper, get a strangle hold on the back of the lion's neck, and maltreat it so that the beast whined for mercy, and when released went to its cage with the air of a whipped cur. In describing the occurrence, Col. Stephan writes:

"One of the keepers had been breaking the lion to be led by a chain, and had so far succeeded in training him that he believed he could give him a little outing in the large building where we had him caged. When he went to the cage to try the experiment, the keeper saw that the lion had a sulky fit, but, having set his heart on testing the progress he had made with the big brute, did what afterward turned out to be a foolish thing, he ignored the lion's sulks and led him out by the chain. He, fortunately, had the wisdom to call the dog Mardo, and tell him to follow while the lion took his lesson."

The lion feigned to come out of his sulky fit when he saw Mardo, and walked very docilely along for a distance of about seventy-five feet, when quick as a flash he turned on the keeper and knocked him down. In a few seconds there would have been a tragedy, but Mardo went at the lion like a demon, and his majesty of the forest soon found that he had his teeth and claws full of dog, and no time to carry out his designs on the keeper.

Mardo jumped on the back of the lion, caught him in the back of the neck, and in vain did the lion try to shake off the dog. The latter had a grip that defied all bucking on the part of the under animal, and all the time he was chewing away at the neck of the king of beasts until the mane of the lion was dyed red with blood and the beast half frantic with rage and his inability to get at the dog.

"At last the lion fairly gave in. Lying down, he whined for mercy, and the keeper, seeing that he was thoroughly cowed, called the dog off. Mardo came down with evident reluctance, and was with difficulty restrained from trying a second fall with the lion, which by this time was an abject object of pity, as meek as a lamb, and evidently ready to run at the slightest sign on Mardo's part of a disposition to renew the attack. The lion returned quietly to his cage, and has since taken his exercise at the end of the chain with no more appearance of fight than is found in a house cat of domestic habits."

Mardo is not quite 2 years old, is 33 inches in height, and in weight about one hundred and thirty-five pounds. He is probably the only dog in the world who met a lion in fair fight and whipped him into submission. N. O. E.

LUCY AND THE BAT.

SHE COULD FACE JUNE BUGS, MICE, SNAKES AND EVEN CATERPILLARS, BUT NOT BAT.

(BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.)

If there was anything in the world that Miss Lucy was afraid of, it was a bat. Mice, June bugs, snakes, and even big green caterpillars, she could look upon unmoved, but bats "set her nerves on edge," as she feelingly expressed it. It was one summer evening, after an encounter with one of these monsters in the drawing-room, that Miss Lucy retired to her apartment for the night, much shaken as to nerves. The room still retained the somewhat chaotic traces of her carefully-made toilet of the early evening. She refrained from lighting the gas, lest it should attract the attention of her dreaded enemies, the bats, and determined to prepare for bed by the dim light that stole through the transom from the hall. She had scarcely begun to take down her hair, when a slight net her eyes that froze her very soul with terror. There, upon the bed, lay the dark, hated form of a bat! Miss Lucy did not scream, she merely stood transfixed, straining her eyes to catch by the faint light some movement on the part of the "horrid creature." What if it should fly! Fly—and bury its talons in her heavy hair! She shuddered. Then, with a courage born of desperation, she seized a fluffy shawl that lay on a chair near by and advanced toward the bed. The bat lay motionless. Nearer and nearer she crept; and at last, with a terrified energy, flung the shawl over the creature, winding it about and about, until she thought she had it safe. How horribly it squirmed and fluttered under the folds of the

shawl! But she held it firm and bore it to the window with a wildly beating heart, flung the whole mass down into the garden below and closed the sash with a bang. It was the gardener, who, while working in the shrubbery next day, found a fluffy shawl wound tightly about a black satin slipper. Both belonged to Miss Lucy. She says she never dons either, without thinking of bats.

F. A. SCHNEIDER.

SOME COLLEGE YELLS.

WELLESLEY THE ONLY COLLEGE IN THE COUNTRY THAT CAN CLAIM A MUSICAL ONE.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

The most musical—the only musical college yell in fact, is that which the Wellesley girls have originated.

College yells, as a rule, are far from melodious, and it is a constantly-recurring source of satisfaction to Wellesley damsels that their yell is the yell musical.

This is the way of it: Tra la la la, Tra la la la, Tra la la la, la la la, Wel—Les—Ley Welles—ley.

In contrast to this is the cry of the University of North Dakota, which more nearly in sound and meaning resembles an Indian war whoop:

"Odz—dzo—dzi! Ri—ri—ri! Hy—ah, hy—ah! North Dakota!"

Williams College boys went rather far afield to find a rhyme:

"Rah! Rah! Rah! Yums, yams, yums! Will—yums!"

The West Pointer also shows some ingenuity in this respect:

"Rah! Rah! Ray! Rah! Ray! West Point! West Point! Army!"

"Rock—Chalk—Jay—Hawk K. U." is the cry which does great credit to the ingenuity of the University of Kansas boys.

Equally touching is the yell which one hears at the University of Illinois:

"Rah—hoo—rah, Zip boom ah Hip—zoo, rah—zoo, Jimmy, blow your bazoo. Ip—sidi—iki, U. or I. Champ—paign!"

The names of the college colors are introduced with the cheer of the University of North Carolina:

"Rah! Rah! Rah!!! White and blue! Vive—la! Vive—la N. C. U."

Notre Dame University cheer also perpetuates the names of its colors:

"Rah! Rah! Rah! Gold and blue! Rah! Rah! Rah! N. D. U.!"

The two shortest yells on record are those of Hope and Hanover colleges:

"H—O—P—E—Rah—Rah—Hope!"

"Han, Han, Han—O—Ver!"

GRATITUDE SHOWN BY A FISH.

IT WAS DEMONSTRATED WHEN A PHYSICIAN RELIEVED A WOUNDED PIKE.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

A gentleman, walking one evening in the park at Durham, the seat of the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, came to a pond where fish intended for the table were temporarily kept. He took particular notice of a fine pike, of about six pounds weight, which, when it observed him, darted hastily away. In so doing it struck its head against a tenter-hook in a port (of which there were several in the pond, placed to prevent poaching,) and, as it afterward appeared, fractured its skull, thereby turning the optic nerve on one side.

The anguish evinced by the fish appeared most horrible. It rushed to the bottom, and boring its head into the mud, whirled itself around with such velocity that it was almost lost to sight for a short interval. It then plunged about the pond, and at length threw itself completely out of the water onto the bank.

The doctor caught the fish, and upon examination found that a very small portion of the brain was protruding from the fracture in the skull. He carefully replaced this, and with a small silver toothpick raised the indented portion of the skull. The fish remained still for a short time, and he then put it again into the pond.

It appeared at first a good deal relieved, but in a few minutes it again darted and plunged about until it threw itself out of the water a second time. A second time the gentleman did what he could to relieve it, and again put it into the water. The pike continued for several times to throw itself out of the pond, and with the assistance of the keeper, the doctor at length made a kind of trepan for the fish, which was then left in the pond to its fate.

Upon making an appearance at the pond the following morning, the pike came to the edge of the water and actually laid its head upon the physician's foot. The doctor thought this most extraordinary; but he examined the fish's skull, and found it going on all right. He then walked backward and forward along the edge of the pond for some time, and the fish continued to swim up and down, turning whenever he turned; but being blind on the wounded side of its skull, it always appeared agitated when it had that side toward the bank, as it could not then see its benefactor.

Next day the doctor took some young friends down to see the fish, which came to him as before, and at length he actually taught the pike to come to him at his whistle and feed out of his hands.

With other persons it continued as shy as fish usually are.

This was a most remarkable case of gratitude in a fish for a benefit received.

F. N. A.

UNEEDA ZEPHYRETTE.

[Chicago Post:] The Kansas editor who boldly advocates a new style of "wind trousers" for women should have a special seat of honor at the Milwaukee biennial of the Federation of Women's Clubs. Now we are wholly in sympathy with a practical and useful below-the-waist garment for women on windy days, for reasons of comfort as well as purposes of modesty, and if they are trousers or even pants we shall sublimely repress our emotions for the convenience of the sex. But we strenuously object to the name "wind trousers," which is repellent and obnoxious. Why not call them zephyrettes? That is pretty and sensible and alluring. Uneeda zephyrette! Nothing could be more attractive.

THE FEET ARE NERVE CENTERS.

NARROW SHOES AT THE BOTTOM OF WOMEN'S TEARS AND EARLY GRAY HAIRS.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

There is a woman in New York City who earns her support as a pedologist; that is, she goes from house to house giving treatment to women who have troublesome feet. Of course, she does for her patients all that the most skilled chiropodist can do, but her specialty and far more profitable science is devoted to treating the feet as an aid in restoring nervous strength.

If she had her own way, this enthusiastic pedologist says she would try to persuade all women to go without shoes entirely, wear sandals or Chinese slippers the year round, and thereby she believes statistics in nervous diseases would promptly show a marked falling off.

"Hot, narrow-soled, toe-pinching, high-buttoned and laced shoes are at the bottom of one-half the wrinkles, tears, tempers and early gray hair in this country, at least," was her assertion, "and my whole mission in life is to bring light and liberty to the American foot, for I've found by investigation that where a race that goes barefoot or that wears sandals knows nothing of nervous afflictions."

"The healthy, comfortable foot is always as free to expand as the hand, as free to the air and the toes nearly as sensitive, important and well-developed as the fingers. That is the foot of the East Indian woman, for example, who will reach out and pick a needle from the floor with her toes, or with her left foot on her right knee hold the end of a long hem between her great and second toe and sew away with the ease of a creature owning twenty instead of ten fingers."



CALVE'S SONG OF THE SHOES.

Take her foot into your hands and you will find it as strong, warm and prehensile as a human hand; well, that is what our women's feet should be like, but short of the bound foot of the Chinese, I know no more deplorable object than the average small or large feminine foot I am called in to treat.

"You see, my mission is particularly to nervous women. I've a list of patients as long as my arm to whom I give foot massage and I can almost guarantee to smooth out half the neurasthenic tantrums by stripping the poor maimed feet of their coverings and rubbing gently and regularly up and down, back and forth on the soles where so many important nerves, blood vessels and muscles lie. After this, I persuade the patient to give her feet fresh air daily, sun baths, if she can get them, and then I struggle with the shoe problem."

"No patent leather and no dancing shapes do I allow worn by a patient who suffers from cold feet, from sleeplessness, and even, if you will believe me, from wrinkles, and every day I come to rub and bathe the feet, but particularly to cure sore joints by massage and with my thumbs. My main effort is to draw the toes apart, as toes should lie, and especially to develop the little toe that the modern shoe of civilization has produced to a mere stump preyed upon by callosities. While I rub and bathe, I keep up a running fire of explanation that gradually interests my most indifferent patient."

"I tell her of the Venezuelan native who walks like Diana and whose foot is as pleasant to the touch as the daintiest, most intelligent hand, who sleeps like a baby, rarely gets a wrinkle till she is 50, and chiefly because of the sandals she wears. I explain the meaning and importance of those sole nerves, that might be truthfully written soul nerves, that are almost the most sensitive in the body that are wracked and tortured by the hot, jarred joints, crushed nails, corn-infested toes, and, worst of all, by being crushed together to fit a shoe bottom that is only one-half as wide as the foot itself. It is a powerful argument when I show a woman her naked foot in all its objectionable,

ghastly pallor, swelled veins and red knobs and ask her if she thinks she would bear the pain subjecting her hand to a vise that could reduce it to such a state of anguished ugliness."

"She is not apt to doubt my word when I prove that her bodily fatigue, the wrinkles between her eyebrows and her hop-and-go-fetch-it gait are all the result of her valiant efforts to steer herself along and ease the pressure as much as possible on her tightly-clenched feet that have neither air nor swift circulation of blood, and yet on them is cast all the weight and work of the body."

"Some women know by instinct how nearly the nerves of the feet are related to the nerves of their hearts, stomachs and brains, and Mme. Calvé is one of them. When anxiety and hard work press upon her she puts off slippers and stockings. Letting her feet breathe is what she calls sitting a long hour wriggling her pink toes delightedly in the sun or running up and down the rooms to stretch the soles. After this she lies down and has her maid gently chafe the bottoms of her feet till she drops into a deep sleep, whence she comes soothed and vigorous for any amount of work."

"Just try taking your feet out of a jail some day when the world is too much with you," concluded the little woman, "and if in the end you are not a convert to pedology, then all I can say is your feet have been mangled beyond redemption."

The advance sheets for Bernard Shaw's "Antony and Cleopatra," in which the enchantress of the Nile is a sixteen-year-old girl and Caesar is a man of 56 years, have been given out, showing that the witty and egotistical author has contrived a plot that is decidedly at variance with the stories told by Shakespeare and Sardon. All in all, it is claimed that if this newest Cleopatra is ever produced it will prove about the oddest thing that Shaw has yet written, and he is famous for the unconventional manner in which he does everything.

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Directed by Prof. Seymour Eaton

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GOVERNMENTS OF THE WORLD OF TODAY.

VIII.—ITALY.

BY FREDERIC W. SPEIRS, PH.D.

Early History.

As a geographical division upon the map, Italy is one of the oldest countries of Europe; as a unified nation it is one of the newest. The present kingdom of Italy, which now figures as one of the great powers of Europe, is less than a generation old.

At the beginning of the Christian era Italy was the political center of the world. From the Eternal City radiated the power which ruled civilization. But Rome fell before the attacks of the barbarians in 476 A. D., and Italy was presently divided into petty principalities. In 800 A. D., Charlemagne and the Pope attempted to revive the imperial glories of ancient Rome by establishing a holy Roman empire, embracing the largest part of Western Europe, including Italy. But the time had not come for a unified government on such a grand scale, and when the mighty personality of Charlemagne vanished the empire fell to pieces. In 843 the empire of Charlemagne was divided into three parts, and Italy, with a part of what is now France and Germany, was given to one of his grandsons. This King and his successors maintained only a shadow of authority over Italy, and soon the peninsula was in the hands of a host of princes, who ruled small areas under the feudal system.

The great religious movements of the eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth centuries, the crusades, opened up trade routes which made Italy the commercial center of Europe and created the powerful city republics of Venice, Genoa, Pisa, Florence. As individual states these rich and cultured communities became of considerable importance in the diplomacy of Europe, but no attempt was made by these cities to weld the Italian peoples into a great nation. Through the long centuries of medieval history down to the period of the French revolution the Italians, divided into petty States, had no conception of a united Italy.

Unification of Italy.

Then came Napoleon with his grand imperial dream. His victorious armies overran old boundaries and uprooted ancient landmarks. On his reconstructed map of Europe he wrote "Kingdom of Italy" in bold characters across the peninsula. At Milan in 1805 he assumed the iron crown of the ancient Lombard line and took the title of King of Italy. But this partial unification of the peninsula was short-lived, for when the Congress of Vienna met in 1815 to undo the work of the defeated Emperor the overturned Italian thrones were set up again and the old divisions were reestablished.

But the brief taste of comparative freedom and of partial unification which the Italians had enjoyed had aroused a desire for national independence and unity which was destined to work out slowly and painfully an Italian nation. About the middle of our century the one liberal and statesmanlike monarch in Italy was Victor Emmanuel II, King of Sardinia. His great minister, Count Cavour, was a most ardent believer in Italian unification, and the liberal King with his wise minister set to work to realize the dream of Italian patriots. Inspired by the knightly Garibaldi and by Cavour, Victor Emmanuel joined France in a successful war with Austria for the liberation of Northern Italy, and then began to extend the kingdom of Sardinia. In 1861 Victor Emmanuel assumed the title of King of Italy. During the decade from 1860 to 1870 province after province united with the new kingdom of Italy, and finally, in 1870, after a sharp struggle with the Pope, supported by France, Victor Emmanuel annexed the papal States, entered the city of the Caesars in triumph, and from this new capital began to rule a united Italy. The dream of nationality was realized.

The Italian Constitution.

The little kingdom of Sardinia expanded into the present kingdom of Italy without changing materially its form of government. During the memorable year of 1848, when a revolutionary movement swept all Europe, forcing the monarchs to make liberal concessions in order to stem the rising tide of democracy, the father of Victor Emmanuel had granted his people a constitution called the statute. This document remains the constitution of united Italy today. It has never been amended formally, but the government conducted under it has been changed in spirit and adapted to new conditions in the same way that our American Constitution has been modified—that is, by more liberal interpretation. Moreover, since the written constitution is very general in its terms the Italian government has found opportunity to develop much as the English parliamentary system has developed by legal custom. As in England, precedent governs in the absence of written provisions in the constitution minutely prescribing the organization and the powers of the various governing bodies.

King and Cabinet.

The chief executive of Italy is the King. The kingly

office is hereditary, descending in the male line of the royal family. By the terms of the statute the King has very large power, but custom has narrowed his authority. For instance, his assent is theoretically necessary for legislation; practically, he never refuses approval of laws passed by the chambers.

Through custom, which has the force of law, the real executive of Italy is a ministry responsible to the popular branch of the national Legislature. Thus the parliamentary system of Cabinet government, originating in England and adopted, with modifications, by France, is also the governmental system of Italy. The Cabinet consists of eleven ministers, each one presiding over a great department of state. In theory the King chooses these ministers. In practice he selects as prime minister a man who commands a majority in the Chamber of Deputies, and this premier constructs a cabinet. When the Cabinet loses the confidence of the Chamber of Deputies the King accepts the resignations of the members and calls upon the leader of the victorious opposition to form a new cabinet. Thus, Italy has free government through a responsible ministry.



HUMBERT IV, KING OF ITALY.

The Senate.

The Italian Parliament is composed of two houses, the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The Senate is aristocratic in theory. It represents rank, wealth and scientific attainment. It is made up of the princes of the royal house, and of members chosen by the King from certain specified classes. These classes are

bishops, high officials of the military and civil service, men who have had at least six years' service in the Chamber of Deputies, those who pay a minimum annual tax of about \$600, and then who are distinguished for unusual scientific attainment or exceptional service to the State. The Senate is permitted to judge whether a person nominated by the King properly belongs to one of the specified classes, and thus it controls its own membership. It is a large body, at present consisting of 372 members. The appointment of members is for life.

In addition to its legislative duties the Senate has certain judicial functions. Like the United States Senate, the Italian Senate tries impeachment cases. It also sits as a court in cases of high treason, and has the curious privilege of trying all accusations against members of its own body, who are thus exempt from ordinary process.

Chamber of Deputies.

The popular body, the Chamber of Deputies, is elected by a district system similar to that of the United States. The franchise is more limited than ours, however. The limitation imposed is a very reasonable one which many students of politics would be glad to see applied in our own country. Education, service to the State or property holding are made the tests of fitness for the franchise. With the exception of the classes enumerated hereafter all those who apply for the voting privilege are required to show ability to read and write, and are compelled to pass an examination in the elementary subjects covered by the compulsory education course. However, those who can show a medal received for military or civil service or who pay a direct tax of about \$4 annually, or rents to a certain specified amount are exempt from examination. In Italy, where illiteracy is very prevalent, the educational qualification excludes from the franchise a large percentage of the population.

The present number of the Deputies is 508. The maximum term is five years, but dissolution of Parliament generally cuts this short, and the average term of a Deputy is about three years. The Chamber of Deputies enjoys the same special privilege accorded to the United States House of Representatives and British House of Commons in that revenue bills must originate in this body of the representatives of the people.

Supremacy of the Deputies.

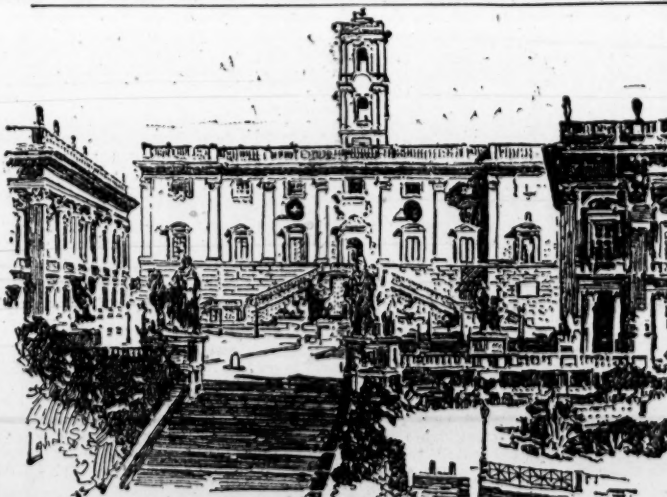
The Chamber of Deputies of Italy presents many points of similarity to the French body of the same name, and to the British House of Commons. Like the House of Commons, it is the real governing body of the nation. The ministry is responsible to it and must resign when the majority refuses to support a government measure. The relations of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate are quite similar to those existing between the House of Commons and the House of Lords. In theory both branches of the Legislature are of equal authority in legislation. In practice the Chamber of Deputies can control the Senate and bend it to the will of the representatives of the people whenever serious conflict arises, just as the House of Commons can overrule the House of Lords. The method of control is the same in both countries. The ministry always represents the majority party in the Chamber of Deputies, and the ministry has the power, through the King, to appoint a sufficient number of new members of the upper house to give the desired majority to any measure upon which the popular body has determined. This has been threatened in England; it has been done in Italy. The Italian Senate is a more influential body than the British House of Lords, but its power is quite narrow, nevertheless.

Party Organization.

In party organization the Italian Legislature resembles the French National Assembly rather than the British Parliament. In the House of Commons there are two great parties; in the Italian, as in the French Chamber of Deputies, there are a large number of party groups. In Italy, as in France, Cabinets must thus be sustained by coalitions of parties rather than by the compact majority of a single party. This makes ministries rather unstable, and it also gives larger room for the play of purely personal qualities in politics. In England it is party, rather than the man, that counts; in Italy the man dominates the party. When the party majority in the House of Commons changes the entire ministry resigns and an entirely new set of men of the opposite party form a government. In Italy the new ministry formed after a government defeat in the Chamber of Deputies may comprise several of the members of the defeated Cabinet, and it has often happened that a Prime Minister has met defeat by retaining office himself and making a new Cabinet by dropping certain members objectionable to the Deputies. This departure from the original form of parliamentary government is rendered possible by the peculiar grouping of the numerous parties in the Chamber of Deputies.

It obscures party responsibility and is an evidence of imperfect party organization, according to the British or American standard.

The government problem in Italy is greatly complicated by the curious relation existing between the Italian monarchy and the papacy. Away back in the early medieval times, the Pope received from a French king the grant of a considerable territory in Italy, to be administered by the church as a temporal kingdom. When the holy Roman empire was created in 800 A. D., Charlemagne confirmed the grant of land to the papacy and for more than one thousand years the Pope was not only the spiritual ruler of Christendom, but the temporal ruler of a large portion of Italian territory centering at Rome. When the Italian nation was forming, an attempt was made to persuade the Pope to relinquish his temporal power over the so-called papal States, but he refused. France sustained the Pope and for a time the advancing Italian nationality was halted at the walls of Rome. But in 1870 France was constrained to



THE CAPITOL AT ROME.

abandon the Pope, and Rome, by an overwhelming vote, joined its forces with the new nation.

Although every consideration has been shown to the Pope by the Italian government, he has thus far taken an attitude of uncompromising opposition to the change of government, and has maintained that the church has been forcibly robbed of its rightful sovereignty. Since 1870 he has remained a voluntary prisoner in his spacious palace of the Vatican. The spectacle of the head of the Roman Catholic Church refusing to recognize the government of a people who, almost without exception, are loyal members of his church, is a very curious one. The party which upholds the claim of the Pope to temporal power is called the clerical party, and although it refrains from conscientious motives from taking any part in national government and therefore has no representatives in the Chamber of Deputies, it is active in local affairs, and its presence is a disturbing force in national politics.

Governmental Problems.

Italy has serious governmental problems on her hands. She is a comparatively poor and undeveloped country, but she has aspired to take her place beside the greatest nations of Europe, and has burdened herself with a great fleet and an expensive army. Her citizens have inherited few traditions of self-government and large masses of them are densely ignorant. When we consider these facts we do not wonder at her financial difficulties, her frequent political upheavals and the scandal which clouds her civil service, which is administered on a plan only too familiar to Americans under the name of the spoils system. We only wonder that she has accomplished so much in achieving unity and laying the foundation of self-government.

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LAY SERMONS.

"**G**OD over all, blessed forever!" What a comforting thought! A tender Father; a watchful Providence; a loving Friend; a mighty Helper and an all-sufficient Redeemer. Oh, weary soul, what more do you need? Let not your trust falter, your faith grow dim, for this "God over all, blessed forever," is forever near, knowing our slightest wish, taking note of our every need, and ready to help us and pardon all our transgressions.

In all heathen religions the man who feels that he has been guilty of some great sin, believes that in order to obtain atonement for it he must do some act of penance that he may propitiate the deity whom he thinks that he has displeased. But the Christian faith holds up to us one who has offered Himself as a propitiation for our sins, an infinite Redeemer who will blot out our transgressions, if we but go to Him with humble and penitent hearts.

The great beauty of the Christian's faith is its simplicity. There are no burdensome and mysterious rites which we must observe before we can be pardoned; we have simply to go to Christ and confess our needs, and ask His forgiving grace and mercy, and we shall find Him "mighty to save."

The difficulty with a great many of us is that we do not fully and earnestly believe in Christ's willingness to pardon. The gift of grace is so free we can scarce believe that it is ours.

But let us consider for a moment what is our relationship to God. We are His children, the creatures which His own hand has formed, to whom He has given life, and whom He has fashioned with infinite capacities for love and worship. The larger the company of God's redeemed, the more glorious and glad will be the better land. Christ, with His divine humanity, comes very near to His children, knowing, as He does, all "their frame," and their continually-growing power of comprehending all truth. He had His beloved disciples here on earth, but how many beloved disciples will He have in heaven!

Man is created in the image of God, and when that image is purified from sin there is very much which God and man hold in common. There is the same love of purity and righteousness; of truth as truth; the same devotion to God's eternal purposes, differing only in degree according to our knowledge. There is for God's children, redeemed through the blood of Christ, the same immortal future which belongs to God, a long eternity of unending years, in which man will be continually approaching nearer to the Infinite Father, and rejoicing more fully in His presence and the perfections of His character.

As man is lifted up, and as he unfolds in knowledge, how much greater will be his capacity for companionship, and for sharing in the vastness of God's purposes and plans. What a volume will the created universe be for him to read and study. What histories of angels will be unfolded to him; what an infinite record of God's providence and forgiving love. There will be no war in that better life twixt God and man. No field that he will not be permitted to explore, for he shall walk with God and learn of Him.

And can we for a moment suppose that God is ever, even for a moment, indifferent to such a creature as this? That His hand is not forever outstretched to help and to save? No! "God so loved the world"—not the individual alone, but "the world, that He gave His only-begotten Son that whosoever believeth on Him should not perish, but have everlasting life."

Oh, this glorious fullness of free grace, it is our God-given heritage! Shall we then hesitate to believe? For what more do we wait? Listen to the tender voice which is saying, "Come unto me all ye who are weary and heavy laden, and I will give you rest."

Among the American actresses who have married millionaires are Edith Kingdon, now Mrs. George Gould; Hope Booth, now Mrs. James A. G. Earl; Julia Arthur, now Mrs. B. P. Cheney; Grace Filkins, now Mrs. Adolph Marx; Rolande Davis, now Mrs. Charles S. Leahr; Asa Dare, now Mrs. Frank Ehret, and Grace Kimball, now Mrs. Lawrence McGuire.

THE MORNING SERMON.

THE VICTORY OVER HATRED.

By Rev. Frederick O. MacCartney,
Minister First Unitarian Church, Rockland, Mass.

"Love your enemies, do good to them that hate you, bless them that curse you, and pray for them that despitefully use you."
—[Luke vi, 27.]

HOW few of us have regarded these familiar words as presenting an ideal for our realization. We smile and say: "This command to love one's enemies is utterly impractical and impossible." Yet if we think a little longer, we may realize that this law of love is the one great practical and rational thing which, when fulfilled in our lives, shall have transformed them.

For these phrases express that which is most fundamental in the teachings of Jesus, and constituted, when put into life, a vital portion of his religion. It was the incorporation of this very spirit of love which keeps you in regard and love for the Son of Mary; this is the strange fascination, the secret of that power which makes your unrevealed divinity respond to his revealed godlikeness. Love should triumph over hate!

The term love, as used here, obviously does not signify simply that natural and spontaneous affection which one has for brother or sister, mother or child. It must be used in a broader sense. Love is not merely an emotion. It is a principle, it is a habit of the mind, an attitude of the will.

Thus when we are admonished to love enemies, it is to a high and noble attitude of mind and heart and will that we are called; to the attainment of a spiritual affection. No admonition could be more comprehensive than this, for it includes thought and word and deed: "Pray for them that despitefully use you," or, have right thoughts toward an enemy. "Bless them that curse you," or, speak well to and of an enemy; and finally, "Do good to them that hate you."

Take the first of these admonitions. It is obvious that Jesus did not mean that one should outwardly pray for a man, while in heart hating him. To ask a blessing on the man whom you would injure, if you could, would be worse than cursing him to his face. It would be hypocrisy and blasphemy. Christ must have meant that in the inmost depths of the soul there should be a benignant spirit, even toward an enemy, and an earnest desire for his best good.

Bless him who curses you. If my heart is right toward him who hates me, my words will manifest the inner spirit. Surely these words are searching! Here we are told to return blessing for railing, to speak in kindness to him who turns upon us with hateful, taunting words. There is in every man something that should receive praise. Add not curse to curse, for he in whom there is no trace of good is already thrice cursed.

Do good to him who hates you. The natural tendency is to leave a man strictly alone who is an enemy, even when no harm is done him. But we are told here to pursue a contrary course. If a man who hates us falls in business or is threatened with failure, the instinctive prompting is to let him alone in his financial ruin, or possibly hasten his downfall. Under this command we would do all in our power to preserve his financial integrity.

In a thousand ways, in every relationship of life, there is opportunity of putting into execution this command, which at first seems so strange and impractical. Turn to our deepest consciousness of truth and we are compelled to admit, as we see the comprehensiveness of these words of the great Teacher, that the ideal here presented must be realized by us, if we shall attain the highest life—and we are confronted with our impotency in carrying out this divine word.

It may be that we can find some helpful suggestions whereby we may attain the victory over hatred, and—love. For love may triumph over hate!

Let me say first that many an enmity arises from misunderstanding. Often an action admits of two interpretations. One interpretation would lead a person to conclude that an offense was intended by another. A breach thus occurs between two friends. It is a critical moment. Unless an understanding is reached the situation becomes more serious. Instead of an investigation of the cause of coolness, one word of condemnation gives occasion for an answering word of anger, until a bitter enmity results. In such a case only an understanding, the mutual admission of wrong, and a giving and receiving of forgiveness, can reestablish the friendship.

Again, a man may dislike another because of temperamental difference. If one man is fiery, enthusiastic and radical, the cool, phlegmatic and conservative man may become antagonistic to him. Are you of the former type? Then make allowance for this seeming sluggishness; imagine yourself of like temperament, and the whole tendency of such an attitude will be to cultivate the spirit of forbearance and kindness, which will gradually become the spirit of love. But if you are of the latter type, deliberate and cautious, and you have incurred the ill-will of a radical and excitable man, you in turn must consider this natural difference of mental constitution.

But in the practical realization of this word of Jesus, we must face severer tests. "If a man hates me," you ask, "with a passionate and implacable hatred, what shall I then do?" "Suppose," you continue, "that he is attempting to injure me in all ways possible, that he has vilified me or the ones I love, that he has attacked my reputation, defamed a one, pursued me relentlessly? How can I love such a one?"

Can you believe that each man, no matter how bad, is a child of God; has a divine something in his nature, which will eventually transform his baseness, and change his whole being? If you can thus believe, you will have a powerful motive in gaining the victory over the tendency to return hate for hate. Let this transcendent faith take possession of you in regard to an enemy. Look beneath the passion, the distorting rage, the mean and base, and try to discern the elements of goodness, the indications of a better nature. Sometime, not afar off it may be, in the quivering sunlight of a day of God, the last vestige of hatred will be stripped from the man who hates you, and he will stand clothed in garments white as light, the vesture of kindness and good-will, and his thoughts will be

gentle, like those of a child. There will be peace upon his face, for he has come to you and confessed his transgression, and you have gladly forgiven him, and he has gone forth at harmony with himself and with the universe. But put not off this day of reconciliation to that distant time. If possible let that day be here, now.

However, motive is inadequate to give us this power of loving those who hate us. No man can attain unto the spirit of love, who does not live in communion with All Love. Only as we walk with Ineffable Love can we attain the power of loving enemies. Once come within the encompassing compassion of the Father, and you cannot but be compassionate. Breathe in the atmosphere of divine tenderness and, pervading the chambers of your inner life, will be a presence of love. Love will triumph over hate!

Such a spirit as this is that which will conquer, and which will eventually bring in the reign of peace. What happiness there would be in the heart of each of us today, if we knew that there was not a being in the universe with whom we were at enmity!

There is no happiness in that human heart where hate holds its ominous abode. Strive as we may, struggle after goodness as we may, just as long as we cherish malice so long will there be unrest, so long will there be a vague sense of something out of harmony, a discord which will mar the sweetest music of our lives.

As we see how severe the test is—this realization of the law of love in our lives—we may be discouraged and falter, even in the attempt at fulfillment. Yet this thing can be accomplished by possessing divine power. Jesus did this very thing.

In the halls of Herod I see a form, clad in a purple robe, seated upon a mock throne. A reed whose frailness betrays the satire is in his hand. A crown of thorns is crushed down upon the marble brow. Before him kneel the rude and ignorant ones who do him homage insincere, while others, giving way to rage and fury blind, add to the revolting horror of the scene by spitting on the Royal One. Yet, look you! Amid this ignominious scene of shame and degradation He sits in patience. There is no word of anger, no answering rage for rage, but calm endurance; and from His face there shines a tenderness like unto infinite love. Love has triumphed over hate!

Look still again! The scene has changed. There is a gloom in the air, covering with partial darkness a hill outside the city gate. Three forms you see, though indistinct, lifted from the earth, nailed to three crosses. There are groups of men beneath the crosses. There is a confused murmuring, words of command, entreaties, the groans of the suffering, coarse and brutal jests, words of surprise, the low cries of sorrowing women.

That man on the cross upon the right is a thief; and curses with foaming lips the ones who execute the decrees of the law. That man to the left, on the cross, is silent. But as you bend forward and listen closely, you will hear broken words coming from the One upon the central cross. These words are not curses. No. He is praying; and these are the words which fall from His lips, quivering with pain: "Father"—there are curses and jeers from the tormentors, but you draw still nearer and listen more intently—"Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do." Love triumphs over hate. Triumphant in life, triumphant in death!

A RAGE FOR BARBARIC JEWELS.

ANKLETS AT THE TOPS OF THE BOOTS AND GOLD BANDS ON THEIR FOREHEADS.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

Bracelets and anklets as burdensome in appearance as shackles, and heavily-linked chains are accepted as the latest mode in jewelry by well-gowned women. They first came out in Paris, last spring, and were worn exclusively on the ankles, with the short bicycle skirts that were there fashionable. When they were imported to this country it was naturally thought they were to be worn on the wrists, but the public eye is at last being opened, however, by two New York women who have just returned from Paris, and who wear them about the ankle, or just at the top of the boot, when donned in their sporting clothes. It is said on good authority that several other women have already been measured for them. The most beautiful ones are undoubtedly those that are enameled, or the dull-gold ones that are studded with uncut stones. But one is admissible, and it should be worn on the left foot.

This tendency for massive, barbaric jewelry is also noticed in the bands of gold of exquisite Etruscan workmanship which are worn low on the forehead with dinner or evening gowns; and in the heavy chains that fall to the knees after being wrapped several times around the throat. Suspended at the ends of them, there is often a small, single eye-glass, a diminutive fan, or an odd, little notebook. The revival of this fashion of wearing chains, it is interesting to reflect, originated in Rome at a fashionable bazar for the benefit of a convent, when three long chains of cut jets were strung by the nuns and offered for sale. They were bought by two New York women and one French woman. Afterward, a large demand for them was made in Paris, and the inventive city was soon taxing its powers to present them in numerous forms and styles. Those made of gun metal with pearls at regular intervals are now regarded as one of the newest and best styles to wear.

At present it's also a fad to collect semi-precious stones, such as amethysts, aqua-marines, moon-stones, topazes, Mexican opals and others, to have set in a long gold chain. Frequently they can be picked up very cheaply at old curio shops. About thirty of them are necessary to fill in properly a chain of moderate length. Beside the cost of the chain and the stones, at least \$1 or \$2 apiece must be allowed for the setting of them. The various size, shape and color of the stones make the chain very interesting.

A symphony in B minor from the pen of Prince Henry of Reuss has been produced at Cologne, where Herr Wullner, the conductor, after superintending the rehearsals, politely handed over the baton to the princely composer himself. The symphony was, it is said, sympathetically received, though not with any very great enthusiasm.

Two girls who dress very simply are the daughters of Secretary Hay in Washington. They wear the simplest of wash gowns in their morning walks, with plain little sailor hats, and they are frequently to be seen with the grand-niece of the Russian Ambassador, Mlle. Cassini, and the three conversing together in French.

The Development of the Southwest

IN THE FIELDS OF INDUSTRY, CAPITAL AND PRODUCTION.

Compiled for The Times.

[The Times will be pleased to receive and publish in this department brief, plainly-written articles, giving trustworthy information regarding important developments in Southern California, and adjoining territory, such articles to be confined to actual work in operation, or about to begin, excluding rumors and contemplated enterprises.]

Building in Los Angeles.

THE following statement showing value of building permits, issued in Los Angeles during the past five years, is furnished, at request of The Times, by Frank D. Hudson, City Superintendent of Buildings:

1892.....	\$1,694,365
1893.....	1,654,805
1894.....	2,379,765
1895.....	4,025,071
1896.....	2,623,784
1897.....	2,512,313
1898.....	2,107,105
1899 (first five months).....	886,235

Postoffice Figures.

THE annual readjustment of salaries for Presidential postoffices, recently reported from Washington, shows several advances for Southern California offices. Corona is increased from \$1100 to \$1200; Pasadena from \$2000 to \$2700; Riverside from \$2400 to \$2500; Santa Ana from \$2100 to \$2200; and Santa Paula from \$1500 to \$1600. Rural free delivery will be extended at Santa Barbara, and a postoffice is established at Pierce, Riverside county, about twenty miles each way from the offices of Banning and Indio.

Water on the Desert.

H. SILSBEE recently returned to San Diego from the Colorado Desert, where he had been to look after his stock interests. He reports the weather as mild and pleasant for this time of year, and gives the San Diego Union the following information:

"The overflow of the Colorado has already reached the lagoon north of Cameron Lake, and Mr. Silsbee believes that the water will reach Salton Basin, though it is not expected to fill that great depression as it did some years ago. Cattle have been doing well, having had good grass feed until the bottoms along the creek were filled with river water, and being now supported in a satisfactory manner by the basin in the more inviting places. Very few prospectors have been seen crossing the desert or looking for gold anywhere on the great waste this season.

"Mr. Silsbee states that a party of seven or eight men who were unknown to him have gone, with a good-sized pack train into the Picacho placer mining section south of Jacumba, with the intention of developing water for the working of the diggings, known for some time to be rich. The nearest water to the placers is Bitter Creek, at least at or ten miles away, and a ditch or pipe line probably be used. The field is between the main mountain range and the Cocopah country. The men met by Mr. Silsbee are said to be backed by the Lower California Development Company."

San Pedro Pumber.

THE four lumber yards at San Pedro did a big business during the month of May. The sales and shipments of the San Pedro Lumber Company alone aggregated over 3,700,000 feet of lumber, according to the San Pedro American. This indicates a large amount of building in progress throughout Southern California, and a rapidly growing market in Arizona. A large fleet of lumber vessels is at sea on the way to San Pedro. The present year promises to break the record for lumber business at the free harbor site.

Petroleum Possibilities.

IN SPITE of the failure which attended the boring of an oil well at San Pedro, about a year ago, the derick of which was purchased by a well borer, and removed to the site of the remarkable spouting well at Santa Fé Springs, there are still a number of San Pedro people who believe that, if a well were sunk in the right locality, a good deposit of petroleum would be tapped there. A San Pedro paper tells of a quantity of liquid asphaltum which has been uncovered at a depth of less than 200 feet, and urges a systematic exploitation of the underground resources of that locality.

A Mountain Railroad.

THE Brooking Lumber and Box Company of San Bernardino county, which has the largest sawmill in Southern California, has advertised for contracts to haul the iron and rolling stock necessary for its road on the mountain range. Forty men are at work making the grade. It is said that the road will be in operation in time for the company to supply the fall and winter demand for orange and lemon boxes.

Tobacco.

ABOUT a year ago there was quite a boom in tobacco culture in Southern California. Of late, not so much has been heard upon the subject, although a number of persons are still raising the weed, on a small scale. Among others, M. H. Kimball of Santa Monica regularly grows a small patch for his own use.

The Santa Monica Outlook says that Mr. Kimball can cut his crop four or five times during a season. He grows the Connecticut seed-leaf variety, and finds the quality excellent. In his opinion, tobacco would prove one of the most remunerative crops that could be planted in this region, soil and climate both being peculiarly adapted to the purpose. In the East but a single cutting per year can be grown, which gives to this locality a remarkable advantage over that tobacco-growing region.

Railroad Surveys.

ACCORDING to the Randsburg Miner, there are two parties of surveyors running lines from some point in Utah across Southern Nevada and into California, for the extension of a railroad. The Miner says:

"What point they aim to strike here is not known, whether across to the head of Kern River through Walker's Pass, making connection with the Southern Pacific near Bakersfield, or at Mojave to the south of the Tehachapi, or the Santa Fé at Barstow, or some point west. The first party is not far from Granite Wells and will pass that point four or five miles north and west. The second party are some distance further back. They have come by way of Leach's Point, Owl Holes and Saratoga Springs. Their movements will be watched with interest."

Uses of Cactus.

THE cactus which grows so thickly in some parts of Southern California has manifold uses, which many people do not know of. A writer in the San Diego Sun says:

"In your paper of the 13th is an article headed, 'Cactus Leaves Cure Mr. Lindley of Rattlesnake Bite,' and close by stating: 'Thus a real use has been found for the unlovely cactus at last. That is one of the oldest and best known remedies for rattlesnake bite. It is a waste of time and labor to roast it, as it will cure just as quick if mashed and a poultice applied without being roasted.'

"The flat leaf cactus is used for other purposes. If they are sliced and boiled and the juice mixed with whitewash, it will last for many years; it lasts as long as if mixed with glue.

"On the plains where there are many cattle and plenty of cactus, in a season when feed is scarce, the cattlemen put a gas machine on a wagon, which they run alongside a bunch of cactus and, with a torch, burn the thorns off. Then the cattle eat it. One year ago, I fed it to my cow, a well-bred one. She ate it as readily as beets, and the milk had no different taste than when fed on beets or any other green feed.

"Another use is for mulching. One year in El Cajon I planted some fruit trees, and after the roots were covered with earth I put two layers of the cactus leaves in each hole, then covered them with earth. The trees all continued to grow until the frost stopped them in the autumn. They were not irrigated at all, and it was not a very wet season either."

Protecting Forest Reservations.

COL. B. F. ALLEN, supervisor of the five forest reservations of Southern California, has from the Federal government an allowance for the fiscal year beginning July 1 of \$150,000, which will enable him to do more effective work than heretofore. He selects men to act as rangers on the reservations. There are now employed forty-one men in this manner. After July 1, Col. Allen is authorized to appoint nine more. Col. Allen approves of the cutting of trails into the reserves, so that fire-fighters can get in easily.

San Diego Fortifications.

WORK is actively progressing on the foundations for the big guns at San Diego. The fourth emplacement for a 10-inch battery will be ready for the gun and carriage in about a month. The big rifle has already been shipped from the East. In the course of an interview on improvements that are under way, Capt. J. J. Meyler said to the San Diego Union:

"In about three weeks I expect to advertise for bids for the construction and extension of the jetty, and I hope to make a material and beneficial addition to the present jetty work, with the \$65,000 that will be available. At present the jetty extends out from shore 4000 feet, but the outer 640 feet has been built up only to mean lower low water. The \$65,000 will build about 1000 or 1200 feet, which will leave about 2500 feet more to be built. I do not think the jetty, even when finished to its full length of 7500 feet, will change the bar, but it will concentrate the ebb tide so effectually that a little dredging will remove the bar, and the jetty will be able to keep it down.

"Capt. Humphreys has been notified that a range-finder for the fortifications is being built and will soon be here. I have been instructed to make an estimate for a station that will be built for it. A searchlight plant is now here, and as soon as other work will permit, I will construct a shelter and station for it. All these works are to be constructed on the appropriation made previously to the last fortification bill, so it is possible that in addition to this we will receive allotments for constructing the other batteries.

"There will be a battery of sixteen 12-inch mortars on Point Loma about opposite Ballast Point, and sixteen 12-inch mortars on the Coronado sandspit, one and one-quarter miles south of Hotel del Coronado. A battery of rapid-fire guns is also to be placed about three-quarters of a mile south of the 10-inch batteries. Right on the end of Point Loma, at an elevation of 300 feet, will be a battery of two 10-inch rifles, which will swing around in a half-circle from the ocean into the bay. In addition, there will be five other small rapid-fire batteries, to be located on North Island opposite Zuniing shoal and in the vicinity of the mortar bat-

tery on Coronado sandspit. The whole project of defense will involve an expense of about \$750,000."

Portland Cement.

ONE of the important manufacturing industries of Southern California is that of the California Portland Cement Company of Colton, which has an extensive plant for manufacturing cement, lime, marble dust and crushed rock, near that city. In the rear of the mill towers Slover Mountain, with a seemingly inexhaustible supply of pure calc spar. Two of these deposits, at short distances, supply abundant crude materials. Besides the limestone, which is almost chemically pure, there is a clay adapted to the manufacture of cement, about four hundred pounds of this being used to 1000 pounds of limestone. The process of making the cement is carried on under the constant direction and analysis of a chemist. The Colton News says:

"The crude materials are first crushed, mixed by weight, then ground into a mass, and then put into a kiln, seventy-five feet long, at the rate of three tons an hour, where they remain for about one and three-quarters of an hour. The low heat from the upper end of the kiln drives off the moisture from the raw mixture; the low red heat of the middle part decarbonizes the limestone, and the high heat of the lower end causes the caustic lime, alumina and silica to unite to form Portland cement clinker. The mix now agglutinates into little lumps the size of nuts. After leaving the kiln the clinker is put upon the ground and left to cool for a day or two. After this it is ground into Portland cement. The material which entered the kiln as a mechanical mixture now come out a chemical compound. After the cement has been ground and again mixed, it is put in sacks holding ninety-five pounds. A sample is taken from every tenth sack, tested and a record kept and mailed to purchasers so as to satisfy certain specifications necessary, before leaving warehouse. After being kept in the warehouse from one to three months so as to be perfectly dry, it is shipped away to fill the orders of purchasers. About twelve thousand barrels are on hand at this writing, and a supply is always kept at the cement works. The limestone used is 98 to 99 per cent. carbonate of lime. The Portland cement is used in various irrigation and hydraulic power systems in Southern California and also in making tunnels. The cement works being situated in this city where it is the center of the orange belt of Southern California, has an extensive trade and gives employment to a large number of men who would otherwise seek employment elsewhere. Seventy-four men are now employed at the works, and the mill is kept running day and night. The work is divided into three shifts, some working eight and some twelve hours. One hundred and seventy-five barrels of cement are turned out daily, valued at \$2.35 a barrel f.o.b. cars. Physical tests have shown the cement to be superior to foreign brands in fineness of grinding and tensile strength.

"The machinery is run by electricity, 175 and seventy-five-horse power engines being used.

"There is also a rock-crushing plant of fifty-horse power, where two or three carloads of crushed rock are turned out daily. This rock is shipped on the Santa Fé to fill orders, part of it is used in Los Angeles and part on the Santa Fé road, making concrete. The two principal railroads have side tracks to the doors of the warehouse. Maj. M. A. Murphy is the manager and E. Duryee the chemist in charge of the scientific part of the enterprise. The Los Angeles office is at No. 105 South Broadway. It is Colton's largest industry and a great factor in our present and future development.

"The largest stockholder is S. W. Little, and the secretary is Maj. J. R. Toberman of Los Angeles. These two gentlemen have backed the institution financially and in that way carried the business through the late financial depression and placed it in its present successful business condition."

Closing the Gap.

THE Santa Barbara correspondent of The Times writes as follows:

"The railroad camps at Ellwood are demanding all the men that can be had to push the work at the points where the ground is broken. McCormick's camp is larger now than it was ever before and about sixty men are at work for Ramish & Marsh. These contractors are largely under way with their work, but will increase the number of men at the camp as rapidly as possible. Laborers are coming into the city from all directions, most of the men coming from Los Angeles. The forces at the camps are continually changing, and the roads to the north and south are literally alive with tramps working their way to and from the line of the gap.

"The matter of rights-of-way along the gap line seems to be working itself out in a most satisfactory way and it is thought by members of the Town Committee at work on the problem that the right-of-way can be secured within the next two weeks, but the rights for the charge of the line between this city and Ellwood are giving the company some trouble. The old line is not practical for the accommodation of fast through trains and those owning property along the new line seem inclined to charge enormous sums for rights-of-way. The prices asked are in many cases wildly out of proportion to the value of the lands involved, and these parties will have to listen to reason or become defendants in condemnation proceedings. The matter is being cleared up now."

El Monte Water Supply.

ANOTHER section which is developing a remarkable underground supply of water is that around El Monte, in the San Gabriel Valley. Experts are at present wondering where all this water comes from. It is proposed to bring some of it to Pasadena. A writer

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In the Pasadena News, who recently visited the section referred to, says:

"I drove out through Baldwin's ranch to Santa Anita avenue, then down the avenue to road running east; thence east to the road south over the San Gabriel River bed. Not a drop of water in sight. Nothing but dry sand, wire grass and cacti. We drove out of the river bed at Peck's ranch. Thence over a sandy road, out half a mile to a little building where a forty-horse power steam engine is pumping water from beneath the dry, sandy surface. And then the sight!

"Good for sore eyes. Made sore by the contemplation of the needs of Pasadena. One hundred and fifty inches of clear, cold, sparkling water as ever welled up from the bosom of the earth to bless the fruitful soil. R. Piercy owns the plant. It cost him about \$2500. He uses oil for fuel. Six barrels in twenty-four hours. Costs him \$1.20 a barrel. The depth of his well is 150 feet. The water rising to thirty feet from surface. He uses a Jackson centrifugal pump and that 150 inches of water just boils and rushes from the top of the pipe, as if the biggest kind of an encaladus was spouting it out with all his might. Mr. Piercy uses this water to irrigate his alfalfa and the crops. If Mr. Piercy does not have good crops it will not be from lack of water and sunshine."

"The next pumping plant visited was that of D. F. Pierson, who owns sixty acres and rents considerable more of Mr. Peck. That neighborhood seemed to run to P's. Mr. Pierson has a twenty-five-horse power engine, running a centrifugal and pouring out 100 inches of water. He uses oil for fuel as, indeed, did all the plants visited. We suggested the use of electric power from the San Gabriel Company, whose lines run near."

"Mr. Pierson said he had considered that, and while the cost per hour might be less, the company would not guarantee to furnish any power from 5 o'clock p.m. to 11, that being the time when the maximum service is required of the company, and it might be necessary to run the pump the whole twenty-four hours."

"The next plant visited was that of J. S. Killian, about a mile and a half south of the former two."

"Mr. Killian is the pioneer in this district in the pumping business, having put in his first well some two or three years ago. His first well was not a success, he having attempted to dig the whole depth. I ought to explain for the benefit of those who have not seen these wells, that they are dug down to or nearly to the water. Then a tube is sunk fifty or seventy-five feet and the centrifugal pump placed at the top of the tube or the bottom of the larger well."

"Mr. Killian has five wells with four engines and boilers, each engine operating a pump, and the whole plant pouring out 500 inches of water. If any of you wish to see a sight just drive down and see that 500 inches of water come boiling and roaring out of the top of those pumps."

"If you wish to ask any questions of the courteous attendant, you must howl at the top of your voice, the roar and rush is so loud. It is a small river that flows from the plant. Did this tremendous outpour apparently decrease the amount in the wells, I asked? Within a few minutes after the pumps are set at work the water in the wells decrease or settle about six feet. It then remains at that level and no amount of pumping changes it."

"Another interesting fact is that the pumping from wells on Mr. Killian's place has no effect on any other, although all are within a radius of fifty feet."

"Where does the water come from?"

"Engineer Lippincott's theory is that it is a portion of the drainage of the San Gabriel watershed."

"But the popular theory obtaining in the district of the wells is that it is somewhat independent of that source of supply. In support of that theory, Mr. Pierson told me that one of the most experienced water prospectors and developers in the Azusa district at the mouth of the San Gabriel Cañon declares that there is no evidence there, so far as extensive borings indicate, of any such amount of water as appears out on the floor of the valley. They seem to think it possible that there may be some great subterranean fissure in the mountains which may carry the water of an immense watershed out into this valley."

"This is the district from which Mr. Lippincott proposes to draw the supply for Pasadena, and it would seem to an unscientific beholder of the marvelous outpouring from these wells to be an inexhaustible source."

"There are several other wells in the same neighborhood and all yielding about the same amount for each well. I visited one other, that of P. F. Cogswell, a little south of Mr. Killian's. He is pumping about one hundred inches, as he has need of not running continuously. "Altogether it is wonderful proof that there is more in the earth than any Horatio ever dreamed, saying nothing about heaven. Go on a picnic and see them. The owners will be glad to see you, and will interest you with their talk."

Searchlight Mining District.

SEARLIGHT mining district, located in the southern part of Nevada, about sixty miles north and west of Needles, and twelve miles west of the Colorado River, is said to be one of the most promising gold-producing sections on the Pacific Slope. The camp is easily reached by the Santa Fé route to Blake, thence

to Manvel, thirty miles north, by the California Eastern Railway, from which there is a good wagon road and stage line to the camp, twenty-eight miles northeast from Manvel. The Colton News says:

"There are at the present time about one hundred and twenty-five locations, 600x1500 feet, and with few exceptions, they are showing strong and well-defined gold-bearing ledges, ranging from twenty feet to six inches in width, most of which are in contact with porphyry and granite walls, showing evidence of permanency."

"Fred Colton of this city, who is the pioneer locator of the camp, has some of the most valuable properties. He has made large shipments of ore; at a very heavy cost for transportation, yet after deducting the cost of mining and milling, has realized large profits, proving beyond question that with a mill located at the mines Searchlight will soon be one of the largest gold-producing camps in the State of Nevada."

"The managers of at least twenty-five of these properties are composed of such men as Mr. Hopkins of Boston, E. J. Colman, representing a Spokane syndicate; F. C. Pirew of Buffalo, and A. A. Daugherty of Los Angeles. Men of good business ability and large resource. Mr. Macready of the Golden Treasure and Copper King and other mines, a man of large experience, and F. W. Dunn, who has the management of the property of Mr. Hopkins, insure large and intelligent development of all of the resources of that section."

"There are about thirty canvas houses in the camp, two stores, one assay office, express office, postoffice, boarding-house and a saloon. About one hundred people, and among them there are four ladies, Mrs. Dunn, Mrs. Black, Mrs. Kellie and Mrs. Abernethy, who are entitled to much praise for sharing their part in the hardships that are characteristic of a desert mining camp."

"The water that is used for domestic and mining purposes is hauled from the Summa Spring, four miles east, and from a spring twelve miles southwest from the camp. This, in addition to what is taken from the Boston group of mines, two miles east, constitutes the present water supply."

"If the arrangements are completed for the construction of an electric railroad from the camp to the Colorado River, for the transportation of ore to the mills to be erected, and the Utah Railway is completed through this section, San Bernardino county and Southern Nevada will be the richest mining sections in the Southwest."

IN TRIBUTARY TERRITORY.

An Arizona Mining Boom.

AFTER years of patient waiting, following the dull times brought about by the fall in the price of silver, Arizona is once more enjoying something like a mining boom, the activity being now based on the production of copper and gold, instead of silver. The Tucson Frontier says:

"The hunt and hunger for gold, for copper, for silver, for iron—for what Arizonas mountains contain in quantities that will eventually affect the values of the world—grows apace. This hunt and hunger is the magnet that will locate and proclaim Arizona as earth's Mecca of wealth. We are nearing that epoch now. It is in sight. Today Arizona has within her boundaries, in person or in interest, most of the leading mining men of the continent; men with years of experience and training; men who are not drawn by those fitful fevers of mineral excitement, but who know what they are after, where it is and how to get it. Therefore Arizona is closing her first chapter of spasmodic spurts; gigantic failures from misapplied knowledge; the holding in idleness of legitimate prospects from lack of influence—to properly submit to capitalists; of selling "fakes" and "bricks" to eastern sharks who were experts in dangling mining stock before that never-ending crop of suckers. We have crossed the stubble fields of mining and are now in the green pastures that reach beyond the vision and the prophesy of man. We are reminded of this vastly significant and momentous change by the interesting accounts of the big deals, big transfers, big improvements, big operations, daily transpiring—so numerous in fact that it is now impossible to keep them all in view or grasp their particular importance or size. Special reporters are constantly being sent into Arizona to write up this big mine and that big mine. Amusing accounts are heard of how hard it is to guess which section is now the most important to direct public attention; which mine is, or may be, the world's wonder; which company leads in modern machinery, equipment, output and dividends. We become bewildered in the maze of today's mining activity. While meditating of the fact that it now requires three trains daily from Lordsburg to Clifton to supply the Clifton Copper Company with material and stores and that nearly one thousand freight cars fill the side tracks, waiting their turn to move a wheel, we are disturbed (pleasantly) with the news that the Copper Queen people are soon to build a railroad from Morenci to Safford and that a telephone system already connects these two points. Looking over at

Globe we find the Old Dominion Copper Company erecting a hoist which is said to be the largest ever built in Arizona, but necessary to supply sufficient quantity of ore to keep the smelters in full blast. It did not seem to be a question of ore quantity or ore facilities. At the Black Warrior mine a \$40,000 leaching plant and other machinery is now being placed. Such a move will soon demonstrate whether this is really a mine of copper or simply one of our innumerable attractive appearing copper mines. The United Globe mines—formerly the Old Buffalo—are being extensively worked and the latest improved machinery is being installed. And, and, and—well, so it goes. From all sides comes unvarying reports—great activity, modern improvements, big returns, big successes. What a change, what a growth, what an advance from the old arrastras, the misplaced mills, the lonesome bonanzas! The world moves and we move with it. Nay, we are helping to make it move! The nation's treasure box lies not in its customs duties, its excises and its taxes—it lies in Arizona and the key is now in the lock. We will soon be in the 'Sisterhood of States,' not as a 'poor relation,' but as the richest of them all. Rich not in manufactures, not in agriculture, not in trade, but rich by the grace and gift of nature, and let us add, by the exercise of human head, heart and muscle."

Oxyx.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Phoenix Republican, writing from Mayer, Ariz., has the following in regard to onyx deposits, which have recently been brought within easy reach of railroad transportation:

"I mentioned in a recent letter the immense onyx quarries at Mayer. Yesterday I called upon Dan Bowen, who holds four claims upon this deposit—about sixty acres—practically all onyx. He tells me the beds are calculated to be 100 feet at least in thickness and some of them more. The specimens he showed me were beautiful beyond description. Every color and combination of color that delight the eye is present and the material takes an exquisite polish. There are nearly three hundred acres of this onyx here, enough to build a city, leave alone veneer it."

"With a railroad within a quarter of a mile and the demand for this ornamental stone created by the palatial hotels and immense office buildings springing up in all our great cities, the Mayer onyx quarries cannot much longer remain unworked."

An Iron Mountain.

DOWN on the eastern border of the Sierra Pintada country, in Lower California, which was the scene of the recent placer gold excitement, there is said to be a big mountain of iron ore. This has recently been investigated by the representative of the California and Oriental Steamship Company. It is said that a big mining deal may soon result.

SMILES FROM A JUSTICE SHOP.

[Kansas City Star:] Once in a great while there is a chance to smile even in a justice court, where things are supposed to be so dry that the scales have to be primed every morning before they fall from Justice's eyes for the day. Here are two instances from the court of Justice Walls:

William Custer was to be arrested for abusing his wife. The man who went to swear to the complaint was a bit hard of hearing.

"What did the man do to his wife?" asked Justice Walls, his pen poised above a blank form.

"Cussed her," replied the complainant.

Down came the pen, and Justice Walls wrote out the usual jargon about "did then and there with malice aforethought curse, threaten and abuse with loud, violent and unusual language," and so on.

"What's the man's name?" asked Walls, with his pen in the air again.

"Custer," said the man.

"I've got all that," said Walls. "What's his name?"

"Custer," said the complainant, louder than before.

"I know that," shouted Walls. "You've told me that three times now. Think I'm deaf, too? What's the fellow's name? Who is he?"

"Custer," said the man. "William Custer."

"Oh," said Walls, coloring under the laughter of the others in the room, "why didn't you say 'Custer' in the first place?"

And the complainant was wise enough not to risk being fined for contempt by answering that he did.

Frank Davis had a fight with Ben Woods, and bit off the lower part of Woods's left ear. Woods naturally felt hurt about it and sought out Justice Walls to see what could be done. He didn't know much about law terms, but explained the trouble in his own way.

"That's mayhem," said Walls, jamming the syllables together.

"Maim?" exclaimed Woods. "I'm a cripple for life! What can I do about it? That's what I want to know."

"Well," said Walls, "you might have him arrested and bound over to keep the peace."

"The piece?" snorted Woods. "What do I want with that? And besides he spit the piece out in the road and lost it."

THE TOMB OF ROMULUS.

RECENT DISCOVERIES THAT CONFIRM THE STORY OF THE FINDING OF THE LAPIS NIGER.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

Under the able administration of the Minister of Public Education in Rome, Sig. Bacelli, secrets the Roman Forum has hitherto withheld from the world are being wrested from the dust of ages. Some six months ago the announcement that the tomb of Romulus, the famous "Lapis Niger," had come to light during excavations in progress in the Comitium, (before the Church of St. Adriano, which was the old Curia, close by the arch of Severus,) caused great excitement in historical and archaeological ranks.

This Lapis Niger, commemorating the founder of the Eternal City, although it never received his body, is in fact a small pavement about twelve feet square formed of black marble blocks, irregular in size. It was protected on all sides by a curb of travertine. The marble, streaked with white, is recognized as coming from Taenarum, the black marble of Greece, "Marmo nero di Grecia." As usual, the valuable find has to be partially covered to protect it from relic hunters, lest, in the words of Horace,

"Quæque carent ventis et solibus ossa Quirini,
Nefas videre, dissipabit insolens."

Ancient authors mention the spot. Festus, calling it Niger Lapis, writes that there is a black stone in the Comitium, the supposed grave of Romulus. The Epodes of Horace (XVI, 13) mention also the tomb of Romulus, where also two lions stood.

For some time it seems as though the excavators had turned their efforts to other portions of the Forum, (it would take too long to mention all the new discoveries within the area so fascinating to classical scholars,) but the Popolo Romano of June 1, inst., gives confirmation of the above testimony as to the black pavement being the famous Niger Lapis, the so-called Tomb of Romulus. "Yesterday," it says, "close to the Niger Lapis were found several most important objects. Two bases on which animals may have been supported (presumably the lions mentioned as standing beside the tomb of Romulus) and a Cippus—monumental stone shaped like a gravestone—on which is engraved an inscription in the ancient Latin alphabet, that which was learned by the Romans from the Cumæans in the seventh century before Christ. Between the two bases were found most interesting objects, earthen vases, small idols and fragments of votive offerings, some of most primitive form, others more artistic, and among these one admirable fragment of a Greek vase with black figures on a red foundation. The bases themselves date back to between the seventh and sixth centuries before Christ, being of rude architecture and worked in Tufa, the rock of the Campagna.

"The inscription," continues the Italian paper, "follows the size of the Cippus, winding about so that unequal lines are written from right to left, and equal lines from left to right, making a uniform appearance. As the whole stone is not yet disinterred, and both sides show four lines of inscription, the studies of historians and archaeologists have not yet begun. At present the inscription remains undecipherable. It is supposed, however, to be dedicatory, perhaps a record of a great expiatory sacrifice offered to the gods on this spot, after the flight of the Gauls, who had ravaged and burned the city."

This idea agrees well with the topography of the Forum, and with the historical memories clustering about the Comitium. Here we have already in the Lapis Niger a monument belonging to the period of the kings. Near by is the arch of Severus attesting the moment of the greatest expansion of the empire, near by also the recently-discovered monumental column to Claudius Gothicus, commemorating the successful resistance of Rome to barbaric invasion in the third century after Christ, almost the synthesis of the history of ancient Rome.

ADA M. TROTTER.

A BACHELORS' FAKE LUNCHEON.

IT IS AN IDEA RECENTLY IMPORTED FROM PARIS AND IS MOST AMUSING.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

The latest inspiration of the gilded bachelors who fondly term themselves Bohemians is the fake luncheon. And by those that have been bidden to the feast the idea is said to have been a most happy one. To enjoy oneself, however, even in a mild sort of way, it is necessary to go with a fund of good humor up the sleeve, and with a ready repartee on the tip of the tongue.

At a fake luncheon recently given at a bachelor's apartment on Madison avenue, in New York City, to twelve guests, it was noticed that the decorations of the table were not in the orthodox fashion. From a large horn of plenty, which was placed at one corner of the table, streamers of ribbon emanated to the places of each guest. Upon them were written curious little requests. One read: "Let there be silence while grace is being said." A rooster then strutted forth from the horn and crowed vigorously. The first course was hard-boiled eggs, at least it looked so, but when opened they were found to contain a delicious frozen bouillon. They had been most cleverly prepared. The raw eggs had first been blown and filled with the bouillon; the opening had then been covered over, and the contents frozen.

English muffins followed this course, and were invariably taken and laid by the side of the plates. The guest whose ribbon had dilated on the bad form of bread crumbling was the first to run his fingers into an inclosed timbale. The conventional instinct then arose to protest strongly against roast potatoes as a course, and it was only subsided by the precocious spirit who discovered them to be but the tomb of ill-fated snipe. A prettily-arranged salad of lettuce turned out to be an imitation in tissue paper. At the end of each leaf a verse was attached, or, in fact, a challenge to one's powers of repartee. The former fakes, however, had so quickened the intelligence that they were replied to with considerable brilliancy.

The final course was oranges, which were filled with some delicious trifle, and a pull pie was greeted with shouts of joy. The "pulls" were humorous, and set

cried, when, after scorching his fingers, he tugged at the tinsel mouthpiece and pulled out a pencil. "We'll be even," was heard more than once as the guests took their departure.

RUSSIA'S BIG DITCH.

BEING BUILT FROM THE BALTIC TO THE BLACK SEA AND WILL BE 1000 MILES LONG.

[London Mail:] The career of prosperity which the Manchester ship canal appears to have entered upon at last has inspired Brussels to favor a similar project for that city.

It is proposed to make the city a maritime port, with dock accommodation, and a basin for shipping, comprising about thirty thousand acres. The canal will be about seventy-five miles long. The work has not yet been begun, but it is said that there is no doubt that the scheme will be carried through.

Both the Manchester ship canal and the projected waterway in Belgium sink into insignificance when compared with the Russian canal that is now being built from the Baltic to the Black Sea. It is to be 1080 miles long, large enough to permit the largest warship to pass through. It will have a width at the top of 217 feet, and 117 feet at the bottom, with a depth of 28½ feet.

The canal is being so strongly built that vessels may steam through it at the rate of six knots an hour. It will take six days for a large vessel to pass through it, traveling night and day. The canal is to be lighted along the whole course by electricity, and the total cost is estimated at about \$24,000,000. Four years will be required to complete the undertaking.

The advantages, commercial and otherwise, which Russia expects to derive from the making of this mammoth canal will more than compensate for the enormous outlay, and the scheme is viewed very favorably throughout the Czar's dominions.

"THE MOST UNKINDEST CUT OF ALL."

Two East Tennesseans, one of whom was the editor of the county paper, were one day having an argument about a bill that one owed to the other. As both were a little more than "three sheets in the wind," the argument was not so clear as it might have been; but, perhaps, some editors who have troubles of their own may be able to see the point and sympathize with a man who "got it in the neck," and didn't get his money.

"You'd better pay me that amount you owe me now," said the editor to his companion.

"I don't owe yer nothin'," was the reply.

"Yer do, and what's more, I can prove it."

"Prove it, then, but yer don't get nothin' fer yer trouble."

The editor sat and thought. At last he raised his head; he had made up his mind to do the worst; he leaned his arm on the table and looked his fellow full in the eye; after a few seconds of silence these ominous words fell slowly and thickly from his lips: "Well, ef yer don't pay me, I'll—I'll—publish yer!"

"Publish, and be d—d," was the reply, "what do I keer fer yer publishin'? I can walk out'n yer circulation in ten minutes."

A COMMON OCCURRENCE.

[Chicago Times-Herald:] It was Saturday night, and he was on his way home.

Stepping to the showcase in the cigar store he carefully surveyed the goods that were displayed in the boxes.

"Are those three for a quarter?" he asked, pointing out a brand that seemed to please him.

"Yes," said the man behind the counter; "we're making a special sale of them this week. They have always been 10 cents straight."

"All right," said the customer, "let me have three of them."

A handful of the cigars were laid on top of the case and he carefully selected three of them, after which he handed out a half-dollar.

The shopkeeper played a little tune upon his cash register and passed back a quarter.

"Say," said the man who had bought the cigars, "can't you give me some smaller change? My wife wants me to go to church with her tomorrow, and I'll need something for the contribution, plate. I s'pose I might give up a quarter, but, by George, I have to work hard for every cent I get."

A KANSAS SUNFLOWER IN LUZON.

[Kansas City Journal:] Think of a Kansas sunflower blooming in far-off Luzon—the first American flower of any sort to spread its petals to the Oriental sun! Writing from Manila to his folks in Ottawa, Harry Heck, a member of the Twentieth Kansas who is on detached service in the headquarters telegraph office, says: "I believe I have the distinction of bringing the first American flower over here. I brought some sunflower seed and planted it in pots. One of the plants is in bloom and the rest have buds on them."

AN HONEST WOMAN.

[Chicago Times-Herald:] Mrs. Emmons Blaine has scheduled her personal property for taxation purposes at \$1,563,000. Coming on top of the reports of all manner of subterfuges adopted by men of large reputed wealth to evade the assessment of their personal property at any approach to its fair value, this act of Mrs. Blaine's is a rebuke to civic dishonesty, and should be an encouragement to the assessors to make their assessments of personal property so fair that she shall not bear more than her fair share of the tax burden.

In making her return Mrs. Blaine told the assessors that she believed those able to pay the taxes should pay them. Therefore she made a careful estimate of her personal property to comply with the spirit as well as the letter of the law.

This honest personal-property schedule is not the only or the least evidence Mrs. Blaine has given of her recognition of the duty great wealth owes to the community where it has been acquired. It is only the other day that the announcement was made that she had set

apart \$1,000,000 for the founding of what she hopes will be one of the most useful educational institutions in America.

Mrs. Blaine has large real-estate holdings, besides her interest in the great manufacturing works which bear her father's name. These pay their legitimate share of the municipal burden. They are visible and could not escape if there was any desire that they should.

But the \$1,563,000 personal-property schedule and the \$1,000,000 educational endowment are Mrs. Blaine's voluntary contributions to the elevation of Chicago on the only two sure foundations of civic greatness—honesty and knowledge.

GORGEOUS INVITATIONS.

The invitations to President McKinley and President Diaz to attend the Chicago celebration next October are inclosed in handsome mahogany boxes made from the old government building at Chicago and lined with purple velvet. That for Admiral Dewey is lined with blue velvet, bears a gold monogram and is decorated with silver stars. Each invitation bears a pen drawing of the recipient.

A MONUMENT FOR THE SOLDIERS.

A monument for the soldiers!
And what will ye build it of?
Can ye build it of marble, or brass, or bronze,
Outlasting the soldiers' love?
Can ye glorify it with legends
As grand as their blood hath writ
From the inmost shrine of this land of thine
To the outermost verge of it?

And the answer came: We would build it
Out of our hopes made sure,
And out of our purest prayers and tears,
And out of our faith secure;
We would build it out of the great white truths
Their death hath sanctified,
And the sculptured forms of the men in arms,
And their faces ere they died.

And what heroic figures
Can the sculptor carve in stone?
Can the marble breast be made to bleed,
And the marble lips to moan?
Can the marble brow be fevered?
And the marble eyes be graced
To look their last, as the flag floats past,
On the country they have saved?

And the answer came: The figures
Shall all be fair and brave,
And, as befitting, as pure white
As the stars above their grave!
The marble lips, and breast and brow
Whereon the laurel lies,
Bequeath us right to guard the flight
Of the old flag in the skies!

A monument for the soldiers!
Built of the peoples love,
And blazoned and decked and panoplied
With the hearts ye build it of!
And see that ye build it stately,
In pillar and niche and gate,
And high in pose as the souls of those
It would commemorate!

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.



Week of
Monday,
June 26.

MATINEE TODAY—ANY SEAT 25c.

Second and last week of

Johnstone Bennett's

Vaudeville celebrities in conjunction with

The Orpheum Magnets

7---NEW STARS---7

HOUDINI,

The king of handcuffs—A veritable wonder—assisted by

Mlle Beatrice Houdini.

(The Trunk Mystery will startle the town.)

McAvoy & May,

The cyclonic comedians.

Wartenberg Bros.,

Comedians—Musicians—Acrobats.

Antonio Vargas,

Operatic artist—Baritone singer.

Henri French,

Dazzling cyclist and juggler.

CASWELL & ARNOLD, Acrobats

and JOHNSTONE BENNETT,

An unequalled success, in the character comedy,

"A QUIET EVENING AT HOME."

PRICES ALWAYS THE SAME—Downstairs, 25c and 50c; Entire Balcony, 25c; Gallery, 10c. Matinees Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday, Any Seat 25c. Children any seat, 10c. Tel. Main 1447.



FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 30—

A high-class Vaudeville and
Musical Entertainment under
the auspices of the

JONATHAN CLUB.

Regular Orpheum circuit artists, and, as the honored guests of the Club, the following local musical favorites will appear: Mme. Genevra Johnstone, conductor. Tickets on sale at FITZGERALD'S MUSIC HOUSE, commencing June 29th, 9 a.m.